





Romayn





# **Eighteen Thousand Words Often Mispronounced**

A Carefully Revised, Greatly Enlarged, and Entirely  
Rewritten Edition of

**"12,000 Words Often Mispronounced"**

A Complete Hand-Book of Difficulties in English Pronunciation, Including an Unusually Large Number of Proper Names and Words and Phrases from Foreign Languages

By

**William Henry P. Phyfe**

Author of "The School Pronouncer," "How Should I Pronounce?"

"5000 Words Often Misspelled," "5000 Facts and Fancies,"

"Napoleon : The Return from St. Helena," etc.

[*140th Thousand*]

**G. P. Putnam's Sons**  
New York and London  
The Knickerbocker Press

# Eighteen Thousand Words Often Mispronounced

A Carefully Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged  
Seventh Edition of

"12,000 Words Often Mispronounced"

A Concise and Complete List of Difficult Words in English  
with Pronunciation, Etymology, and Synonyms  
in English, Latin, and French.

**COPYRIGHT, 1889, 1894, 1903**

BY

**G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS**

**COPYRIGHT, 1908**

BY

**G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS**

**COPYRIGHT, 1914**

BY

**G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS**

**The Knickerbocker Press, New York**

TO  
EDWIN BOOTH

WHOSE ACCURATE AND SCHOLARLY PRONUNCIATION OF THE  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE HAS BEEN TO THE AMERICAN  
PEOPLE FOR OVER A GENERATION A MODEL  
OF EXCELLENCE AND GRACE

*This Book*

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THE  
AUTHOR'S ADMIRATION FOR HIS TALENT AS AN  
ACTOR AND HIS CHARACTER AS A MAN



*The author of "18,000 Words Often Mispronounced" will gladly welcome from persons that consult the book any suggestions relating to corrections, improvements, or additions of new words. He may be addressed in care of the publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2, 4, and 6 West 45th Street, New York City.*





"In order to deserve a place among the *best speakers*, it is not enough that one should have what is commonly termed a good education and good sense ; *he must have paid particular attention to the subject of pronunciation*—unless he has been surrounded during the whole period of his education with none but correct speakers, which is seldom or never the case, at least in this country."

JOSEPH THOMAS, M.D., LL.D.



PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION—  
REVISED, ENLARGED, AND  
ENTIRELY REWRITTEN

The present volume is not simply a revised and enlarged edition of "12,000 Words Often Mispronounced." It is virtually a new book, entirely reset and printed from new plates.

All of the words found in the previous edition have been retained in the present one. They have been carefully examined in the light of the latest authorities; and, in many instances, their pronunciations have been changed in accordance with the usage prescribed by the leading dictionaries of the present day.

The 5000 words constituting the "Supplement" in the previous edition have been united with the 7000 words forming the body of the book, and this combined list of 12,000 words has furthermore been increased by 6000 additional ones, thus making one list of 18,000 words, *alphabetically arranged for easy reference.*

This new feature will, it is thought, prove a great convenience in the practical use of the book.

Among the principal authorities consulted in

## PREFACE

the preparation of the present edition may be named Webster's New International Dictionary, the Century Dictionary, the Standard Dictionary, Worcester's Dictionary, the Oxford English Dictionary, the Encyclopædic Dictionary, and Stormonth's Dictionary.

In addition, valuable notes and comments have been obtained from a careful inspection of the dictionaries of Walker and Smart, while Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer and Lippincott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary have proved of great service in determining the correct pronunciations of Proper Names.

The author presents this Revised and Enlarged Edition of "12,000 Words Often Mispronounced" to the public, in the hope that it may meet with a continuance of the favor that has been so generously bestowed upon its predecessors.

W. H. P. P.

December 1, 1913.

## PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

---

It is related of the French painter Girard, that when a youth and in poor circumstances, he was the bearer of a letter of introduction to Lanjuinais, a member of the Council of the First Napoleon. The young artist was shabbily attired, and his reception was frigid in the extreme. Lanjuinais, however, in the course of the conversation that ensued, was so much pleased with the intelligence and amiability displayed by the young man, that at the termination of the interview, he courteously accompanied him to the door of the ante-chamber.

Girard, contrasting the manner of his cordial dismissal with that of his cool reception, could not avoid an expression of surprise.

"My young friend," said Lanjuinais, anticipating the question, "we receive an unknown person according to his *dress*—

we take leave of him according to his *merits*."

The lesson here taught with reference to shabbiness of attire suggests a similar one with reference to carelessness in pronunciation. For if the manner of one's dress can play so important a part in his reception by others, it is no less certain that his manner of expression (which is the garb in which our spoken thoughts are clothed) must prejudice others either favorably or unfavorably according as it is or is not correct.

In spoken language, pronunciation is the most striking element, and thus it happens that it is, more than any other one thing, the most obvious test of general culture.

Even in a speaker of recognized ability, his mispronunciations fall harshly upon the ear, and cause the hearer to suspect that his early if not his later education has been wanting in polish; or (what is, perhaps, more to his detriment) that he has not been accustomed to the society of refined and cultivated people.

But pronunciation is important, not merely because it serves to make good



the first impressions, but for other and more weighty reasons. The importance of conveying ideas with clearness and precision, cannot for a moment be doubted; and if no acknowledged standard of pronunciation existed, spoken language would largely fail as a medium for conveying ideas.

Those who, in Italy and France, have made a special study of this subject say that there are hundreds, and even thousands of dialects existing in the different parts of those countries, and that persons, meeting from remote sections, find it exceedingly difficult to understand one another. The same is true of Germany and England, but fortunately in a lesser degree of our own country; although any one who has travelled extensively in the United States is able to distinguish already the beginnings of dialects, which should, if possible, be eradicated by teaching a uniform system of pronunciation in our schools, as well as by encouraging correctness of pronunciation among adults generally.

The study of foreign languages has, of late years, assumed great importance in

the United States. A leading difficulty in mastering these languages lies at the threshold, in the form of pronunciation. This difficulty might be easily removed by first studying carefully the pronunciation of our own language, which would result in an acquaintance with at least forty-two important elementary sounds. To say nothing of the advantage thus acquired in one's ability to pronounce English, the pronunciation of foreign languages would be rendered comparatively easy, since the remaining eight foreign sounds, so-called, might be easily learned in a single lesson—at least, sufficiently well for practical purposes.

This knowledge of elementary sounds is not only of use in all matters of reading, speaking, oratory, and singing, and in short-hand, but it also assists in awakening people to the monstrosities of our present system of spelling, and the consequent desirability of a spelling reform. This knowledge is also serviceable in assisting one to trace the broad lines of relationship that exist among different languages, as taught in the etymologies of words,—an acquaintance with which

relationship is exceedingly valuable in mastering not only foreign languages, but our own as well.

The satisfaction that comes from a knowledge of English pronunciation and the consequent ability to pronounce correctly, is similar to the pleasure that results from skill in any other fine-art, and becomes a source of continual enjoyment, since this higher art is brought into constant requisition in some form or other.

In presenting to the public a new book on English pronunciation,—the third and last of this series,—the author desires to call attention to the following points :

1. The list of words—about seven thousand in number, considered as a carefully selected one, is more complete than any other that has yet appeared. The aim has been to select such words only as, through inherent difficulty or carelessness on the part of the speaker, are liable to be mispronounced ; no effort having been made to increase the list by inserting words concerning which no doubt could well arise.

2. The number of Proper Names—twenty-five hundred—is unusually large

for a book of this kind. No other similar book pretends to give a list in any way approaching it for completeness.

3. The list presents the pronunciations of all those common words and phrases from foreign languages, that might give difficulty.

4. The pronunciations are very carefully indicated,—each sound in each word being accurately represented, so that no shadow of doubt can exist as to the correct pronunciation.

5. The system of marking words is not only identical with that used in the two previous volumes of this series, but is practically the same as that employed in Webster's and Worcester's Unabridged Dictionaries ; it has, however, been rendered somewhat simpler by respelling the words phonetically, thus avoiding the use of unnecessary or duplicate signs.

6. The principal authorities consulted are Webster, Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.\* For names of places and persons, Lippincott's Gazetteer, and Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary (standard authorities for the pronunciation of Proper Names) have been referred

\* See note, p. 39.

to frequently. In addition, the New Imperial, Walker, Sheridan, Knowles, Jameson, Perry, Smart, Cooley, and Cull have been consulted, and, in many instances, their pronunciations have been given.

7. Where several important pronunciations of a word occur, the fact is indicated, —Webster's pronunciation being generally placed first.

8. In addition to the author's comments on various words, quotations are made from leading authorities, where it is thought that these might be valuable or interesting.

9. The book will assist a person materially in laying a foundation for the study of French and German, by teaching him the sounds regarded as peculiar to those languages. The frequent occurrence of these sounds in words incorporated into English, suggests the necessity of adopting them into our own language, and this necessity is here recognized.

There is a tendency in the evolution of every spoken language to increase the number of sounds by two processes : first, by the recognition of distinctions among the sounds native to the language ; and

secondly, by the incorporation of new sounds from foreign languages, when these occur sufficiently often to demand recognition.

10. A brief chapter on "The Sounds of the English Language,—both Native and Adopted," has been prefixed to the "List of Words." The reader is advised to study this chapter carefully. It will be well also to acquaint one's self thoroughly with the "Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks," and to read with attention the chapter entitled "Suggestions concerning the Use of the Book." In this way, it is hoped that no difficulty will be experienced in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word found in the list.

Those who desire to acquaint themselves with the "Principles" of the art of Correct Pronunciation are referred to the author's manual, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?"; while those who desire a more elementary discussion of the subject will find it in his "School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary."

I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Professor Appleton Park



Lyon, of New York, whose intimate acquaintance with all matters pertaining to the science of Phonology has been of frequent service to me in settling difficult or doubtful points.

I have endeavored to avoid the too common practice of commenting upon the easy and shunning the difficult; I trust, therefore, that I shall not be held amenable to the criticism involved in Young's familiar couplet:

"How commentators each dark passage shun,  
And hold their farthing candle to the sun."

WILLIAM HENRY P. PHYFE

NEW YORK, *March 12, 1889.*



# CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE
PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION . . .	5
THE SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,—BOTH NATIVE AND ADOPTED,	17
1. SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS . . .	18
(1) THE FORTY-TWO NATIVE OR COMMON ELEMENTARY SOUNDS . . . . .	18
1) <i>Vowel-Sounds</i> . . . . .	18
2) <i>Consonant-Sounds</i> . . . . .	21
(2) THE EIGHT ADOPTED OR NATURALIZED ELEMENTARY SOUNDS . . . . .	24
2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS . . . . .	29
ACCENT . . . . .	31
SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF THE BOOK . . . . .	32
KEY OF SIGNS OR DIACRITICAL MARKS . . . . .	37
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS . . . . .	39
EIGHTEEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MIS-PRONOUNCED . . . . .	43



## THE SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,—BOTH NATIVE AND ADOPTED.

---

It is not the province of this book to discuss the Elementary Sounds of the English language, except in a general way, nor to give drills in these sounds; this subject has been elsewhere treated by the author.\* The object of the present volume is mainly to indicate the correct pronunciations of words often mispronounced; and it is, in consequence, only necessary in this chapter to furnish a brief survey of the sounds, either actually occurring in English, or adopted into it from foreign languages. By means of this, it is hoped that the exact signification of the key and of the diacritical marks will be

\* See "The School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," and "How Should I Pronounce? or the Principles of the Art of Correct Pronunciation" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York).

easily understood by those who have not had the advantage of studying the other books.

The subject of English pronunciation is more difficult than is generally supposed, and hence it must not be thought that the following remarks are any thing more than a set of suggestions for the use of the present volume.

## 1. SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

### (1) The Forty-Two Native or Common Elementary Sounds.

#### 1) *Vowel-Sounds.*

1. ä, as in arm, father, ah.

This sound should be kept open and broad, and yet should not be confounded either with the sound of *a* in *all*, or with the sound of *a* in *at*. It is generally called the Italian *a*.

2. à, as in ask, past, soda.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *a*. It is called a shade-sound because it differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ä). It requires some practice to give it correctly.



3. ă, as in at, man, tap.

This sound is the most common sound of *a*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

4. â, as in air, dare, care.

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *a*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ă). It is invariably followed by the sound of *r*.

5. ě, as in ebb, let, met.

This is a very common sound of *e*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

6. ā, as in ale, fate, pay.

This is known as the *long* sound of *a*. By some orthoëpists it is considered a diphthongal or double sound.

7. ĭ, as in it, pin, pity.

This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *i*.

8. ē, as in eel, meet, he.

This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *e*.

9. ɔ, as in odd, pop, cot.

This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *o*.

10. ô, as in orange, dog, God.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ɔ), with which it is frequently confounded.

11. ô, as in or, for, bought.

This sound is sometimes called the *broad* sound of *o*.

12. ǒ, as in only, whole, wholly.

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the succeeding sound (ō), with which it is frequently confounded.

13. ō, as in old, hope, so.

This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *o*.

14. ǒǒ, as in look, book, took.

This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the succeeding *long* sound (ōō).

15.  $\bar{o}o$ , as in ooze, moon, coo.

This sound is commonly called the *long* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the preceding *short* sound ( $\bar{o}o$ ).

16.  $\hat{u}$ , as in urge, fur, cur.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *u*, and closely resembles the succeeding sound ( $\check{u}$ ), from which it should be carefully distinguished.

17.  $\check{u}$ , as in up, but, luck.

This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of *u*, and is also known as the *natural* vowel-sound, because it is the one most easily produced by the vocal organs.

18.  $\tilde{e}$ , as in ermine, serge, verse.

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *u*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound ( $\check{u}$ ).

## 2) Consonant-Sounds.

19. *y*, as in ye, yet, your.

It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long *e* ( $\bar{e}$ ) very

lightly pronounced, before an accented vowel-sound ;—as in *yard* (ĕ-ärd').

20. w, as in we, wet, warm.

It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long double o (ōo) very lightly pronounced, before an accented vowel-sound ;—as in *will* (ōo-ĭl').

21. r, as in rave, roar, peer.

In foreign languages, the *r* is generally trilled ; in English, less often.

22. l, as in lave, lull, ill.

23. ng, as in ring, singing, long.

This sound seems never to occur at the beginning of a word.

24. n, as in no, nun, in.

25. m, as in me, mum, him.

26. zh, as in azure, measure, rouge.

The digraph *zh* never occurs in English ; the sound being always represented by some other combination of letters, or by a single letter.

27. z, as in zebra, buzz, is.

28. th, as in thy, thither, breathe.

29. v, as in van, vivid, have.

30. ġ, as in get, gig, egg.

This is commonly known as the *hard* sound of *g*.

31. j, as in jet, judge, edge.

This is commonly known as the *soft* sound of *g*.

32. d, as in do, did, add.

33. b, as in be, bib, ebb.

34. sh, as in she, mission, hush.

35. s, as in see, cease, hiss.

This is said to be the most common sound in the language.

36. th, as in thigh, thing, moth.

Persons who lisp, introduce this sound where the sound of *s* properly belongs.

37. f, as in foe, fife, if.

38. k, as in key, kick oak.

39. ch, as in chew, church, each.

This should be regarded as a simple sound, and not, as some orthoëpists claim, a union of *t* and *sh*.

40. t, as in to, tat, it.

41. p, as in pay, pip, lip.

42. h, as in he, hot, hoot.

## (2) **The Eight Adopted or Naturalized Elementary Sounds.**

In addition to the ordinary forty-two sounds of the English language, there are certain other sounds which, although, in a certain sense, foreign to the language, may be considered as having been adopted into it, since they occur in words that have been made part of our mother-tongue. Even the person who makes no pretension to a knowledge of foreign languages, must frequently encounter such words as

*Goethe, Müller, encore, vin, bon bon, un, Richter, Leipzig.*

It is absurd to say that these sounds do not occur in English, since they are already in actual use ; moreover, they are of necessity not only recognized, but to some extent discussed, in all our larger dictionaries and works upon English pronunciation.

It is virtually impossible to pronounce many familiar proper names with any degree of accuracy, without an acquaintance with these eight sounds, and our dictionaries generally seem to presume that their readers are acquainted with them.

The learning of the correct pronunciation of the French and German languages (now so universally studied), would be rendered much easier if a due acquaintance with these sounds were already possessed ; as there would then be no new sounds to be learned for these languages, unless one should wish to make finer distinctions than are generally observed.

1. *ö*, as in *Göthe* (another spelling for *Goethe*). French *eu*, as in *leur*.

This sound resembles the English *e*

in *earth* (ĕ), which may be substituted for it, when one is unable to produce the original sound.

2. ü, as in Müller. French *u*, as in *tu*.

If, while the lips are rigidly held in the position for saying *ōō*, one should attempt, with his tongue, to say *ē*, a close resemblance to this sound would result. For those unable to produce this sound, the sound of *u* in *duke* (*ū*) may be substituted.

3. *än*, as in *encore*.

This is the *first* of the four French nasal-vowels. If the English syllable *äng* be pronounced, with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *n* added to the *ä* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ä* is to be nasalized.

4. *än*, as in *vin*.

This is the *second* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *äng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it



will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ǣ* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ǣ* is to be nasalized.

5. *ôN*, as in *bonbon*.

This is the *third* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ông* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ô* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ô* is to be nasalized.

6. *ũN*, as in *un*.

This is the *fourth* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ũng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ũ* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ũ* is to be nasalized.

7. *κ*, as in Richter.

This is a very common sound in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *k*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *k* in *ik*, and avoiding the initial part of the *k* sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of *k* may be substituted. It is well to observe that this sound is slightly modified by the nature of the vowel that precedes it.

The Scotch sound of *ch*, as heard in *loch*, is essentially the same, and for all practical purposes may be deemed identical with it.

8. *g*, as in Leipzig.

This is a vocalized form of the preceding sound. It occurs in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *γ*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *g* in *ig*, and avoiding the initial part of

the  $\bar{g}$  sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of  $\bar{g}$  may be substituted. The importance of this sound is duly recognized by Viëtor.\*

It may be observed that these eight foreign sounds are frequently found in the ordinary English books and newspapers. These sounds, together with the forty-two native ones previously discussed, give precisely fifty sounds that may be considered in use in the English language.

## 2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

There are in English, in addition to the fifty simple sounds given above, several compound or diphthongal sounds, so called because each one consists of two simple sounds so closely united as to appear like a single sound. They all belong to the vowel-class, and are four in number:  $\bar{i}$ ,  $oi$ ,  $ow$ ,  $\bar{u}$ .

\* For a very full and clear discussion of this sound see Viëtor's recent and valuable work, "Elemente der Phonetik und Orthoëpie des Deutschen, Englischen, und Französischen," pp. 113-124.

1. ī, as in ice, mine, by.

This compound sound is often mistakenly considered to be a simple sound, because it is generally represented by a single letter. In reality, it consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ä as in *arm*, and ē as in *eel*, with the accent on the *first* sound ; thus (ä'-ē).

2. oi, as in oil, noise, boy.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ô as in *or*, and ĭ as in *it*, with the accent on the *first* sound ; thus (ô'-ĭ).

3. ow, as in out, bound, now.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ä as in *arm*, and ōō as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound ; thus (ä'-ōō).

4. ū, as in duke, lute, new.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ĭ as in *it*, and ōō as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound ; thus (ĭ'-ōō).

## ACCENT.

Every person should be able to accent any syllable in any word, and should practise until he can accomplish this. It may be well to observe that all French words have the accent on the final full syllable, but that this accent is generally very slight.

NOTE.—In addition to what has been said in this chapter, there will be found in their appropriate places throughout the book certain remarks concerning sounds and pronunciation, which it has not been thought advisable to repeat here. For a still fuller discussion of the Sounds of the English language, the reader is referred to the author's books alluded to on a preceding page of this chapter.

## SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF THE BOOK

---

Many persons find it difficult to make practical use of a book of this character. This difficulty arises mainly from lack of familiarity with the signs or diacritical marks. By observing the following suggestions, the reader will find the book very easy to use.

1. It is advisable, as soon as possible, to become acquainted with the Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks, on page 37.

In consulting this key, observe that each sign is a definite symbol for a definite sound. Each sound has its own symbol, and no symbol is used for more than one sound. The words are accordingly all respelled phonetically, and each symbol employed is, without exception, the representative of some one sound.

For example, the word *fate* is respelled

f ā t, which a careless person would be liable to pronounce fāt—noticing the *spelling* only, and not observing the marking of the letter *a*. Whereas, by a reference to the key, it will be seen that the three symbols (f, ā, t) stand for three definite sounds which, when combined, produce the word *fate*, as correctly pronounced.

2. In endeavoring to pronounce a word correctly, it is well first, to utter distinctly, and in their proper order, the separate sounds in each syllable, and then to combine the syllables into the word.

Since every word consists of one or more syllables, and each syllable is composed of simple sounds, it follows that by building up the syllables—sound by sound, and then combining these syllables in their proper order, the word is constructed, if the proper syllable be accented.

3. It is important to observe the place of the accent.

Many words are mispronounced simply because the accent is misplaced. In the word *exquisite*, for instance, if the accent be placed upon the *first* syllable, the word is correctly pronounced; whereas, if it be

placed upon the *second* syllable, it is a mispronunciation. With this exception, there is no difference between these two pronunciations of the word.

4. It is necessary to become acquainted with the *Sounds of the English Language*, as found on pp. 17-30.

Since the diacritical marks represent the exact sounds to be used in the pronunciation of a word, it results that the sounds should be well-known in order that a word may be pronounced correctly. For this reason the reader will find an acquaintance with the sounds of the English language of vital importance.

If more assistance is needed than is given in this book, he is referred to the author's *Manual of English Pronunciation*, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?" published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

5. Remember that the signs or diacritical marks used to indicate the correct pronunciations of words are not spellings of these words in the ordinary sense, but simply symbols for the sounds of the words.

6. Observe that in becoming acquainted with the signs or diacritical marks, the vowel-signs are the principal ones to be learned, since the consonant-signs are generally familiar to the reader.



7. Observe that a reference to the Key of Signs will be found at the foot of each page.

It is well to consult this in all doubtful cases. If still further explanation is required, turn to the chapter on The Sounds of the English Language, p. 17.

8. Form the habit of using the correct Foreign Sounds rather than their substitutes.

If a person is acquainted with the French and German languages, it will, of course, be an easy matter to pronounce these foreign sounds correctly.

Otherwise it would be well to hear the sounds carefully pronounced by some one acquainted with them.

If, however, no such person can be found, the sounds may generally be learned by carefully following the directions given for producing them. But if one does not feel sufficiently confident of his ability to produce these sounds, he may, as a final resort, fall back on their English substitutes.

9. Although the abbreviations in this book are not numerous, time may be saved by at once fixing in the mind those few that are not already familiar.

10. Endeavor to carefully carry out the spirit of the preceding suggestions in the use of the book.

If this is done, it is hoped that no difficulty will be found in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word given in the list.

NOTE.—Any person, wishing to master the pronunciation of the eighteen thousand words, can easily do so in a few hours, by merely marking with a pencil those words presenting any difficulty, and afterwards reading the marked words, two or three times. Of course, any one person would have difficulty with comparatively few words in the book.

# KEY OF SIGNS OR DIACRITICAL MARKS.

## I SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

### 1) Native or English Sounds.

ä = <i>a</i> in arm.	ö = <i>o</i> in odd.
à = <i>a</i> in ask.	ô = <i>o</i> in orange
ǎ = <i>a</i> in at.	ô = <i>o</i> in or.
â = <i>a</i> in air.	õ = <i>o</i> in only.
ā = <i>a</i> in ale.	ō = <i>o</i> in old.
b = <i>b</i> in be.	öö = <i>oo</i> in look.
ch = <i>ch</i> in chew.	ōō = <i>oo</i> in ooze.
d = <i>d</i> in do.	p = <i>p</i> in pay.
ě = <i>e</i> in ebb.	r = <i>r</i> in rave.
ē = <i>e</i> in eel.	s = <i>s</i> in see.
ẽ = <i>e</i> in ermine.	sh = <i>sh</i> in she.
f = <i>f</i> in foe.	t = <i>t</i> in to.
ġ = <i>g</i> in get.	th = <i>th</i> in thy.
h = <i>h</i> in he.	th = <i>th</i> in thigh
ī = <i>i</i> in it.	û = <i>u</i> in urge.
j = <i>j</i> in jet.	ŭ = <i>u</i> in up.
k = <i>k</i> in key.	v = <i>v</i> in van.
l = <i>l</i> in lave.	w = <i>w</i> in we.
m = <i>m</i> in me.	y = <i>y</i> in ye.
n = <i>n</i> in no.	z = <i>z</i> in zebra.
ng = <i>ng</i> in ring.	zh = <i>z</i> in azure.

## 2) Adopted or Foreign Sounds.

ö = <i>o</i> in Göthe.	ôN = <i>on</i> in bonbon.
ü = <i>u</i> in Müller.	ŭN = <i>un</i> in un.
än = <i>en</i> in encore.	K = <i>ch</i> in Richter.
än = <i>in</i> in vin.	G = <i>g</i> in Leipzig.

## 2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

ī = <i>i</i> in ice.	ow = <i>ow</i> in now.
oi = <i>oi</i> in oil.	ū = <i>u</i> in duke.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

---

The following abbreviations are made use of in this book:—

- adj. = adjective.
- adv. = adverb.
- Bib. = Biblical.
- Biog. = Lippincott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary.
- C. = Century Dictionary.
- c. = circa.
- class. = classical.
- coll. = colloquially.
- Dr. = Doctor.
- Eng. = England, English.
- Fr. = France, French.
- Gaz. = Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.
- Ger. = Germany, German.
- Hal. = Haldeman's Dictionary.\*
- interj. = interjection.
- It. = Italy, Italian.

\* Properly, The Clarendon Dictionary by Browne and Haldeman.

- Lat. = Latin.  
n. = noun.  
p. = page.  
part. = participle.  
pl. = plural.  
pp. = pages.  
pop. = popularly.  
Port. = Portuguese.  
pron. = pronunciation.  
prop. = properly.  
S. & W. = Soule and Wheeler's Manual  
of English Pronunciation  
and Spelling.  
Sp. = Spain, Spanish.  
Stand. = Standard Dictionary.  
Stor. = Stormonth's Dictionary.  
U. S. = United States of America.  
vb. = verb.  
Web. = Webster's New International  
Dictionary.  
Wor. = Worcester's Unabridged Dic-  
tionary.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND WORDS  
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

"Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to  
you." \* \* \*

SHAKESPEARE.

*Damas.*—\* \* \* "The Prince of Como does not under-  
stand his own language !

*Melnotte.*—Not as you pronounce it ; who the deuce  
could ? "

BULWER.

"Fine words ! I wonder where you stole 'em."

DEAN SWIFT.

"In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold,  
Alike fantastic, if too new or old ;  
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,  
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

POPE.



# EIGHTEEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

---

## A

**Aachen**—ă'-kĕn. Ger. for *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

For k, see p. 28.

**Aar**—ār.

**Aaron**—ār'-ŭn.

The Century Dictionary gives ār'-ŭn as an alternative pronunciation.

**Aaronic**—ār-ŏn'-ĭk.

See *Aaron*.

**abacus**—ăb'-ă-kŭs, *not* ăb-ăk'-ŭs.

**Abaddon**—ă-băd'-ŭn.

"In all her gates, *Abaddon* rues  
Thy bold attempt."—*Milton*.

**abaft**—ă-băft'; ăb-ăft' (Stor.).

See *aft*.

**Abana**—ăb'-ă-nă or ă-bă'-nă.

"Are not *Abana* and *Pharpar*, rivers of Damascus,  
better than all the waters of Israel?"—*II Kings v., 12*.

See *Pharpar*.

**abandon (ease)**—ă-băn-dŏn'.

Webster's New International Dictionary gives  
ă-băn'-dŭn as an alternative pronunciation.

For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Abaris—ăb'-ă-rĭs.

abatis (barricade)—ăb'-ă-tĭs; Fr. pron., â-bâ-tĕ',  
Worcester and Stormonth give ăb-ăt-ĕ' as an  
alternative pronunciation. The Century Diction-  
ary prefers ăb-ăt-ĕ'.

abatjour—â-bâ-zhōōr'.

abattoir—â-bâ-twâr'.

abatvent—â-bâ-vân'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Abbas Mirza—ăb-bās' mĭr'-zâ or ăb'-bās mĭr'zâ.

Abbassides—ăb-bās'-sĭdz or ăb-bās'-sĭdz.

Abbatucci—â-bâ-tū-sĕ'; It. pron., ăb-bâ-tōō'-chĕ.

In Italian, *cc*, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like  
*ch* in *chin*.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Abbaye, L'—lâ-bâ'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

abbé—â-bâ'.

Abbon—â-bôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Abd-el-Aziz—ăb-dĕl-ă-zĕz'. Modern Sp. pron.,  
ă-thĕth'.

See *Abdul-Aziz, Zamacois*.

Abd-el-Kadir—ăb-dĕl-kâ'-dĕr.

See *Abdul-Kadir*.

Abdera—ăb-dĕ'-rà, *not* ăb'-dĕ-râ.

Abderite—ăb'-dĕ-rĭt.

Abdiel—ăb'-dĭ-ĕl.

—“The Seraph *Abdiel*, faithful found

Among the faithless, faithful only he.”—*Milton*.

abdomen—ăb-dō'-mĕn, *not* ăb'-dō-mĕn.

“Words which are adopted from the Latin  
language into the English without any change of  
orthography, generally retain the Latin accent,  
especially if they are terms of the arts and sciences,  
or words somewhat removed from common use.  
The following words have the accent on the pen-

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ultimate syllable, both in Latin and in English: *abdomen, acumen, asylum, bitumen, curator, decorum, delator, dictator, horizon, spectator, testator.*"—*Wor.*

These words are therefore exceptions to the general tendency in English, which is to accent the word as near the beginning as possible.

Abdul-Aziz—äb-dööl-ä-zēz'.

See *Abd-el-Aziz*.

Abdul-Kadir—äb-dööl-kä'-dēr.

See *Abd-el-Kadir*.

Abedahnanda—ä-bā-dā-nān'-dā.

Abednego—ä-bēd'-nē-gō.

Abel (Sir Frederic Augustus)—ä'-bl.

Abel (Niels Henrik)—ä'-bēl.

Abélard—äb'-ēl-ärd; Fr. pron., ä-bā-lär'.

Also written *Abailard*, but pronounced as above.  
"Abélard and Héloise."

See *Héloise*.

abele—ä-bēl' or ä'-bl; äb-ē'-lē (Stor.).

Abencerrages—ä-bēn'-sēr-ä-jēz; Sp. pron.,  
ä-bān-thā-rä'-hās.

See *Cáceres, Gila*.

Aben-Ezra—ä'-bēn ēz'-rà.

Abercrombie—äb'-ēr-krüm-bī.

See *Abercromby*.

Abercromby—äb'-ēr-krüm-bī.

See *Abercrombie*.

Aberdeen—äb-ēr-dēn'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Abergavenny—äb-ēr-gä-vēn'-ī or äb-ēr-gēn'-ī  
or äb-ēr-gā'-nī.

See *Alnwick*.

Abernethy—äb'-ēr-nē-thī.

abeyance—ä-bā'-äns, *not* ä-bē'-äns.

abhor—äb-hôr', *not* äb-hör'.

Abiathar—ä-bī'-ä-thár.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Abiel—ā'-bī-ěl or à-bī'-ěl.

abietin—ăb'-ī-ē-tīn.

Abigail—ăb'-īg-āl.

Abihu—à-bī'-hū.

"Nadab and *Abihu*."

Abijah—à-bī'-jà.

Abilene—ăb'-īl-ēn.

abiogenesis—ăb-ī-ō-jěn'-ē-sīs.

See *biogenesis*.

abject—ăb'-jěkt, *not* ăb-jěkt'.

abjection—ăb-jěk'-shŭn, *not* ăb'-jěk-shŭn.

abjectly—ăb'-jěkt-lī, *not* ăb-jěkt'-lī.

abjectness—ăb'-jěkt-nēs, *not* ăb-jěkt'-nēs.

abiative—ăb'-là-tīv, *not* ăb'-l-tīv.

Pronounce the *second* syllable distinctly.

ablution—ăb-lū'-shŭn, *not* ăb-lōō'-shŭn.

Abomey—ăb-ō-mā'.

aborigin—ăb-ōr'-īj-īn. .

aborigines—ăb-ō-rīj'-īn-ēz.

Abou-ben-Adhem—ă'-bōō bĕn ā'-dĕm or ā'-bōō  
bĕn ād'-hĕm.

Aboukir—à-bōōk-ēr'.

Also written *Abukir*, but pronounced as above.

"The Battle of *Aboukir*."

About, Edmond—ĕd-môn' ā-bōō'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

abracadabra—ăb-rà-kà-dăb'-rà.

Final *a* in English words generally has the sound  
of the final *a* in *America*.

Abraham—ā'-brà-hăm.

See *Abram*.

Abram—ā'-brăm.

See *Abraham*. \*

Abrantès d'—dà-brāN-tĕs'.

For āN, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

abreuvoir—ă-brō-vwār'.

For ô, see p. 25.

Abruzzi—ă-brōōt'-sē.

"Duke of the *Abruzzi*."

"In Italian, *z* and *zz* are usually sounded like a strong, prolonged *ts*, but they sometimes have the sound of a long *dz*."—*Webster*.

abscissa—ăb-sīs'-ă.

absent (adj.)—ăb'-sënt.

absent (vb.)—ăb-sënt'.

In words of two syllables, like the present ones, that do double duty as nouns or adjectives on the one hand and as verbs on the other, it is the custom, with a few exceptions, to accent the nouns and adjectives upon the *first* syllable and the verbs upon the *last*.

absentee—ăb-sën-tē'.

absinthe—ăb'-sīnth; Fr. pron., ăb-sănt'.

Also written *absinth*, but pronounced as above.

For ăn, see p. 26.

absolute—ăb'-sō-lūt, *not* ăb'-sō-lōōt.

absolutism—ab'-sō-lū-tīzm, *not* ăb-sōl'-yū-tīzm.

absolutist—ăb'-sō-lū-tīst.

absolutory—ăb-sōl'-yū-tō-rī, *not* ăb-sō-lū'-tō-rī.

absolve—ăb-sōlv'; ăb-zōlv' (Wor., Stor., Hal.).

absorb—ăb-sôrb'.

abstemious—ăb-stē'-mī-ūs, *not* ăb-stēm'-ī-ūs.

abstract (n. and adj.)—ăb'-străkt.

*Webster* states that the adjective was formerly pronounced ăb-străkt'.

abstract (vb.)—ăb-străkt'.

See *absent*.

abstracted—ăb-străkt'-ĕd.

abstraction—ăb-străk'-shŭn.

abstractly—ăb'-străkt-lī.

Walker, Smart, and Stormonth say ăb-străkt'-lī.

abstruse—ăb-stroōs'.

Do not accent the *first* syllable.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Absyrtus—ăb-sēr'-tūs.

Abu-Bekr—ă'-bōō bĕk'-r.

Also written *Abou-Bekr*, but pronounced as above.

Abu-Hassan—ă'-bōō hās'-ăn.

abusive—ă-bū'-sīv, *not* ă-bū'-zīv.

Abutilon—ă-bū'-tīl-ōn.

Abydos—ă-bī'-dōs.

"The Bride of *Abydos*."

abysm—ă-bīzm', *not* ă-bīz'-ŭm.

"The *Abysm* of Hell."—*Shakespeare*.

abysmal—ă-bīz'-māl, *not* ă-bīs'-māl.

acacia—ă-kā'-shā or ă-kā'-shī-ă.

"When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t* under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh*."—*Wor*.

academe—ăk-ă-dēm' or ăk'-ă-dēm.

academian—ăk-ă-dē'-mī-ăn, *not* ăk-ă-dēm'-ī-ăn.

academician—ăk-ă-dē-mīsh'-ăn, *not* ă-kăd'-ē-mīsh-ăn.

Académie, L'—lă-kă-dā-mē'.

Academus—ăk-ă-dē'-mūs.

"The Green Retreats of *Academus*."

Acadia—ă-kā'-dī-ă.

Not to be confounded with *Arcadia*, which see.

Acadie—ă-kă-dē'.

"List to a Tale of Love in *Acadie*, home of the happy."—*Longfellow*.

acajou—ăk'-ă-zhōō.

Acapulco—ă-kă-pōōl'-kō.

acaulose—ă-kôl'-ōs.

Worcester and the Standard Dictionary say ăk-ô-lōs'.

Accademia della Crusca—ăk-kă-dā'-mē-ă dĕl-lă krōōs'-kă.

accelerative—ăk-sĕl'-ēr-ă-tīv.

accent (n.)—ăk'-sĕnt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

accent (vb.)—ăk-sěnt'.

See *absent*.

accented—ăk-sěnt'-ěd, *not* ăk'-sěnt-ěd.

See *unaccented*.

accenting—ăk-sěnt'-ing, *not* ăk'-sěnt-ing.

See *unaccenting*.

accept—ăk-sěpt', *not* ěk-sěpt'.

Articulate the *first* syllable distinctly.

acceptable—ăk-sěpt'-ă-bl.

Walker says ăk'-sěpt-ăb-l.

accepter—ăk-sěp'-těr.

See *acceptor*.

acceptor—ăk-sěp'-těr or ăk-sěp'-tôr.

See *accepter*.

access—ăk'-sěs or ăk-sěs'.

Custom and the preponderance of authority favor the first pronunciation.

accessary—ăk-sěs'-ă-rĭ.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say ăk'-sěs-ă-rĭ.

See *accessory*.

accessorial—ăk-sěs-ō'-rĭ-ăl.

accessory—ăk-sěs'-ō-rĭ or ăk'-sěs-ěr-ĭ.

The first is the pronunciation given by Webster and the Standard Dictionary; the second is the form preferred by the Century Dictionary and the only one given by Worcester.

accipitrine—ăk-sĭp'-ĭ-trĭn.

The Oxford English Dictionary pronounces the *final* syllable trĭn.

acclimate—ăk-klĭ'-măt, *not* ăk'-klĭm-ăt.

A very frequent error.

Words of more than two syllables are *generally* accented on the last syllable but two. This word, however, is an exception.

acclimatization—ăk-klĭ-mă-tĭz-ă'-shŭn or ăk-klĭ-mă-tĭ-ză'-shŭn.

acclimatize—ăk-klĭ'-mă-tĭz, *not* ăk'-klĭm-ă-tĭz.

acclivous—ăk-klĭ'-vŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

accolade—ăk-kō-lād' or ăk-kō-lād'.

Stormonth gives the latter only.

accompaniment—ăk-kŭm'-păn-ĭm-ěnt, *not* ăk-kŭmp'-nĭm-ěnt.

A word of *five* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

accompanist—ăk-kŭm'-păn-ĭst.

accomp—ăk-kownt', *formerly* ăk-kōmt'.

accomptable—ăk-kownt'-ă-bl.

accomptant—ăk-kownt'-ănt.

accost—ăk-kōst', *not* ăk-kōst', *nor* ăk-kōst'.

This (ô) is a sound midway between ô as in *not* and ô as in *or*.

"To give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation: to give them the full sound of broad *a* is vulgar."—*Web*.

accouche—ăk-kōosh'.

accouchement—ăk-kōosh-măn'.

For ân, see p. 26.

accoucheur—ăk-kōosh-ôr'.

Webster pronounces the *final* syllable ūr.

For ô, see p. 25.

accoucheuse—ă-kōosh-ûz'; Fr. pron., ă-kōo-shōz'

For ô, see p. 25.

accouter—ăk-kōo'-tēr.

Also written *accoutre*, but pronounced as above.

accouterment—ăk-kōo'-tēr-měnt.

Also written *accoutrement*, but pronounced as above.

accrue—ăk-krōo'.

accuracy—ăk'-kŭ-rà-sĭ, *not* ăk'-kēr-ă-sĭ.

accurate—ăk'-kŭ-răt, *not* ăk'-kēr-ĭt.

accursed (adj.)—ăk-kŭrst' or ăk-kŭr'-sěd.

accursed (part.)—ăk-kŭrst'.

See *learned*.

Aceldama—ă-sěl'-dà-mà, *not* ăs-ěl-dā'-mà.

Stormonth gives ă-kěl'-dā-mà as an alternative pronunciation.

acephalous—ă-sěf'-ă-lŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 32)



acerate—ăs'—ēr—ăt.

acerbate—ăs'—ēr—băt or ă-sûr'—băt.

acerose—ăs'—ēr—ôs.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester accent the *final* syllable.

acervate—ă-sûr'—văt or ăs'—ēr—văt.

Acestes—ă-sēs'—tēz.

acetal—ăs'—ē—tăl.

Worcester says ă-sē'—tăl.

acetamide—ăs—ët—ăm'—îd or ăs—ët—ăm'—îd.

See *ide* (*chemical termination*).

acetate—ăs'—ē—tăt.

acetenyl—ăs'—ē—tē—nîl.

acetic—ă-sē'—tîk or ă-sēt'—îk.

The Century Dictionary *prefers* ă-sēt'—îk; the Standard, Worcester, and Stormonth give this form only.

acetification—ă-sēt—îf—îk—ă'—shŭn.

acetify—ă-sēt'—îf—î.

acetin—ăs'—ē—tîn.

aceto (prefix)—ăs'—ē—tō, *not* ăs—ē'—tō.

"Aceto-gelatin."

acetose—ăs'—ē—tōs.

acetous—ă-sē'—tŭs or ăs'—ē—tŭs.

acetum—ă-sē'—tŭm.

acetyl—ăs'—ē—tîl.

acetylene—ă-sēt'—îl—ēn or ăs'—ët—îl—ēn.

acetylic—ăs—ē—tîl'—îk.

acetylization—ă-sēt—îl—îz—ă'—shŭn or ă-sēt—îl—î—zā'—shŭn.

Achæan—ă-kē'—ăn; ă-kē'—ăn or ă-kā'—ăn (Stand.).

"The Achæan League." See *Achaian*.

Achæus—ă-kē'—ŭs.

Achaia—ă-kā'—yà.

Achaian—ă-kā'—yăn.

See *Achæan*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Achates—â-kā'-tēz.

"Fidus *Achates*."

In Greek and Latin Proper Names, final *es* is pronounced *ēz*.

achene—â-kēn'.

achenium—â-kē'-nĭ-ŭm.

Achernar—ā'-kēr-nār.

Acheron—āk'-ēr-ŏn, *not* āch'-ēr-ŏn.

"Sad *Acheron* of sorrow, black and deep."

*Milton.*

See *Magna Charta*.

à cheval—â-shē-vâl'.

Achillea—āk-ĭl-ē'-ăn, *not* â-kĭl'-ē-ăn.

Achilles—â-kĭl'-ēz.

Achitophel—â-kĭt'-ō-fĕl.

"Absalom and *Achitophel*."

See *Ahithophel*.

Acidalia—ās-ĭd-ā'-lĭ-â.

acinaciform—ās-ĭn-ās'-ĭf-ôrm or â-sĭn'-â-sĭf-ôrm.

acinetiform—ās-ĭn-ēt'-ĭf-ôrm.

acinus—ās'-ĭn-ŭs, *not* ās-ĭ'-nŭs.

Acis—â'-sĭs.

acme—āk'-mē.

acolyte—āk'-ō-lĭt.

Aconcagua—â-kōn-kā'-ġwā.

aconite—āk'-ō-nĭt, *not* āk'-ō-nēt.

See *ite* (chemical termination).

acorn—â'-kōrn or ā'-kērn.

acotyledon—â-kōt-ĭl-ē'-dŭn.

acotyledones—â-kōt-ĭl-ē'-dō-nēz.

acotyledonous—â-kōt-ĭl-ē'-dŭn-ŭs or â-kōt-ĭl-ĕd'-ŭn-ŭs.

acoustic—â-kōō'-stĭk or â-kow'-stĭk.

The pronunciation â-kōō'-stĭk is *preferred* by Webster, the Oxford English Dictionary, the Century, and the Standard.

See *acoustics*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

acoustics—â-kōō'-stīks or â-kow'-stīks.

See note under *acoustic*.

acquiesce—āk-wī-ēs'.

acrasia—â-krā'-zhī-â or â-krā'-zī-â.

acrasy—â'-krā-sī.

Acre—ā'-kēr or ā'-kēr.

"The Siege of *Acre*."

The second pronunciation is the more common.

Acrisius—â-krīs'-ī-ūs.

acropolis—â-krōp'-ō-līs.

across—â-krōs', *not* â-krōst'.

See *accost*.

acrostic—â-krōs'-tīk, *not* â-krōs'-tīk.

See *accost*.

Actæon—āk-tē'-ūn.

In Greek and Latin Proper Names, the diphthongs *æ* and *æ*, ending an accented syllable, are pronounced like long *e*. This is an important rule, which is frequently violated by classical scholars.

Action—āk'-shī-ăn.

"The *Action* Games."

Actium—āk'-shī-ŭm or āk'-tī-ŭm.

actor—āk'-tēr.

Sometimes pronounced āk'-tôr.

acts—ākts, *not* āks.

"The *Acts* of the Apostles."

acumen—â-kū'-mĕn, *not* āk'-yū-mĕn.

See *abdomen*.

Acuña, Christóbal de—krīs-tō'-bál dā ā-kōon'-yá.

See *cañon*.

Ada—ā'-dā, *not* ād'-ā.

adagio—â-dā'-jō.

Worcester makes it a word of four syllables (ād-ā'-jī-ō), and Stormonth anglicizes it (ād-ā'-jī-ō).

Adalbert—ād'-āl-bĕrt, *not* ād-āl'-bĕrt.

Adam (Albrecht)—ā'-dām.

See *Albrecht*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Adam (Edmond)—ă-dăn'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

See *Dantès, Edmond*.

Adam (Eugen)—ă'-dăm.

See *Eugen*.

adamant—ăd'-ă-mănt.

adamantean—ăd-ă-măn-tē'-ăn.

adamantine—ăd-ă-măn'-tîn, *not* ăd-ă-măn'-tên.

Adamic—ăd-ăm'-îk, *not* ăd'-ăm-îk.

Adamowski—ă-dă-möf'-skî.

adaptation—ăd-ăp-tă'-shûn, *not* ăd'-ăp-tă-shûn.

addio—ăd-dyō'.

additament—ăd-dît'-ă-měnt or ăd'-dît-ă-měnt.

address (n.)—ăd-drēs', *not* ăd'-drēs.

Although analogy may suggest the pronunciation ăd'-drēs, it is not countenanced by any of the standard dictionaries.

address (vb.)—ăd-drēs'.

adduce—ăd-dūs', *not* ăd-dōōs'.

Adelaide—ăd'-ē-lăd.

See *Adelaïde*.

Adelaïde—ă-dă-lă-ēd'.

See *Adelaide*.

Adelina—ăd-ē-lî'-nă.

See *Adeline*.

Adeline—ăd'-ē-lîn; Fr. pron., ăd-lên'.

See *Adelina*.

adelopod—ă-děl'-ō-pöd.

Adelphi—ă-děl'-fî, *not* ă-děl'-fî.

Aden—ă'-dên or ă'-dên.

adeniform—ă-dên'-îf-orm or ăd'-ē-nîf-orm.

adenose—ăd'-ē-nōs or ăd-ē-nōs'.

adept (n.)—ăd-ěpt', *not* ăd'-ěpt.

There are a few words of two syllables that serve both as nouns and adjectives. It is customary to distinguish them by accenting the nouns upon the *first* syllable, and the adjectives upon the *last*. In

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

the above, and a few others, however, the noun as well as the adjective is accented on the *last* syllable.

adept (adj.)—ăd-ěpt'.

See *adept* (n.).

Adherbal—ăd-hěr'-băl.

adhesion—ăd-hě'-zhŭn.

See *cohesion*.

adhesive—ăd-hě'-siv, *not* ăd-hě'-ziv.

See *cohesive*.

Adiel—ă'-dĭ-ěl or ăd'-ĭ-ěl.

adieu—ă-dŭ'; Fr. pron. ăd-yō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Adige—ă'-dē-jā.

ad infinitum—ăd ĭn-fĭn-ĭ'-tŭm, *not* ăd ĭn-fĭn'-ĭt-ŭm.

adios—ăd-yōs'.

"Often ă-dē'-ōs, but the Spanish accent is properly on the final syllable."—*Web*.

adipocere—ăd'-ĭp-ō-sēr.

adipose—ăd'-ĭp-ōs.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester accent the *final* syllable.

adjectival—ăd-jĕk-tĭ'-văl or ăd'-jĕk-tĭv-ăl.

adjectively—ăd'-jĕk-tĭv-lĭ.

adjourn—ăj-ŭrn', *not* ăd-jŭrn'.

adjunct (n. and adj.)—ăj'-ŭngkt.

adjure—ăj-ōōr'.

adjust—ăj-ŭst'.

adjutant—ăj'-ōō-tănt.

adjutor—ăj-ōō'-tôr.

adjuvant (n. and adj.)—ăj'-ōō-vănt.

Adlai—ăd'-lā-ĭ or ăd'-lĭ.

"*Adlai* Ewing Stevenson."

Adler (Felix)—ăd'-lēr, *not* ăd'-lēr.

ad libitum—ăd lĭb'-ĭt-ŭm

Admetus—ăd-mē'-tŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

administrator—ăd-mĭn-ĭs-trā'-tēr or ăd-mĭn'-ĭs-trā-tēr.

Stormonth places the primary accent on the *first* syllable.

admirable—ăd'-mĭr-ă-bl, *not* ăd-mĭ'-ră-bl.

admirably—ăd'-mĭr-ă-blĭ, *not* ăd-mĭ'-ră-blĭ.

admiralty—ăd'-mĭr-ăl-tĭ, *not* ăd-mĭr-ăl'-tĭ.

admirative—ăd'-mĭr-ă-tĭv or ăd-mĭ'-ră-tĭv.

adnascent—ăd-năs'-ĕnt.

ado—ă-dōō'.

"Much *Ado* about Nothing."

adobe—ă-dō'-bĕ.

Adonai—ăd-ō-nā'-ĭ or ă-dō'-nĭ.

Adonaia—ă-dō-nĭ'-yă.

Adonais—ăd-ō-nā'-ĭs.

Shelley's "*Adonais*."

Adonias—ăd-ō-nĭ'-ăs.

Adonic—ă-dōn'-ĭk.

Adonijah—ăd-ō-nĭ'-jă.

Adoniram—ăd-ō-nĭ'-răm.

Adonis—ă-dō'-nĭs, *not* ă-dōn'-ĭs.

Adrastia—ă-drăs'-tĭ-ă.

Adrastus—ă-drăs'-tŭs.

Adria—ă'-drĕ-ă; ă'-drĕ-ă (Bib.).

Adrian—ă'-drĭ-ăn.

See *Hadrian*.

Adriana—ăd-rĭ-ăn'-ă.

"Comedy of Errors."

Adrianople—ăd-rĭ-ăn-ō'-pl.

Worcester pronounces the *first* syllable ăd.

Adriatic—ă-drĭ-ăt'-ĭk or ăd-rĭ-ăt'-ĭk.

Adrienne Lecouvreur—ă-drĕ-ĕn' lŭ-kōō-vrŏr'.

For ă, see p. 25.

Adullam—ă-dŭl'-ăm.

"The Cave of *Adullam*."

See *Adullamite*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Adullamite—à-dül'-ām-īt.

See *Adullam*.

adult (n. and adj.)—à-dült', *not* äd'-ült.

adulterine—à-dül'-tēr-in or à-dül'-tēr-in.

ad valorem—äd vā-lō'-rēm, *not* äd vāl'-ō-rēm.

advance (n. and vb.)—äd-vāns', *not* äd-vāns'.

See *ask*.

advantage (n. and vb.)—äd-vān'-tāj, *not* äd-vān'-tāj.

See *ask*.

advantageous—äd-vān-tā'-jūs, *not* äd'-vān-tā-jūs.

adventure—äd-vënt'-yūr, *not* äd-vën'-chūr.

adverse—äd'-vērs.

In poetry, often accented on the *final* syllable.

adversely—äd'-vērs-lī, *not* äd-vērs'-lī.

adverseness—äd'-vērs-nēs, *not* äd-vērs'-nēs.

advertise—äd'-vēr-tīz or äd-vēr-tīz'.

"This word was formerly accented *ad-ver'-tise*, later becoming *adver-tise'*. Present usage favors *ad'-ver-tise*, as in verbs in *-ize*, and in accordance with the tendency of the language to throw the accent toward the first syllable."—*Web*.

advertisement—äd-vēr'-tīz-mënt or äd-vēr-tīz'-mënt.

The latter pronunciation is more commonly heard in the United States of America.

advertiser—äd'-vēr-tī-zēr or äd-vēr-tī'-zēr, *not* äd-vēr'-tīz-ēr.

advowson—äd-vow'-zūn.

Stormonth says äd-vow'-sūn.

adytum—äd'-īt-ūm.

Æacus—ē'-ä-kūs.

ædile—ē'-dīl.

See *edile*.

Æetes—ē-ē'-tēz.

Ægæus—ē-jē'-ūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ægean—ē-jē'-ān.

Æ and æ, in words of Greek and Latin origin, are pronounced like *e* in the same situation.

Ægeon—ē-jē'-ōn.

"Comedy of Errors."

Ægeria—ē-jē'-rī-ā.

See *Egeria*, another spelling.

Ægeus—ē'-jūs or ē'-jē-ūs.

See *Ægeus*, *Morpheus*.

ægilops—ē'-jīl-ōps or ēj'-īl-ōps.

Ægina—ē-jī'-nā.

Æginetan—ē-jīn-ē'-tān.

"The *Æginetan* Marbles."

Æginetic—ē-jīn-ēt'-īk.

ægis—ē'-jīs.

See *egis*, another spelling.

Ægisthus—ē-jīs'-thūs.

Ægle—ē'-glē or ěg'-lē.

Ægos-Potamos—ē'-gōs pōt'-ā-mōs.

Ægyptus—ē-jīp'-tūs.

Æmilia—ē-mīl'-ī-ā.

"Comedy of Errors."

Æneas—ē-nē'-ās; Bib. ē'-nē-ās.

Æneid—ē-nē'-īd or ē'-nē-īd.

See *Eneid*, another spelling.

Æolian—ē-ō'-lī-ān.

See *Eolian*, another spelling.

Æolic—ē-ōl'-īk.

See *Eolic*, another spelling.

æolipile—ē-ōl'-ī-pīl.

The Century Dictionary prefers ē'-ō-lī-pīl. Also spelled *æolipyle*, but pronounced as above.

Æolis—ē'-ō-līs.

Æolus—ē'-ō-lūs, *not* ē-ō'-lūs.

"The Cave of *Æolus*."

æon—ē'-ōn.

See *eon*, another spelling.

aërate—ā'-ēr-āt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



aërial—ā-ē'-rĭ-ăl.

aerie—ē'-rĭ or ā'-ēr-ĭ.

aërifcation—ā-ēr-ĭf-ĭk-ā'-shŭn.

aëriform—ā'-ēr-ĭf-ôrm.

aëriſy—ā'-ēr-ĭf-ĭ.

aërodrome—ā'-ēr-ō-drôm.

aërolite—ā'-ēr-ō-lit.

aërometer—ā-ēr-ôm'-ē-tēr.

aëronaut—ā'-ēr-ō-nôt.

Stormonth ſays ā'-rô-nôt.

aërophone—ā'-ēr-ō-fôn.

aëroplane—ā'-ēr-ō-plân.

aëroſtat—ā'-ēr-ō-stăt.

Stormonth ſays ā'-rô-stăt.

aery (neſt)—ē'-rĭ or ā'-ēr-ĭ.

aëry (adj.)—ā'-ēr-ĭ or âr'-ĭ.

Æſchines—ēs'-kĭn-ēz or, eſpecially in British uſe, ēs'-kĭn-ēz.

Æſchylean—ēs'-kĭl-ē'-ăn.

Æſchylus—ēs'-kĭl-ŭs or, eſpecially in British uſe, ēs'-kĭl-ŭs.

Do not ſay ēs'-kū-lŭs.

Æſculapius—ēs'-kū-lā'-pĭ-ŭs.

æſtete—ēs'-thēt.

æſthetic—ēs'-thēt'-ĭk.

"Often *ēs* in England, eſpecially in London and in academic circles; *ēs-thē'*, *ēs-thē'* are alſo heard."  
—*Web.*

æſtheticism—ēs'-thēt'-ĭs-ĭzm.

See note under *æſthetic*.

æſthetics—ēs'-thēt'-ĭks.

See note under *æſthetic*.

æſtival—ēs'-tĭv-ăl or ēs-tĭ'-văl.

In England, the *firſt* ſyllable of this word is frequently pronounced *ēs*.

æſtivate—ēs'-tĭv-ăt.

Æthon—ē'-thôn.

(For Key of Signs, ſee p. 37)

Ætnean—ět-nē'-ăn.

ætiology—ē-tī-ōl'-ō-jī.

Also written *etiology*, but pronounced as above.

Ætolian—ē-tō'-lī-ăn.

"The *Ætolian* League."

afeard—â-fērd'.

Also written *afeared*, but pronounced as above.

affaire—ăf-fâr'.

affaire d'amour—ăf-fâr' dà-mōor'.

affaire de cœur—ăf-fâr' dū-kōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

affaire d'honneur—âf-fâr' dūn-ōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

afferent—ăf'-fēr-ěnt, *not* ăf-fēr'-ěnt.

See *efferent*.

affinage—ăf-fīn'-āj.

affix (n.)—ăf'-fīks.

affix (vb.)—ăf-fīks'.

See *absent*.

afflatus—ăf-flā'-tūs, *not* ăf-flā'-tūs.

affluence—ăf'-flōō-ěns.

Stormonth and Haldeman say ăf'-flōō-ěns.

affluent—ăf'-flōō-ěnt; ăf'-flōō-ěnt (Stor.).

affluxion—ăf-flūk'-shūn.

affranchise—ăf-frăn'-chīz or ăf-frăn'-chīz.

The Century and the Standard Dictionaries  
*prefer* ăf-frăn'-chīz.

afghan—ăf'-găn, *not* ăf'-kăn.

Afghan—ăf'-găn, *not* ăf'-kăn.

Afghanistan—ăf-găn-īs-tăn', *not* ăf-găn-īs'-tăn.

See *Kurdistan*.

aforesaid—â-fōr'-sēd, *not* ăf'-ōr-sēd.

a fortiori—â fōr-shī-ō'-rī.

afreet—ăf'-rēt or â-frēt'.

Africaine, L'—lâ-frē-kăn'.

Africanus—ăf-rīk-â'-nūs.

"Scipio *Africanus* Major."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

aft—áft, *not* áft.

Stormonth, with singular inconsistency, gives the *a* the Italian sound (ā), while in the final syllable of the word *abast*, he makes the *a* short.

See *abast*.

after—áf'-tēr, *not* áf'-tēr.

See *ask*.

aftermath—áf'-tēr-máth.

again—à-gěn'.

The pronunciation à-gān' is given as an alternative form by the Century Dictionary.

against—à-gěnst'; à-gěnst' or à-gānst' (C.).

agama—ăg'-à-mà.

Agamemnon—ăg'-à-měm'-nōn.

agamic—à-gām'-ĭk.

agamist—ăg'-ăm-ĭst.

agamogenesis—ăg'-à-mō-jěn'-ē-sĭs.

agamy—ăg'-ăm-ĭ.

Aganippe—ăg'-à-nĭp'-ē.

agape (n.)—ăg'-à-pē.

See *agape* (adj. and adv.).

agape (adj. and adv.)—à-gāp' or à-gāp'.

See *agape* (n.).

Agape—ăg'-à-pē.

Agapemone—ăg'-à-pēm'-ō-nē.

agartic—ăg'-à-rĭk or à-gār'-ĭk (Web.); ăg'-ăr'-ĭk (Stor.); ăg'-à-rĭk or ăg'-ăr'-ĭk (C.).

Agasias—à-gā'-sĭ-ăs.

Agassiz—ăg'-à-sē; Fr. pron., à-gā-sē'.

Agatha—ăg'-à-thà.

Agathocles—à-gāth'-ō-klēz.

agave—à-gā'-vē; ăg'-āv or ăg'-āv-ē (Stor.).

aged (adj.)—ā'-jěd, *not* ājd.

"An *aged* man."

In compounds, as *full-aged*, *middle-aged*, it is pronounced ājd. See *aged* (part.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

aged (part.)—ājđ, *not* ā'-jěđ.

"He has *aged* greatly."

See *aged* (*adj.*), *learned*.

Agenor—à-jě'-nôr.

Agesander—āj-ē-săn'-děr.

Agesilaus—āj-ēs-īl-ā'-ūs.

aggrandize—ăġ'-ġrăn-dīz.

aggrandizement—ăġ-ġrăn'-dīz-měnt or ăġ'-ġrăn-dīz-měnt.

Webster gives the first pronunciation only; the Standard Dictionary gives the second only; the Century and Worcester *prefer* the second.

aghaſt—à-ġăst'.

agile—āj'-īl, *not* ăj'-īl.

Agincourt (Battle of)—ăj'-īn-kōrt; Fr. pron., à-zhăn-kōōr'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

aging—āj'-īng.

Also written *ageing*, but pronounced as above.

agio—ăj'-ī-ō or ā'-jī-ō.

Worcester *prefers* ā'-jī-ō.

agiotage—ăj'-ī-ō-tāj or ā'-jī-ō-tāj.

Agnes—ăġ'-nēs or ăġ'-nēz.

Agnesi—ăn-yā'-zē.

Gn, in Italian, is pronounced like *ni* in *onion*.

agnomen—ăġ-nō'-měn.

agnostic—ăġ-nōs'-tīk.

agnosticism—ăġ-nōs'-tīs-īzm, *not* ăġ-nōs'-tīk-īzm.

Agnus Dei—ăġ'-nūs dē'-ī.

Agonistes—ăġ-ō-nīs'-tēz.

"Samson *Agonistes*."

agora—ăġ'-ō-rà.

Agoult, d'—dà-ġōō'.

Agra—ā'-ġrā.

Agramante—ā-ġrā-măn'-tā.

"Orlando Furioso."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

agrarian—â-ġrā'-rĭ-ăn.

Agricane—â-ġrē-kā'-nā.

"Orlando Innamorato."

Agricola—â-ġrĭk'-ō-lā.

agriculture—ăġ'-rĭ-kŭlt-yŭr.

Accent the *first* syllable.

agriculturist—ăġ-rĭ-kŭlt'-yŭ-rĭst.

The word *agriculturalist*, sometimes substituted for this word, is not now in good repute.

Argentum—ăġ-rĭ-jĕn'-tŭm.

Agrippina—ăġ-rĭp-ĭ'-nā;ăġ-rĭp-ĭ'-nā orăġ-rĭp-ē'-nā (Stand.).

ague—ā'-ġŭ, *not* ā'-ġēr.

Aguilar (Grace)—ā-ġē-lār'.

Aguinaldo—ā-ġē-nāl'-dō, *not* ā-ġwē-nāl'-dō.

*Gu*, in Spanish, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like *g* in *go*, unless the *u* is marked with the diæresis (*ü*), when it is pronounced *gw*. When *gu* occurs before *a* or *o*, it is pronounced like *gw* in *Gwendolen*.

Agulhas (Cape)—ā-ġōōl'-yās.

aha—â-hā', *not* hā-hā', unless spelled *haha*.

See *ha-ha*.

Ahalya—â-hăl'-yā.

Ahasuerus (King)—â-hăz-ŭ-ē'-rŭs.

Ahasuerus (Wandering Jew)—â-hăzh-ōō-ē'-rŭs.

Ahithopel—â-hĭth'-ō-fĕl.

See *Achitophel*.

Ahriman—ă'-rĭm-ân.

"Ormazd and Ahriman." See *Ormazd*.

Ahura Mazda—ă'-hōōr-â mază'-dā.

ai (fish)—ă'-ē.

ai (sloth)—ă'-ē.

Ai (city and river)—ă'-ĭ or ĭ.

Aïda—ă-ē'-dā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

aid-de-camp—ād'-dē-kämp; Fr. pron., ād-dŭ-kāN'.

Also written *aide-de-camp*, but pronounced as above.

For āN, see p. 26.

Aiglon, L'—lā-glōN'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

aigret—ā'-grēt.

See *aigrette*.

aigrette—ā-grēt' or ā'-grēt.

See *aigret*.

Aiguière—ā-gŭ-âr'.

aiguille—ā-gwēl' or ā'-gwēl; Fr. pron., ā-gwē'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Aiguille du Midi—ā-gwē'-yŭ dŭ mē-dē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Aiguillon, d'—dā-gē-yōN'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Aijalon—ā'-jā-lōn or ī'-jā-lōn.

ailanthus—ā-lăn'-thŭs.

ailment—āl'-mënt, *not* āl'-münt.

In all words ending in *ent*, the *final* syllable is to be distinctly pronounced.

See *damage*.

Ainmiller—īn'-mŭl-ēr.

aisle—īl.

Aisne—ān.

Aiton—ā'-tŭn.

Aix-la-Chapelle—āks-lā-shā-pěl' or ās-lā-shā-pěl'.

See *Aachen*.

Aix-les-Bains—āks-lā-băN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Ajaccio—ā-yă'-chō, *not* ăj-ăs'-ĭ-ō.

In Italian, *j*, at the beginning of a syllable, is pronounced like *y*; *ci* or *cci* before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Ajax—ā'-jăks.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Akbar—āk'-bār; Hindoo pron., ūk'-bār.

"Sometimes, but erroneously, accented on the last syllable."—*Web.*

Akron (Ohio)—āk'-rŭn, *not* ā'-krŭn.

Alabama—āl-à-bā'-mà, *not* āl-à-bām'-à.

alabaster—āl'-à-bàs-tēr or āl-à-bàs'-tēr.

à la carte—à là kār't'.

Aladdin—à-lăd'-ĭn, *not* āl'-ăd-ĭn.

"Arabian Nights."

alameda—āl-à-mā'-dà.

alamo—ā'-lā-mō.

See *Alamo*, (*The*).

Alamo (*The*)—ā'-lā-mō.

See *alamo*.

alamode—āl'-à-mōd or ā-là-mōd'.

à l'Anglaise—à-lāN-gĭlāz'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Al Araf—āl ār'-āf.

Also written *Al Aaraaf*, but pronounced as above.

Alaric—āl'-à-rĭk, *not* āl-ār'-ĭk.

alarum—à-lăr'-ŭm or à-lā'-rŭm.

alas—à-làs', *not* āl-ăs'.

Alastor—à-lăs'-tôr.

alb—ălb.

Albani—āl-bā'-nē.

See *Alboni*.

Albategnius—āl-bà-tĕġ'-nĭ-ŭs.

albatross—āl'-bà-trôs.

See *accost*.

albeit—ôl-bē'-ĭt.

Stormonth's pronunciation of this word (āl'-bē-ĭt) is absurd.

Albemarle—āl'-bē-mārĭ.

Albers—āl'-bĕrs.

Albert Nyanza (Lake)—āl'-bĕrt nyān'-zā.

See *Victoria Nyanza (Lake)*.

Albertus Magnus—āl-bēr'-tŭs măġ'-nŭs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Albigenses—äl-bī-jěn'-sēz.

albino—äl-bī'-nō.

Worcester gives äl-be'-nō as an alternative form.

Alboni—äl-bō'-nē.

See *Albani*.

Alborak—äl-bō-rāk'.

The Century Dictionary says äl-bō'-rāk.

Albrecht—äl'-brēkt.

For κ, see p. 28.

Albuera—äl-bwā'-rā.

Albufera, d'—däl-bōō-fā'-rā.

albuginea—äl-bū-jīn'-ē-ā.

albumen—äl-bū'-mēn, *not* äl'-bū-mēn.

albumin—äl-bū'-mīn, *not* äl'-bū-mīn.

albuminuria—äl-bū-mī-nū'-rī-ā.

Albuquerque (Spain)—äl'-bōō-kēr-kā.

See *Albuquerque* (New Mexico).

Albuquerque (New Mexico)—äl-bū-kâr'-kē.

See *Albuquerque* (Spain).

Albyn—äl'-bīn.

Also written *Albin*, but pronounced as above.

Alcæus—äl-sē'-ūs.

See *Ægean*.

alcalde—äl-kāl'-dā.

Alcántara—äl-kân'-tā-rā.

alcazar—äl-kā'-zār; Sp. pron., äl-kā'-thār.

See *Zamacois*.

Alceste—äl-sēst'.

Alcestis—äl-sēs'-tīs.

alchemist—äl'-kē-mīst.

alchemy—äl'-kē-mī.

Alcibiades—äl-sī-bī'-ā-dēz.

Alcides—äl-sī'-dēz.

Alcinous—äl-sīn'-ō-ūs.

Alciphron—äl'-sī-frōn.

Alcmene—älk-mē'-nē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



alcohol—ăl'-kō-hôl, *not* ăl'-kō-hôl.

More properly, ăl'-kō-hôl.

Alcor—ăl'-kôr.

Alcoran—ăl-kō-răn' or ăl'-kō-răn.

"Orientalists, in general, pronounce this word ăl-kō-rên'."—*Smart*.

Alcott—ôl'-kût, *not* ăl'-kût.

alcove—ăl'-kôv or ăl-kôv'.

The first is the one in general use and is preferred by Webster.

Alcuin—ăl'-kwîn or ăl'-kū-în or ăl'-kū-în.

Alcyone—ăl-sî'-ô-nē.

See *Halcyone*, another spelling.

Aldebaran—ăl-děb'-â-răn.

Alden—ôl'-dĕn, *not* ăl'-dĕn.

alder—ôl'-dĕr.

aldermanic—ôl-dĕr-măn'-îk.

Alderney—ôl'-dĕr-nĭ.

Aldershot—ôl'-dĕr-shôt.

Aldiborontephoscophornio — ăl-dĭ-bō-rôn-tē-fôs-kō-fôr'-nĭ-ō.

See *Chrononhotonthologos*.

Aldine—ăl'-dĭn or ôl'-dĭn.

The pronunciation ôl'-dĕn is frequently heard. I find no dictionary authority for it.

Aldobrandini—ăl-dō-brăn-dĕ'-nē.

Aldrich—ôl'-drĭch.

Aldus Manutius—ăl'-dŭs mà-nŭ'-shĭ-ŭs.

Alecto—â-lĕk'-tō.

Alembert, d'—dâ-lăn-bâr'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Alençon—â-lĕn'-sôn; Fr. pron., â-lăn-sôn'.

For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Aleppo—â-lĕp'-ō.

Alesia—â-lĕ'-shĭ-â.

Alessandria (Italy)—ă-lĕs-săn'-drĕ-ă.

To be distinguished from *Alexandria* (Egypt).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Alethea—äl-ē-thē'-à; coll., ā-lē'-thē-ā.

aleurone—ā-lū'-rōn.

Aleutian (Islands)—ā-lū'-shăn or ā-lōō'-shăn.

Aleuts—äl'-ē-ōōts.

Alexander—äl-ēg-zăn'-dēr, *not* äl-ēk-săn'-dēr.

Alexandra—äl-ēg-zăn'-drā.

"Queen *Alexandra*."

Alexandria (Egypt)—äl-ēg-zăn'-drī-ā.

Alexandrina—äl-ēg-zăn-drī'-nā.

Alexandrine—äl-ēg-zăn'-drīn.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives äl-ēg-zăn'-drīn as an alternative pronunciation.

alexia—ā-lēk'-sī-ā.

Alfieri—äl-fyā'-rē.

Alfonso—äl-fōn'-sō, *not* äl-fōn'-zō.

Also written *Alphonso*, but pronounced as above.

Alford (Dean)—ōl'-fērd.

alga—äl'-gā.

algæ—äl'-jē.

algebra—äl'-jē-brā, *not* äl'-jē-brā.

algebraic—äl-jē-brā'-īk.

Do not accent the *first* syllable.

algebraist—äl'-jē-brā-īst.

Algeciras—äl-jē-sē'-rās; Sp. pron., äl-hā-thē'-rās.

See *Cáceres, Gila*.

Alger—äl'-jēr.

Sometimes pronounced ōl'-jēr.

Algerine—äl-jē-rēn'.

Algernon—äl'-jēr-nōn.

Algiers—äl-jēr-z'.

Algol—äl'-göl.

Algonkian—äl-gōng'-kī-ăn.

See *Algonquian*.

Algonkin—äl-gōn'-kīn.

See *Algonquin*.

Algonquian—äl-gōng'-kī-ăn.

See *Algonkian*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Algonquin—äl-ğön'-kîn.

See *Algonkin*.

Alhambresque—äl-hăm-brësk'.

Ali—ä'-lē.

alias—ä'-lī-äs, *not* äl'-ī-äs.

Ali Baba—ä'-lē bā'-bā.

alibi—äl'-īb-ī, *not* äl'-īb-ī.

Alicant—äl'-ī-känt or äl'-ī-känt'.

alien—äl'-yën, *not* ä'-lī-ën.

See *alienate*.

alienate—äl'-yën-āt, *not* ä'-lī-ën-āt.

See *alien*.

Alighieri—ä-lē-ğyā'-rē.

See *Dante*. "*Dante Alighieri*."

aliment—äl'-īm-ënt, *not* ä'-līm-ënt.

Ali Pasha—ä'-lē pà-shā'.

alkahest—äl'-kà-hëst.

alkali—äl'-kà-lī or äl'-kà-lī.

Webster *prefers* äl'-kà-lī, but the majority of the lexicographers favor äl'-kà-lī.

alkalify—äl-käl'-īf-ī or äl'-käl-īf-ī.

Webster alone, of the leading lexicographers, gives the second form, and this is his only pronunciation. Ease of utterance, preponderance of authority, and general custom favor the *first* pronunciation.

alkaline—äl'-kà-līn or äl'-kà-līn.

alkalization—äl-kà-līz-ä'-shūn or äl-kà-lī-zä'-shūn.

alkalize—äl'-kà-līz.

Allah—äl'-à; Arabic pron., äl-lā'.

allantois—äl-län'-tō-īs.

Alleghany—äl'-ē-ğā-nī.

allegiance—äl-lē'-jāns or äl-lē'-jī-āns.

allegoric—äl-lē-ğör'-īk.

allegorist—äl'-lē-ğō-rīst, *not* äl-lēğ'-ō-rīst.

allegorize—äl-lē-ğō-rīz'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

allegory—äl'-lē-gō-rĭ.

Stormonth makes the *third* syllable short (gōr).

allegretto—äl-lā-gřēt'-tō.

allegro—äl-lā'-grō.

Some authorities have anglicized this word, and pronounce it äl-lē'-grō.

Alleine (Joseph)—äl'-ĕn.

alleluia—äl-ē-lōō'-yā.

Also written *alleluah*, but pronounced as above. See *hallelujah*.

Alleyn—äl'-ĕn.

See *Alleynes*.

Alleynes—äl'-ĕn.

See *Alleyn*.

Allia (Battle of)—äl'-ĭ-ā.

alliterative—äl-lĭt'-ēr-ā-tĭv.

allopath—äl'-lō-pāth.

allopathic—äl-lō-pāth'-ĭk, *not* äl-lōp'-āth-ĭk.

allopathist—äl-lōp'-ā-thĭst, *not* äl'-lō-pāth-ĭst.

Frequently mispronounced.

allopathy—äl-lōp'-ā-thĭ, *not* äl'-lō-pāth-ĭ.

allotropic—äl-lō-trōp'-ĭk.

allotropism—äl-lōt'-rō-pĭzm.

allotropy—äl-lōt'-rō-pĭ.

alloy (n.)—äl-loi', *not* äl'-loi.

See *address* (n.).

alloy (vb.)—äl-loi'.

Allston—ōl'-stŭn.

allude—äl-lūd', *not* äl-lōōd'.

allusion—äl-lū'-zhŭn, *not* äl-lōō'-zhŭn.

ally (n.)—äl-lĭ', *not* äl'-lĭ.

Although contrary to the dictionaries, but in accordance with analogy, most persons accent this word upon the *first* syllable (äl'-lĭ). See *absent*.

ally (vb.)—äl-lĭ'.

Alma (Battle of the)—äl'-mā or äl'-mā; Russian pron., äly'-mā.

Almack's—ôl'-mäks, *not* äł'-mäks.

Almagest—äl'-mä-jěst.

"Ptolemy's *Almagest*."

alma mater—äl'-mä mā'-tēr.

This phrase has been completely anglicized.

almanac—ôl'-mä-năk.

Almás—ôl'-măsh.

Alma-Tadema—äl-mă tăd'-ē-mă.

Almeida (Battle of)—äl-mă'-dă.

Almeida, de—dă äł-mě'-ē-dă.

almond—ä'-münd or äł'-münd.

almoner—äl'-mün-ēr.

Almoravides—äl-mō'-ră-vīdz.

almost—ôl'-mōst.

When emphatic, ôl-mōst'.

Almqvist—älm'-kvīst.

alms—ämz.

Alnwick—ăn'-nīk.

The English manifest a decided tendency to shorten the pronunciation of Proper Names.

See *Brougham*, *Cholmondeley*, *Cirencester*, *Gloucester*, *Greenwich*, *Leicester*, *Worcester*, etc.

aloe—äl'-ō.

aloetic—äl-ō-ět'-īk.

Alonzo—ă-lōn'-zō.

à l'outrance—ă lōō-trăns'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Aloysius—äl-ō-īsh'-ī-ūs.

alpaca—äl-păk'-ă, *not* äł-ă-păk'-ă.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Alpes-Maritimes—ălp mă-rē-tēm'.

Alpheus—äl'-fē-ūs; Bib. and class., äł-fē'-ūs.

Alphonse—äl-fōns'.

For ôN, see p. 26.

Alphonso—äl-fōn'-sō, *not* äł-fōn'-zō.

Also written *Alfonso*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

alpine—äl'-pĭn or äl'-pĭn, *not* äl'-pĕn.

alpinist—äl'-pĭn-ĭst.

Alsace—äl-säs'; Fr. pron., àl-zàs'.

Alsace-Lorraine—àl-zàs' lō-rān'.

See *Elsass-Lothringen*.

Alsatian—äl-sā'-shăn.

Al Sirat—äs sē-rāt' or àl sē-rāt'.

also—ôl'-sō or ôl'-sō.

Alsop—ôl'-sŭp.

Altai (Mountains)—äl-tī', *not* äl'-tī.

Altair—äl-tā'-ĭr.

Altamaha—ôl-tā-mà-hô'.

Alte Fritz, Der—dĕr äl'-tĕ frĕts.

alterative—ôl'-tĕr-à-tĭv.

altercate—äl'-tĕr-kāt or ôl'-tĕr-kāt.

altercation—äl-tĕr-kā'-shŭn or ôl-tĕr-kā'-shŭn.

alter ego—äl'-tĕr ĕ'-gō

alternate (n. and adj.)—äl-tŭr'-nāt or äl'-tĕr-nāt.

alternate (vb.)—äl'-tĕr-nāt or ôl'-tĕr-nāt.

Worcester gives äl-tŭr'-nāt or äl'-tĕr-nāt.

"Formerly accented al-ter'-nate."—*Web*.

alternately—äl-tĕr'-nāt-lĭ, *not* äl'-tĕr-nāt-lĭ.

alternation—äl-tĕr-nā'-shŭn.

alternative (n. and adj.)—äl-tŭr'-nā-tĭv or  
ôl-tŭr'-nā-tĭv.

Altgeld—ält'-gĕld.

Althæa—äl-thĕ'-à.

See *Althea*.

Althea—äl-thĕ'-à.

See *Althæa*.

Althorp—ôl'-thôrp or ôl'-trôp.

Alton (U. S.)—ôl'-tŭn.

Alton Locke—ôl'-tŭn lök.

alto-relievo—äl'-tō rē-lē'-vō.

See *alto-rilievo*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

alto-rilievo—äl'-tō rē-lyä'-vō.

See *alto-relievo*.

altruism—äl'-trōō-izm.

altruistic—äl-trōō-is'-tīk.

alumina—ä-lū'-mīn-ä.

aluminium—äl-yū-mīn'-ī-ūm.

This word and the one following are often confounded in pronunciation. See *aluminum*.

aluminum—ä-lū'-mīn-ūm.

See *aluminium*.

alumna—ä-lūm'-nä.

alumnæ—ä-lūm'-nē.

alumni—ä-lūm'-nī.

alumnus—ä-lūm'-nūs.

Alva (Duke of)—äl'-vā or äl'-vā.

Also written *Alba*, but pronounced äl'-bā or äl'-bā.

Alvarez (Albert R.)—äl'-vā'-rāth.

Alvarez (Francisco)—äl'-vā-rēsh.

Álvarez (Juan)—äl'-vā-rāth or äl'-vā-rās.

See *Chimborazo*.

Alvary—äl'-vā'-rī.

alveolar—äl'-vē'-ō-lār or äl'-vē-ō-lār.

The pronunciation äl'-vē'-ō-lār is preferred by Webster, Worcester, and the Century, and is the only form given by Stormonth and the Standard.

alveolate—äl'-vē-ō-lāt or äl'-vē'-ō-lāt.

alveolus—äl'-vē'-ō-lūs.

Alvinczy, von—fōn äl'-vën'-tsē.

Also written *Alvinzi*, *von*; but pronounced as above.

always—ôl'-wāz, *not* ôl'-wüz.

Amadeus—äm-ä-dē'-ūs.

Amadis (of Gaul)—äm-ä-dē'.

Amalfi—ä-mäl'-fē.

Amalthea—äm-äl-thē'-ä.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Amants Magnifiques, Les—lāz ā-mān' măn-yē-fēk'.

For ān, see p. 26.

amanuensis—ā-măn-yū-ĕn'-sīs.

amaranth—ām'-ā-rānth.

amaranthine—ām-ā-rān'-thīn.

Amaryllis—ām-ār-īl'-īs.

Amasa—ām'-ā-sā or ā-mā'-sā.

Worcester prefers ā-mā'-sā, but remarks: "The latter (ām'-ā-sā) is the pronunciation which, at least in this country, is usually given to the word as a Christian name."

amass—ā-mās', *not* ā-mās'.

See *ask*°.

amateur—ām-ā-tūr' or ām'-ā-tūr; Fr. pron., ā-mā-tōr'.

Do not say ām-ā-chōōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

amaurosis—ām-ōr-ō'-sīs.

Amazon (river)—ām'-ā-zōn; Sp. pron., ā-mā-sōn' or ā-mā-thōn'.

See *Zamacois*.

Amazon (female warrior)—ām'-ā-zōn.

ambassador—ām-bās'-ā-dēr.

See *embassador*, a less usual form.

ambergris—ām'-bēr-ġrēs, *not* ām'-bēr-ġrīs.

One of a class of words, most of which are from the French or Italian. In them, the *i* has the sound of long *e* (ē).

Ambiorix—ām-bī'-ō-rīks.

Ambois—ān-bwā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Amboise, d'—dān-bwāz'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Amboina—ām-boi'-nā.

Also written *Amboyna*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



ambrosia—ăm-brō'-zhǐ-à or ăm-brō'-zǐ-à.

This is Webster's marking.

Worcester, Stormonth, Perry, Smart, and Walker say ăm-brō'-zhǐ-à.

The Century Dictionary *prefers* ăm-brō'-zhà.

ambrosial—ăm-brō'-zhǐ-ăl or ăm-brō'-zǐ-ăl.

ambasce—ămz'-ās or ămz'-ās; ămz-ās' (Wor).

ambulacra—ăm-bū-lā'-krà.

ambuscade (n. and vb.)—ăm-būs-kād'.

ameer—à-mēr'.

See *amir*.

ameliorate—à-mēl'-yō-rāt.

amelioration—à-mēl-yō-rā'shŭn.

amen—ā-mĕn'.

"Often—in singing always—ā-mĕn'."—*Web*.

amenability—à-mē-nà-bl' -īt-ĭ.

amenable—à-mē'-nà-bl, *not* à-mĕn'-à-bl.

amende honorable—à-mānd' ō-nō-rà'-bl.

*H* is generally silent in French; according to some authorities, *always* so.

For ān, see p. 26.

amenity—à-mĕn'-īt-ĭ, *not* à-mē'-nīt-ĭ.

Amenophis—ăm-ē-nō'-fīs.

ament—ăm'-ĕnt or ā'-mĕnt.

Americus Vespucius—à-mēr'-ĭk-ŭs vĕs-pū'-shŭs.

Amerigo Vespucci—ā-mā-rē'-gō vĕs-pōō'-chē.

In Italian, *cc*, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

amethystine—ăm-ē-thīs'-tĭn.

Amherst—ăm'-ĕrst, *not* ăm'-hĕrst.

The *h* is not sounded.

amiable—ā'-mĭ-à-bl, *not* ā'-myà-bl.

amice—ăm'-īs.

amide—ăm'-īd or ăm'-īd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

amidin—ăm'-īd-ĭn.

Amiel (H. F.)—à-myĕl'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Amiens—ăm'-y-ěnz; Fr. pron., à-myăN'.

"The Peace of *Amiens*."

For ăN, see p. 26.

amine—ăm'-in or à-mēn'.

amir—à-mēr'.

See *ameer*.

Amlwch—ăm'-lōōk.

Ammon—ăm'-ōn.

"Jupiter *Ammon*."

ammonia—ăm-mō'-nĭ-ă, *not* ăm-mō'-nyă.

A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

ammoniac—ăm-mō'-nĭ-ăk.

"Sal *Ammoniac*."

ammoniacal—ăm-mō-nĭ'-ăk-ăl.

ammonic—ăm-mōn'-ĭk or ăm-mō'-nĭk.

Ammonoosuc—ăm-mō-nōō'-sūk.

amnesty—ăm'-nēs-tĭ.

amnion—ăm'-nĭ-ōn.

amœba—à-mē'-bă.

Amoor—ă-mōōr'.

Also written *Amur*, but pronounced as above.

amortize—à-môr'-tĭz or à-môr'-tĭz.

amortizement—à-môr'-tĭz-měnt.

Amos—ă'-mŭs.

Amoskeag—ăm-ōs-kěg'.

amour—à-mōōr'.

amour propre—à-mōōr' prô'-prü.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

amperage—ăm-pâr'-ăj or ăm'-pěr-ăj.

ampere—ăm-pâr'.

See *ampère*.

ampère—ăN-pâr'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Ampère—ăN-pâr'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

ampersand—ăm'-pěr-sănd or ăm-pěr-sănd'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Amphiaraüs—ăm-fĩ-à-rā'-űs.

Amphictyonic—ăm-fĩk-tĩ-ỏn'-ĩk.

"The *Amphictyonic* Council."

Amphictyons—ăm-fĩk'-tĩ-ỏnz.

Amphictyony—ăm-fĩk'-tĩ-ỏ-nĩ.

Amphion—ăm-fĩ'-ỏn, *not* ăm'-fĩ-ỏn.

See *Arion*, *Orion*.

Amphipolis—ăm-fĩp'-ỏ-lĩs.

amphiscians—ăm-fĩsh'-ĩ-ảnz.

amphiscii—ăm-fĩsh'-ĩ-ĩ.

amphitheater—ăm-fĩ-thẻ'-ả-tẻr.

Do not place the primary accent on the *first* syllable.

Amphitrite—ăm-fĩ-trĩ'-tẻ, *not* ăm'-fĩ-trĩt.

In Classical Proper Names, each vowel or diphthong constitutes a syllable.

Amphitryon—ăm-fĩt'-rĩ-ỏn.

amphora—ăm'-fỏ-rả.

Amsterdam—ăm'-stẻr-dảm; Dutch pron., ăm-stẻr-dảm'.

See *Nieuw Amsterdam*.

Amundsen—ả'-mủn-sẻn.

Amurath—ả-mỏỏr-ảt'.

amusive—ả-mủ'-zẻv or ả-mủ'-sẻv.

amyl—ăm'-ỉl.

anabaptist—ản-ả-bảp'-tẻt.

anabasis—ả-nảb'-ả-sẻs, *not* ản-ả-bả'-sẻs.

Anacharsis Clootz—ản-ả-kẻr'-sẻs klỏts.

anachronism—ản-ảk'-rỏ-nẻzm.

anachronous—ản-ảk'-rỏ-nẻs.

Anacreon—ả-nảk'-rẻ-ỏn.

"The Odes of *Anacreon*."

Anacreontic—ả-nảk-rẻ-ỏn'-tẻk.

Anadyomene—ản-ả-dẻ-ỏm'-ẻ-nẻ.

"*Venus Anadyomene*."

anæmia—ả-nẻ'-mẻ-ả.

Also written *anemia*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

anæmic—à-nē'-mīk or à-nēm'-īk.

Also written *anemic*, but pronounced as above.

anæsthesia—ăn-ēs-thē'-sī-à or ăn-ēs-thē'-zhī-à.

Also written *anesthesia*, but pronounced as above.

anæsthetic—ăn-ēs-thēt'-īk.

Also written *anesthetic*, but pronounced as above.

anæsthetics—ăn-ēs-thēt'-īks.

Also written *anesthetics*, but pronounced as above.

anæsthetize—ăn-ēs'-thē-tiz.

Also written *anesthetize*, but pronounced as above.

Anáhuac—à-nā'-wāk.

anal—ā'-nāl.

analgesia—ăn-āl-jē'-sī-à or ăn-āl-jē'-zī-à.

analogue—ăn'-à-lōg, *not* ăn'-à-lōg.

So *catalogue*, *epilogue*, *monologue*, *prologue*, etc.

analogous—à-nāl'-ō-gūs.

analyses—à-nāl'-īs-ēz.

Anam—à-nām'.

See *Annam*.

anamorphosis—ăn-à-môr'-fō-sīs or ăn-à-môr-fō'-sīs.

Ananias—ăn-à-nī'-ās.

"The *Ananias* Club."

anarch—ăn'-ār-k.

anarchic—à-nār'-kīk.

anarchism—ăn'-ār-kīzm.

anarchist—ăn'-ār-kīst.

anarchy—ăn'-ār-kī.

anathema—à-nāth'-ē-mā.

anathematize—à-nāth'-ē-mā-tīz.

Anaxagoras—ăn-āks-ăg'-ō-rās.

Anaximander—ăn-āks-īm-ăn'-dēr.

Anaximenes—ăn-āks-īm'-ē-nēz.

Anaya—ā-nā'-yā.

Ancæus—ăn-sē'-ūs.

ancestral—ăn-sēs'-trāl or ăn'-sēs-trāl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Anchises—än-kī'-sēz.

anchor—äng'-kēr.

anchoret—äng'-kō-rět.

anchorite—äng'-kō-rīt.

anchovy—än-chō'-vī; by some, än'-chō-vī.

anchylosis—äng-kīl-ō'-sis.

See *ankylosis*, the preferred spelling.

ancien régime—äNS-yän' rā-zhēm'.

For äN, än, see p. 26.

ancient—än'-shěnt, *not* än'-shī-ěnt.

ancillary—än'-sīl-ā-rī.

Ancona—äng-kō'-nā.

Ancre, d'—dāN'-krū.

For äN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

and—änd.

This word is generally slurred over in rapid speech, and degenerates into *ünd* before vowels and *ün* before consonants.

Andalusia—än-dā-lōō'-shī-ä.

Andalusian—än-dā-lū'-zhăn or än-dā-lū'-shăn.

Andaman (Islands)—än-dā-măn'.

andante—än-dän'-tā or än-dän'-tē.

andantino—än-dän-tē'-nō.

Andean—än-dē'-än or än'-dē-än.

Andelys, Les—lā zāN-dlē'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Andes—än'-dēz.

andiron—änd'-ī-ürn, *not* händ'-ī-ürn.

Andorra—än-dör'-ä.

Andrássy—ön'-drā-shī.

André (Major)—än'-drā or än'-drī.

Andrea del Sarto—än-drā'-ä dēl sār'-tō.

Andrea Ferrara—än-drā'-ä fēr-rā'-rà.

Andréossi, d'—dāN-drā-ō-sē'.

For äN, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Androcles—ăn'-drō-klēz.

Andromache—ăn-dröm'-à-kē.

Andromeda—ăn-dröm'-ē-dà.

Andromede—ăn'-drō-mēd.

Andronicus—ăn-drō-nī'-kūs.

"In the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, ascribed to Shakespeare, this word is uniformly accented on the antepenultimate (ăn-drōn'-īk-ūs). For this, however, there is no classical authority."—*Wor.*

To conform with the meter in poetry, the accent is frequently shifted. See *Dunsinane*, *Lupercal*.

anecdote—ăn'-ĕk-dō-tāj.

anecdotal—ăn'-ĕk-dō-tāl.

anecdotic—ăn'-ĕk-dōt'-īk.

anecdotal—ăn'-ĕk-dōt'-īk-āl.

anecdotalist—ăn'-ĕk-dō-tīst.

anemometer—ăn-ē-mōm'-ē-tēr.

anemone—à-nēm'-ō-nē; Lat. pron., ăn-ē-mō'-nē.

See *anemony*.

anemony—à-nēm'-ō-nī.

See *anemone*.

aneurysm—ăn'-yū-rīzm.

Also written *aneurism*, but pronounced as above.

anew—à-nū', *not* à-noō'.

angel—ăn'-jĕl.

angel (coin)—ăn'-jĕl.

Angelica—ăn-jĕl'-īk-à.

Angelina—ăn-jĕ-lī'-nà.

Angélique—ăn-zhā-lĕk'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Angell—ăn'-jĕl.

Angelus—ăn'-jĕ-lūs.

anger—ăng'-gĕr.

Angevin—ăn'-jĕ-vĭn; Fr. pron., ănzh-văn'.

For ăn, ăn, see p. 26. See *Angevine*.

Angevine—ăn'-jĕ-vĭn or ăn'-jĕ-vĭn.

See *Angevin*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

anginal—ăn'-jîn-ăl.

angina pectoris—ăn'-jîn-â pěk'-tō-rîs.

"Commonly ăn-jî'-nâ, the Latin formerly having been thought to be angina."—*Web.*

angiosperm—ăn'-jî-ō-spěrm.

See *gymnosperm*.

Anglesea—ăng'-gĭl-sē.

*Ea* in the termination of many English Proper Names is pronounced like long *e* (ĕ).

See *Battersea, Chelsea, Marshalsea*, etc.

Anglesey—ăng'-gĭl-sē.

See *Anglesea*.

Angleterre—ăn-gĭlĕ-târ'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Angora—ăng-gĕ'-râ.

Angostura—ăng-gĕs-tōō'-râ.

Angoulême, d'—dăn-gĕō-lâm'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

anguish—ăng'-gĕwîsh.

angular—ăng'-gĕ-lâr.

anile—ăn'-ĭl or ăn'-ĭl.

aniline—ăn'-ĭl-ĕn or ăn'-ĭl-ĭn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

animadversion—ăn-ĭ-măd-věr'-shŭn.

animadvert—ăn-ĭ-măd-vĕrt'.

animalcula—ăn-ĭ-măl'-kŭ-lâ.

See *animalculum*.

animalcule—ăn-ĭ-măl'-kŭl, *not* ăn-ĭ-măl'-kŭ-lĕ.

See *animalcules*.

animalcules—ăn-ĭ-măl'-kŭlz, *not* ăn-ĭ-măl'-kŭ-lĕz.

See *animalcule*.

animalculum—ăn-ĭ-măl'-kŭ-lŭm.

See *animalcula*.

anisette—ăn-ĭ-sĕt' or ăn-ĭ-zĕt'.

Anjou—ăn'-jōō; Fr. pron., ăn-zhōō'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

ankylosis—äng-kīl-ō'-sīs.

See *anchylosis*.

anna (coin)—än'-ä.

Anna Comnena—än'-nä kōm-nē'-nä.

Anna Ivanovna—än'-nä ē-vā'-nōv-nä.

Anna Karenina—än'-nä kā-rā'-nē-nä.

Anna Leopoldovna—än'-nä lā-ō-pōl'-dōv-nä.

Annam—än-nām'.

See *Anam*.

Anna Petrovna—än'-nä pēt-rōv'-nä.

Anne Arundel—än ä-rūn'-dēl.

See *Arundel*.

Annecy—än-sē'.

Anne de Beaujeu—än dü bō-zhō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Anne of Geierstein—än öv gē'-ēr-stīn.

Annesley (Bay)—änz'-lī.

annex (n.)—än-něks' or än'-něks.

See *address*.

annex (vb.)—än-něks'.

Annie Laurie—än'-nī lô'-rī.

annihilate—än-nī'-hīl-āt.

Pronounce the *h*. So *annihilation*, *annihilator*.

anno Domini—än'-nō dōm'-īn-ī.

annulose—än'-ū-lōs.

Stormonth says än'-ū-lōz.

annunciate—än-nūn'-shī-āt.

"When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t*, under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh*, as *ocean*, *social*, *tenacious*, *cetaceous*."—*Wor*.

See *enunciate*.

annunciation—än-nūn-sī-ā'-shūn or än-nūn-shī-ā'-shūn.

Worcester and Stormonth say än-nūn-shī-ā'-shūn.

See *enunciation*.

annunciator—än-nūn'-shī-ā-tēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Annunzio, Gabriele d'—gā-brē-ā'-lā dā-nōont'-  
sē-ō.

See *Abruzzi*.

Annus Mirabilis—ăn'-nūs mīr-ăb'-īl-īs.

anodal—ăn-ō'-dāl.

See *cathodal*.

anode—ăn'-ōd.

See *cathode*.

anodic—ă-nōd'-īk.

See *cathodic*.

anodyne—ăn'-ō-dīn.

anomalous—ă-nōm'-ă-lūs.

anomaly—ă-nōm'-ă-lī.

anonym—ăn'-ō-nīm.

anonymous—ă-nōn'-īm-ūs.

another—ăn-ŭth'-ēr, *not* ŭn-ŭth'-ēr.

Anoura—ăn-ōō'-rā or ăn-ow'-rā.

Anquetil-Duperron—ănk-tēl' dū pěr-rōN'.

For ŭ, ăn, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Anselm—ăn'-sēlm, *not* ăn-sēlm'.

anserine—ăn'-sēr-īn or ăn'-sēr-īn.

Anstruther—ăn'-strŭth-ēr or ăn'-stēr.

See *Alnwick*.

answer—ăn'-sēr, *not* ăn'-sēr.

See *ask*.

ant—ânt, *not* ănť.

See *ask*.

Antæus—ăn-tē'-ūs.

antarctic—ânt-ărk'-tīk, *not* ănť-ăr'-tīk.

Be careful to give the *k* sound in the *second* syllable.

"Formerly spelt, and still often pronounced (now incorrectly), without the *c* in second syllable."

—*Web*.

See *arctic*.

Antares—ăn-tā'-rēs; ăn-tā'-rēs (Wor.).

Antenor—ăn-tē'-nôr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

antependium—ăn-tē-pĕn'-dĭ-ŭm.

antepenult—ăn-tē-pĕ'-nŭlt or ăn-tē-pĕ-nŭlt'.

anthelion—ăn-t-hĕ'-lĭ-ŏn or ăn-thĕ'-lĭ-ŏn.

Anthony (Saint)—ăn'-tō-nĭ.

"*Saint Anthony's Fire.*"

Anthony (Christian Name)—ăn'-tō-nĭ, *not*  
ăn'-thō-nĭ.

Anthony (Susan B.)—ăn'-thō-nĭ.

anthracite—ăn'-thrā-sĭt.

anthropocentric—ăn-thrō-pō-sĕn'-trĭk.

anthropoid—ăn'-thrō-poid.

The pronunciation ăn-thrō'-poid is heard in  
England.

anthropomorphic—ăn-thrō-pō-môr'-fĭk.

anthropomorphism—ăn-thrō-pō-môr'-fĭzm.

anthropomorphous—ăn-thrō-pō-môr'-fŭs.

anthropophagi—ăn-thrō-pôf'-ă-jĭ.

"The cannibals that each other eat, the *anthro-*  
*pophagi.*"—*Shakespeare.*

anti (prefix)—ăn'-tĭ, *not* ăn'-tĭ.

Antibes—ăn-tĕb'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Antietam (Battle of)—ăn-tĕ'-tăm.

antifebrile—ăn-tĭ-fĕ'-brĭl or ăn-tĭ-fĕb'-rĭl.

See *febrile.*

Antigone—ăn-tĭg'-ō-nĕ.

Antigonus—ăn-tĭg'-ō-nŭs.

Antigua—ăn-tĕ'-gŭă.

Anti-Libanus—ăn'-tĭ lĭb'-ă-nŭs.

See *Libanus.*

Antilles—ăn-tĭl'-ĕz; Fr. pron., ăn-tĕl'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

antimony—ăn'-tĭm-ō-nĭ.

antinomy—ăn-tĭn'-ō-mĭ.

Antinoŭs—ăn-tĭn'-ō-ŭs, *not* ăn-tĭn'-ōōs.

"There are no words more frequently mispro-

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

nounced by a mere English scholar, than those of this termination."—*Walker*.

Antiochia—ăn-tĩ-ō-kĩ'-à.

Antiochus—ăn-tĩ'-ō-kūs.

Antiope—ăn-tĩ'-ō-pē.

Antiparos—ăn-tĩp'-à-rös.

Antipas (Herod)—ăn'-tĩp-ăs.

Antipater—ăn-tĩp'-à-tēr.

Antiphilus—ăn-tĩf'-ō-lūs.

"Comedy of Errors."

antiphonal—ăn-tĩf'-ō-năl.

antipodal—ăn-tĩp'-ō-dăl.

antipode—ăn'-tĩ-pōd.

antipodean—ăn-tĩ-pō-dē'-ăn or ăn-tĩ-pō'-dē-ăn.

antipodes—ăn-tĩp'-ō-dēz; formerly ăn'-tĩ-pōdz.

antipyrine—ăn-tĩ-pĩ'-rĩn.

Also written *antipyrin*, but pronounced as above.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

antique—ăn-tēk'.

"Formerly ăn'-tĩk."—*Web*.

See *ambergris*.

Antisthenes—ăn-tĩs'-thē-nēz.

antitheism—ăn-tĩ-thē'-izm.

antithesis—ăn-tĩth'-ē-sĩs.

antitoxin—ăn-tĩ-tōks'-ĩn.

antœci—ăn-tē'-sĩ.

See *periæci*.

Antoine de Bourbon—ăn-twān' dũ bōor-bôn'.

For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Antoinette—ăn-tōn-ēt'; Fr. pron., ăn-twā-nēt'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Antommarchi (Dr.)—ăn-tōm-mär'-kē.

In Italian, *ch* before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like *k*.

Antonelli, Giacomo—jă'-kō-mō ăn-tō-něl'-lē.

See *Giorgio*.

Antonia—ăn-tō'-nĩ-à.

Antonina—ăn-tō-nĩ'-nà.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Antonines (The)—ăn'-tō-nīnz.

Antoninus—ăn-tō-nī'-nūs.

antonomasia—ăn-tō-nō-mā'-zhǐ-à or ăn-tōn-ō-mā'-zhǐ-à.

Antony—ăn'-tō-nǐ.

Anubis—à-nū'-bīs.

Anvers—āN-vâr'.

For āN, see p. 26.

anxiety—äng-zī'-ē-tǐ.

anxious—ängk'-shūs, *not* äng'-shūs.

Do not omit the *k* sound in the *first* syllable.

any—ěn'-ĭ.

Formerly pronounced ā'-nǐ.

anywhere—ěn'-ĭ-hwâr.

Pronounce the *h* in the *final* syllable.

Aorangi—ä-ō-rān'-jē.

aorist—ā'-ō-rĭst, *not* âr'-ĭst.

aorta—ā-ôr'-tā.

ap (prefix)—ăp.

Apache—à-pā'-chā; commonly à-päch'-ē.

aparithmesis—ăp-à-rĭth-mē'-sīs.

Apelles—à-pěl'-ēz.

Apennines—ăp'-ěn-ĭnz.

aperient—à-pē'-rĭ-ënt.

apéritif—à-pā-rē-tēf'.

aperitive—à-pēr'-ĭt-ĭv.

aperture—ăp'-ēr-tūr.

apex—ā'-pěks, *not* ăp'-ěks.

aphæresis—à-fēr'-ē-sīs.

aphasia—à-fā'-zhǐ-à, *not* à-fā'-sĭ-à.

aphasy—ăf'-à-sĭ.

aphelion—à-fēl'-yŭn or à-fē'-lĭ-ŏn.

à-fēl'-yŭn is Webster's preference; but à-fē'-lĭ-ŏn is that of most lexicographers.

See *perihelion*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

aphides—ăf'-îd-ēz.

See *aphis*.

aphis—ă'-fîs.

See *aphides*.

aphorism—ăf'-ō-rîzm.

aphrodisia—ăf-rō-dîz'-î-ă.

The Standard Dictionary says ăf-rō-dîs'-î-ă.

Aphrodisia—ăf-rō-dîzh'-î-ă.

aphrodisiac—ăf-rō-dîz'-î-ăk.

aphrodisiacal—ăf-rō-dîz'-î-ă-kăl.

Aphrodisias—ăf-rō-dîzh'-î-ăs.

Aphrodite—ăf-rō-dî'-tē, *not* ăf'-rō-dî.

See *Amphitrite*.

aphthong—ăf'-thōng.

See *diphthong*, *triphthong*.

apiary—ă'-pî-ă-rî.

apical—ăp'-îk-ăl.

apices (pl. of apex)—ăp'-îs-ēz.

Apicius—ă-pîsh'-î-ûs.

apiculture—ă'-pî-kûl-tûr.

apiology—ă-pî-ôl'-ō-jî.

Apis—ă'-pîs.

aplomb—ă-plôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Apocalypse—ă-pök'-ă-lîps.

apocope—ă-pök'-ō-pē.

Apocrypha—ă-pök'-rîf-ă.

Apocynum—ă-pös'-în-ûm.

apodal—ăp'-ō-dăl.

apodosis—ă-pöd'-ō-sîs.

apogee—ăp'-ō-jē.

See *perigee*.

Apollinaris (Water)—ă-pôl-in-ă'-rîs, *not* â-pôl-in-ă'-rîs.

Apollo—ă-pôl'-ō.

Apollo Belvedere—ă-pôl'-ō běl-vē-dēr'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Apollo Chresterios—â-pöl'-ō krēs-tē'-rĭ-ōs.

Apollo Citharœdus—â-pöl'-ō sĭth-â-rē'-dūs.

Apollo Sauroktonos—â-pöl'-ō sôr-ök'-tō-nōs.

Apollyon—â-pöl'-ĭ-ōn or â-pöl'-yūn.

apologetic—â-pöl'-ō-jēt'-ĭk.

apologue—ăp'-ō-lōg, *not* âp'-ō-lōg.

*See analogue.*

aponia—â-pō'-nĭ-â.

• apophthegm—ăp'-ō-thēm.

*See apothegm.*

aposiopesis—ăp-ō-sĭ-ō-pē'-sĭs.

apostasy—â-pôs'-tâ-sĭ.

apostatize—â-pôs'-tâ-tĭz.

a posteriori—â pōs-tē-rĭ-ō'-rĭ or â pōs-tâ-rē-ō'-rē.

*See a priori.*

apostle—â-pôs'-l, *not* â-pôs'-l nor â-pôs'-l.

*See accost.*

apothegm—ăp'-ō-thēm.

*See apophthegm.*

apothegmatic—ăp-ō-thēg-măt'-ĭk.

Also written *apophthegmatic*, but pronounced as above.

apotheosis—ăp-ō-thē'-ō-sĭs or âp-ō-thē-ō'-sĭs.

"This word, like *metamorphosis*, has deserted its Latin accentuation on the penultimate syllable, and returned to its original Greek accent on the antepenultimate."—*Walker*.

apotheosize—ăp-ō-thē'-ō-sĭz.

Apoxyomenos—ăp-ōks-ĭ-ōm'-ē-nōs.

Appalachian—ăp-â-lăch'-ĭ-ăn or âp-â-lă'-chĭ-ăn.

appanage—ăp'-â-năj.

Also written *apanage*, but pronounced as above.

apparatus—ăp-pâ-râ'-tūs, *not* âp-pâ-râ'-tūs.

*See ultimatum.*

apparel—ăp-păr'-ĕl.

apparent—ăp-pâr'-ĕnt or âp-păr'-ĕnt.

appel—â-pěl'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

appellate—ăp-pěl'-lāt.  
 appellative—ăp-pěl'-lā-tīv.  
 appellor—ăp-pěl'-ôr or ăp-pěl-ôr'.  
 appendices—ăp-pěn'-dīs-ēz.  
 appendicitis—ăp-pěn-dīs-ī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

Appenzell—ăp-pěn-tsěl'.  
 appetence—ăp'-pē-tēns.  
 appetible—ăp'-pē-tīb-l.  
 appetitive—ăp'-pē-tī-tīv or ăp-pēt'-ī-tīv.  
 Appian (Way)—ăp'-pī-ăn.  
 Appii Forum—ăp'-pī-ī fō'-rŭm.  
 applicable—ăp'-plĭk-à-bl.  
 applicative—ăp'-plĭk-à-tīv.  
 appliqué—à-plē-kā'.  
 appoggiatura—ăp-pō-jā-tōō'-rā.  
 Appomattox—ăp-pō-măt'-ōks.

“*Appomattox* Court-House.”

apposite—ăp'-pō-zīt.  
 appraiser—ăp-prā'-zēr.  
 appreciate—ăp-prē'-shĭ-āt.  
 appreciation—ăp-prē-shĭ-ā'-shŭn.  
 apprentice—ăp-prĕn'-tīs.  
 approbative—ăp'-prō-bā-tīv.  
 approbatory—ăp'-prō-bā-tō-rĭ.  
 appui—à-pwē'.  
 appulse—ăp-pŭls' or ăp'-pŭls.  
 appurtenance—ăp-pŭr'-tē-nāns.  
 appurtenant—ăp-pŭr'-tē-nānt.  
 apricot—ā'-prĭ-kōt or ăp'-rĭ-kōt.

Webster and the Century Dictionary give ăp'-rĭ-kōt, but this only as an alternative pronunciation.

a priori—ā prĭ-ō'-rĭ or ā prē-ō'-rē.

See *a posteriori*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

apron—ā'-prŭn or ā'-pŭrn.

"The second pronunciation above has until recently been preferred. The change in pronunciation is analogous to that in *citron*, *saffron*, etc., formerly pronounced *sīt'-ŭrn*, *sāf'-ŭrn*, etc. *Iron* still retains the pronunciation *ī'-ŭrn*."—*Web*.

apropos—äp'-rō-pō, *not* äp'-rō-pō'.

apse—äps.

apsides—äp'-sīd-ēz.

aptitude—äp'-tī-tūd, *not* äp'-tī-toōd.

Apuleius—äp-ū-lē'-yūs.

aqua—ā'-kwā.

"*Aqua-fortis*."

aqua-fortis—ā'-kwā fōr'-tīs.

aqua regia—ā'-kwā rē'-jī-ā.

Aquæ Calidæ—ā'-kwē käl'-īd-ē.

Aquæ Sextiæ—ā'-kwē sēks'-tī-ē.

Aquæ Solis—ā'-kwē sō'-līs.

aquamarine—ā-kwā-mā-rēn', *not* äk-wā-mā-rēn'.

aquarelle—äk-wā-rēl'.

aquarium—ä-kwā'-rī-ŭm.

Aquarius—ä-kwā'-rī-ŭs, *not* ä-kwā'-rī-ŭs.

aquatint—ā'-kwā-tīnt or äk'-wā-tīnt.

aqueduct—äk'-wē-dūkt.

aqueous—ā'-kwē-ŭs.

Aquidneck—ä-kwīd'-nēk.

aquiform—ā'-kwī-fōrm.

Aquila—äk'-wīl-ā, *not* ä-kwīl'-ā.

aquiline—äk'-wīl-īn or äk'-wīl-īn.

Usage is pretty evenly divided between these two forms.

Aquinas (Thomas)—ä-kwī'-nās.

Aquino (Thomas of)—ä-kwē'-nō.

Aquitaine—äk-wīt-ān'.

Arab—är'-āb.

Worcester gives ā'-rāb as an alternative form.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



abesque—är'-à-běsk', *not* är'-à-běsk.

abic—är'-à-bĭk, *not* är'-ā'-bĭk.

Although words ending in *ic* and *ics*, as *epidemic*, *scientific*, etc., have the accent on the penult, the above is an exception and is accented on the antepenult. So also *chol'-eric*, *her'-etic*, etc.

abin—är'-à-bĭn.

abi Pasha—à-rā'-bē pā-shā'.

able—är'-à-bl.

aby—är'-à-bĭ.

"*Araby* the Blest."

achne—à-rāk'-nē.

achnida—à-rāk'-nĭd-à.

a Coeli (Church of)—ā'-rà chĕl'-ē.

afat—ā-rà-fāt'.

ago—är'-à-gō; Fr. pron., à-rà-gō'.

agon—är'-à-gōn; Sp. pron., ā-rā-gōn'.

al (Sea)—är'-āl or à-rāl'.

am (Eugene)—ā'-rām, *not* är'-ām.

amis—ā-rā-mēs'.

See *Athos*, *Porthos*, *Trois Mousquetaires*, *Les*.

anjuez—ā-rān'-hwāth.

See *Gila*, *Zamacoïs*.

apahoe—à-rāp'-à-hō.

ar—ā'-rār.

arat (Mount)—är'-à-rāt.

awaks—är'-ā-wāks.

baces—är'-bā-sēz or är-bā'-sēz.

"King and No King."

ballest—är'-bā-lĕst.

See *arbalist*.

balist—är'-bā-lĭst.

See *arbalest*.

bela—är-bē'-lā.

"The Battle of *Arbela*."

bitter—är'-bĭt-ēr.

bitrable—är'-bĭt-rā-bl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

arbitrage—är'-bīt-rāj.

arbitrament—är-bīt'-rá-měnt.

arbitrarily—är'-bī-trā-rīl-ī.

Arblay, d'—dār'-blā or dār-blā'.

arbor vitæ—är'-bēr vī'-tē.

arboreal—är-bō'-rē-āl.

arboretum—är-bō-rē'-tūm.

arboriculture—är'-bō-rī-kūlt-yūr.

Arbuthnot—är-būth'-nōt or är'-būth-nōt.

arbutus—är'-bū-tūs or är-bū'-tūs.

The second pronunciation is preferred by many persons, when reference is made to the *trail* *arbutus*.

arcades ambo—är'-kā-dēz äm'-bō.

Arcadia—är-kā'-dī-ä.

Not to be confounded with *Acadia*, which see.

arcana—är-kā'-nā.

arcanum—är-kā'-nūm.

Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile—ärk dū trē-ôn dū lā-twāl'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel—ärk dū trē-ôn dū kâ-roō-sěl'.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

archæology—är-kē-ōl'-ō-jī.

Archæopteryx—är-kē-öp'-tēr-īks.

archaic—är-kā'-īk.

archaism—är'-kā-izm.

archangel—ärk'-än-jěl.

"When *arch*, signifying *chief*, begins a word from the Greek and is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced *ark*—as in *archangel*, *architect*, *archive*, *archipela*, *archiepiscopal*, *archæology*, etc.; but when *arch* prefixed to an English word, it is pronounced as to rhyme with *march*—as, *archbishop*, *archdu*, *archfiend*."—*The Orthoëpist*.

See *Archangel* (*city*).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

changel (city)—ärk-än'-jël.

See *archangel*.

changelic—ärk-än-jël'-ïk.

See *archangel*.

chbishop—ärch'-bïsh-ÿp.

See *archangel*.

chdeacon—ärch'-dē-kÿn.

See *archangel*.

chduchess—ärch'-düch-ës.

See *archangel*.

chduchy—ärch'-düch-ÿ.

See *archangel*.

chduke—ärch'-dük.

See *archangel*.

chetypal—är'-kē-tï-päl or är-kēt'-ïp-äl.

See *archangel*.

chetype—är'-kē-tïp.

See *archangel*.

chfiend—ärch-fënd'.

See *archangel*.

chias—är'-kï-äs, *not* är'-chï-äs.

chidiaconal—är-kï-dï-äk'-ō-näl.

See *archangel*.

chiepiscopal—är-kï-ē-pïs'-kō-päl.

See *archangel*.

chil—är'-kïl.

Worcester prefers ärch'-ïl, and this is Stormonth's only pronunciation.

rchilochus—är-kïl'-ō-kÿs.

rchimago—är-kïm-ä'-gō.

Spenser's "Faërie Queene."

rchimedean—är-kïm-ē'-dē-än or är-kïm-ē-dē'-än.

rchimedes—är-kïm-ē'-dēz, *not* är-kïm'-ē-dēz.

rchipelago—är-kï-pël'-à-gō, *not* ärch-ï-pël'-à-gō.

See *archangel*.

rchitect—är'-kï-tëkt, *not* ärch'-ï-tëkt.

See *archangel*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

architecture—är'-kĩ-těkt-yūr, *not* ärch'-ĩ-těk  
yūr.

See *archangel*.

architrave—är'-kĩ-trāv, *not* ärch'-ĩ-trāv.

See *archangel*.

archival—är'-kĩv-äl or är-kĩ'-väl.

archives—är'-kĩvz or är'-kĩvz.

archivist—är'-kĩv-ist.

archivolt—är'-kĩv-ölt, *not* ärch'-ĩv-ölt.

Archytas—är-kĩ'-täs.

Arcis-sur-Aube (Battle of)—är-sē' sür öb.

For ü, see p. 26.

Arcite—är'-sīt or är-sīt'.

"Palamon and *Arcite*."

See *Palamon*.

Arco della Pace—är'-kō děl'-lá pä'-chā.

Arcola (Battle of)—är'-kō-lā, *not* är-kō'-lā.

Arcole—är'-kō-lā.

Arcot (India)—är-köt'.

arctic—ärk'-tĩk, *not* är'-tĩk.

See *antarctic*.

Arctos—ärk'-tös.

Arcturus—ärk-tū'-rüs.

Arda Viraf Namak—är'-dā vē'-räf nā-māk'.

Arden (Enoch)—är'-děn.

Arden (England)—är'-děn.

See *Ardennes (France)*.

Ardennes (France)—är-děn'.

See *Arden (England)*.

In defense of the pronunciation är'-děn, Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer quotes the following:

"And *Ardennes* waves above them her green leaves,

Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass."

*Byron.*

Arditi, Luigi—lōō-ē'-jē är-dē'-tē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

duous—ārd'-ū-ūs.

e (unit of superficial measure)—âr.

See *are* (vb.).

e (vb.)—âr.

See *are* (unit of superficial measure).

ea—ā'-rē-â.

Some English authorities say âr'-ē-â.

reas (Brazil)—ā-rā'-āsh.

enaceous—âr-ē-nā'-shūs.

enic—â-rē'-nĭk.

eola—â-rē'-ō-lâ, *not* â-rē-ō'-lâ.

eolar—â-rē'-ō-lâr.

"*Areolar Tissue.*"

eoilation—ā-rē-ō-lā'-shŭn or âr'-ē-ō-lā-shŭn.

reometer—âr-ē-ōm'-ē-tēr or âr-ē-ōm'-ē-tēr.

reopagite—âr-ē-ōp'-â-gĭt or âr-ē-ōp'-â-jĭt.

reopagitic—âr-ē-ōp'-â-gĭt'-ĭk or âr-ē-ōp'-â-jĭt'-ĭk.

reopagitica—âr-ē-ōp'-â-gĭt'-ĭk-â or âr-ē-ōp'-â-jĭt'-ĭk-â.

reopagus—âr-ē-ōp'-â-gŭs.

requipa—ā-rā-kē'-pâ.

In Spanish, *qu* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* is marked with a diaeresis, in which case *qu* is pronounced like *kw*.

res—ā'-rēz.

rethusa—âr-ē-thū'-sâ.

retino, Guido—gŵē'-dō ā-rā-tē'-nō.

rezzo (Cardinal)—â-rēt'-sō.

See *Abruzzi*.

rgal—âr'-găl.

rgand (burner)—âr'-gănd.

rgand—âr'-gănd; Fr. pron., âr-găn'.

For ân, see p. 26.

rgante—âr-găn'-tĕ.

Spenser's "Faërie Queene."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Argante—är-gāN'-tū.

For āN, see p. 26.

Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*

Argante—är-gāN'-tā.

Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."

Argenson, d'—dār-zhāN-sōN'.

For āN, ōN, see pp. 26, 27.

argent—är'-jēnt.

Argenteuil—är-zhāN-tō'-yū.

For ō, āN, see pp. 25, 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Argentina—är-jēn-tē'-ná; Sp. pron., är-hān-tē  
nā.

See *Cartagena*.

argentine—är'-jēn-tīn or är'-jēn-tīn.

Argentine (Republic)—är'-jēn-tēn or är'-jēn-tīn

argil—är'-jīl.

argillaceous—är-jīl-ā'-shūs.

Argive—är'-jīv or är'-gīv.

This is Webster's marking.

The Century and Standard say är'-gīv; Worcester  
and Stormonth, är'-jīv.

Argo—är'-gō.

Argolis—är'-gō-līs, *not* är'-gō'-līs.

Argonautic—är'-gō-nō'-tīk, *not* är'-gō-nōt'-īk.

"The *Argonautic* Expedition."

Argonauts—är'-gō-nōts, *not* är'-gō-nōts.

"The *Argonauts* of '49."

argosy—är'-gō-sī, *not* är'-gō-zī.

argot—är'-gō or är'-gōt.

Argout, d'—dār-gōō'.

Argus—är'-gūs.

Argyll—är-gīl', *not* är'-gīl.

Also written *Argyle*, but pronounced as above.

argyrol—är'-jīr-öl.

aria—ā'-rī-ā or ā'-rī-ā.

Ariadne—är-ī-ād'-nē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ian (pertaining to Arius)—ā'-rĭ-ăn.

"The *Arian* Heresy."

See *Arrian*, *Aryan* (*Indo-European*).

ianism—ā'-rĭ-ăn-ĭzm.

ica—ā-rē'-kā.

id—ăr'-ĭd.

iel—ā'-rĭ-ĕl.

ies—ā'-rĭ-ĕz.

il—ăr'-ĭl.

imathea—ăr-ĭm-à-thē'-à.

"Joseph of *Arimathea*."

ion—à-rĭ'-ŏn.

"As a designation of various societies, etc., commonly pronounced ār'-ĭ-ŭn or ā'-rĭ-ŭn."—

*Web.*

See *Amphion*, *Orion*.

riosto—ā-rē-ŏs'-tō.

ristæus—ăr-ĭs-tē'-ŭs.

ristarchus—ăr-ĭs-tār'-kŭs.

ristides—ăr-ĭs-tĭ'-dēz.

ristippus—ăr-ĭs-tĭp'-ŭs.

ristobulus—à-rĭs-tō-bŭ'-lŭs.

ristocles—ăr-ĭs'-tō-klēz.

ristocrat—à-rĭs'-tō-krăt or ār'-ĭs-tō-krăt.

Webster, Worcester, and Stormonth prefer à-rĭs'-tō-krăt; the Century prefers ār'-ĭs-tō-krăt.

ristocratic—ăr-ĭs-tō-krăt'-ĭk.

ristodemus—ăr-ĭs-tō-dē'-mŭs.

ristogiton—à-rĭs-tō-jĭ'-tŏn.

Also written *Aristogeiton*, but pronounced as above.

"Harmodius and *Aristogiton*."

ristotelian—ăr-ĭs-tō-tē'-lĭ-ăn or ār-ĭs-tō-tēl'-yăn.

ristotle—ăr'-ĭs-tŏt-l, *not* ār-ĭs-tŏt'-l.

Accent the *first* syllable.

ristophanes—ăr-ĭs-tŏf'-à-nēz.

rithmetician—à-rĭth-mē-tĭsh'-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Arius—ä-rī'-ūs or ā'-rī-ūs or ār'-ī-ūs.

Arkansas—är'-kăn-sô.

Although this pronunciation has been authorized by an act of legislature of the State of Arkansas and is the form given in Webster's New International Dictionary as well, still the pronunciation är-kăn'-zäs is frequently heard, at least east of the Mississippi River.

See *Arkansas City*.

Arkansas City—är-kăn'-zäs sīt'-ī.

See *Arkansas*.

Arkansas (River)—är'-kăn-sô.

Arlecdon—är'-lěk-dŭn.

Arles—ärlz; Fr. pron., ärl.

Armada—är-mā'-dā.

The Standard Dictionary gives är-mā'-dā as an alternative pronunciation.

"The Invincible *Armada*."

Armageddon—är-mā-gěd'-ŏn.

Armagh—är-mā'.

Armand—är-mān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Armande—är-mān'-dŭ.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Armida—är-mě'-dā.

"Jerusalem Delivered."

Armide—är-měd'.

armillary—är'-mīl-ā-rī, *not* är-mīl'-ā-rī.

"*Armillary Sphere*."

See *capillary* (*adj.*).

Arminian—är-mīn'-ī-ăn.

Arminius—är-mīn'-ī-ūs; Dutch pron., är-mē'-nē-ūs.

armistice—är'-mīs-tīs, *not* är-mīs'-tīs.

Armored of Lyonesse—är'-mō-rěł ūv lī'-ŏn-ēs.

(For Key of Signs; see p. 37)



armory—är'-môr-ĭ, *not* ärm'-rĭ.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Arnaud—är-nō'.

Arnauld—är-nō'.

See *Arnault*.

Arnault—är-nō'.

See *Arnauld*.

Arnott (Neil)—är'-nōt.

Arnoul—är-nōō'.

See *Arnould*.

Arnould—är-nōō'.

See *Arnoul*.

aroma—à-rō'-mà, *not* är'-ō-mà.

aromatize—à-rō'-mà-tĭz.

Worcester prefers är'-ō-mà-tĭz.

Aroostook—à-rōō'-stōōk.

"The Lady of the *Aroostook*."

Arouet—ä-rōō-ě'.

arpeggio—är-pěj'-ō.

Arpinum—är-pĭ'-nŭm.

arquebus—är'-kwē-bŭs.

Stormonth says är'-kě-bōōz'.

This author (Stormonth) labors under the impression that it makes no difference which accent is considered primary and which secondary, in this and many other words.

arquebusier—är - kwē - bŭs - ěr'; är'-kě-bōōz-ěr'

(Stor.).

See note under *arquebus*.

arrack—är'-ăk.

Worcester says är-ăk'.

arras—är'-ăs.

Arras—à-räs'.

arrear—är-rēr', *not* är'-rēr.

Arrian—är'-ĭ-ăn.

See *Arian* (pertaining to Arius), *Aryan* (Indo-European).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

arrière-pensée—är-yâr' pân-sâ'.

For ân, see p. 26.

arrondissement—â-rôn-dēs-mân'.

For ân, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Arsaces—är'-sâ-sēz or är-sâ'-sēz.

arsenic (n.)—är'-sē-nĭk.

"ärs'-nĭk, as in the Oxford English Dictionary and other English dictionaries, is common in England."—*Web.*

See *arsenic* (adj.).

arsenic (adj.)—är-sēn'-ĭk.

See *arsenic* (n.).

arsenious—är-sē'-nĭ-ūs.

Arsinoë—är-sĭn'-ō-ē.

Ars Poetica—ärz pō-ët'-ĭk-â.

Artaxerxes—är-tăks-ûrk'-sēz.

Artemidorus—är-tē-mĭd-ō'-rūs.

Artemis—är'-tē-mĭs.

artemisia—är-tē-mĭz'-ĭ-â or är-tē-mĭzh'-ĭ-â, *not*  
är-tē-mĭsh'-â.

Artemisia (Queen)—är-tē-mĭsh'-ĭ-â.

Artemisium—är-tē-mĭsh'-ĭ-üm.

Artemus (Ward)—är'-tē-mūs, *not* är-tē'-mūs.

arterio-sclerosis—är-tē'-rĭ-ō sklē-rō'-sĭs.

artery—är'-tēr-ĭ.

artesian—är-tē'-zhăn, *not* är-tē'-zĭ-ăn.

Arteveld, van—văn är'-tē-vĕlt.

Also written *van Artevelde*, but pronounced  
är-tē-vĕl'-dē.

arthritis deformans—är-thrĭ'-tĭs dē-fôr'-mănz.

See *itis* (termination).

arthropoda—är-thröp'-ō-dâ.

Arthurian—är-thū'-rĭ-ăn.

artiad—är'-tĭ-ăd.

See *perissad*.

artifice—är'-tĭf-ĭs.

artificer—är-tĭf'-ĭs-ēr, *not* är'-tĭf-ĭs-ēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

artisan—ār'-tīz-ăn or ār-tīz-ăn'.

artiste—ār-tēst'.

Artois—ār-twā'.

Arundel—ār'-ŭn-děl, *not* à-rŭn'-děl.

Arundel Formation—à-rŭn'-děl fôr-mā'-shŭn.

Arundelian—ār-ŭn-dē'-lī-ăn or ār-ŭn-děl'-yăn.

"The *Arundelian* Marbles."

Aryabhatta—ār-yā-bŭt'-à.

"*Bh* in Sanskrit and many modern East India words is, in the native pronunciation *b* + *h*, as in *cob house*, but the *h* may be omitted in English pronunciation."—*Web*.

Also written *Aryabahr*, but pronounced ār-yā-bāh'-r.

Aryan (Indo-European)—ār'-yăn or ār'-ī-ăn.

See *Arian* (*pertaining to Arius*), *Arrian*.

Arytenoid—ār-ī-tē'-noid or à-rīt'-ē-noid.

"The *Arytenoid* Cartilages."

Asa—ā'-sà.

asafetida—ās-à-fēt'-īd-à.

Asaph—ā'-sāf.

asbestos—ās-bēs'-tŭs or āz-bēs'-tŭs.

Ascalaphus—ās-kāl'-à-fŭs.

Ascalon—ās'-kà-lŏn.

Also written *Askelon*, but pronounced ās'-kē-lŏn.

Ascanius—ās-kā'-nī-ŭs.

ascetic—ās-ēt'-īk.

Ascham (Roger)—ās'-kām.

Asclepiades—ās-klē-pī'-à-dēz.

Asclepius—ās-klē'-pī-ŭs.

asexual—à-sĕk'-shū-ăl.

Asgard—ās'-gārd.

ashantee—à-shăn'-tē or à-shăn'-tē.

ashtavakra—āsh-tà-vā'-krà.

ashur-bani-pal—ā'-shŏor-bā'-nē-pāl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ash-Wednesday—ăsh-wěnz'-dă, *not* ăsh'-wěnz-dă.

Observe the place of the accent.

See *Wednesday*.

Asia—ă'-shĭ-ă or ă'-shă, *not* ă'-zhĭ-ă nor ă'-zhă.

Asian—ă'-shăn or ă'-zhăn.

Asiatic—ă-shĭ-ăt'-ĭk or ă-zhĭ-ăt'-ĭk.

asinine—ăs'-ĭn-ĭn.

The Century Dictionary gives ăs'-ĭn-ĭn as an alternative pronunciation, and the Standard Dictionary prefers it.

ask—ăsk, *not* ăsk *nor* ăsk.

This word is typical of a large class containing a sound intermediate between ă and ă, which until recent years has been scarcely recognized.

"The intermediate, or transition, sound here employed is useful as being a compromise between the ă (*art*), which by many is considered affected in this class of words, and the ă in *ăm*, which is disagreeably flat to those whose ears are trained to the fuller sound. It is indicated in the chief dictionaries of English, and is used by many cultivated speakers."—*Web*.

askance—ăs-kăns' *not* ăs-kăns'.

See *ask*.

asked—ăskt, *not* ăskt *nor* ăst.

Askew (Anne)—ăs'-kă.

Also written *Ascue*, but pronounced as above.

aslant—ă-slănt'.

See *ask*.

Asmodeus—ăz-mō-dē'-ŭs or ăs-mō-dē'-ŭs.

Asnières—ăn-yâr'.

Asosan (Mount)—ă'-sō-săn.

asp—ăsp, *not* ăsp.

See *ask*.

asparagus—ăs-păr'-ă-gŭs.

See *cucumber*.

"The word was corrupted to *sparrowgrass* in the 17th century, and that form then came into general use."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

use, but since about 1800 it has been confined to the uneducated."—*Web.*

Aspasia—äs-pā'-shĭ-à, *not* äs-pā'-zhà.

Aspen—äs'-pĕn or äs'-pĕn.

Aspergillum—äs-pĕr-jĭl'-ŭm.

Asphalt—äs'-fält.

This word, being an abbreviation of *asphaltum*, was originally accented on the *final* syllable (äs-fält').

See *asphaltum*.

Asphaltum—äs-fäl'-tŭm.

See *asphalt*.

Asphodel—äs'-fō-dĕl.

Asphyxia—äs-fĭks'-ĭ-à.

Asphyxiate—äs-fĭk'-sĭ-ät.

Aspirant—äs-pĭ'-rănt; äs-pĭ'-rănt or äs'-pĭr-ănt (Wor.).

Aspirate—äs'-pĭr-ät.

Asquith—äs'-kwĭth.

Ass—äs, *not* äs *nor* äs.

See *ask*.

Assagai—äs'-ä-gĭ.

See *assegai*, another spelling.

Assai—äs-sĭ'.

Assailant—äs-sä'-lănt.

Assault—äs-sôlt'.

Assaye (Battle of)—äs-sĭ' or äs-sä'.

Assagai—äs'-ē-gĭ.

See *assagai*, another spelling.

Assent (n.)—äs-sĕnt', *not* äs'-sĕnt.

See *address*.

Assent (vb.)—äs-sĕnt'.

Assets—äs'-sĕts, *not* äs-sĕts'.

Asseverate—äs-sĕv'-ĕr-ät.

Assiduity—äs-sĭ-dŭ'-ĭt-ĭ.

Assiduous—äs-sĭd'-ŭ-ŭs.

Assignat—äs-ĭg'-năt; Fr. pron., ä-sĕn-yà'.

Assignee—äs-sĭn-ē', *not* äs-sĭ'-nē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

assigner—ăs-si'-nēr.

See *assignor*.

assignor—ăs-în-ôr'.

See *assigner*.

Assiniboia—ăs-sîn-î-boi'-ă.

Assiniboine—ăs-sîn'-î-boin.

Assisi—ăs-sē'-zē.

"St. Francis of *Assisi*."

Assizes—ăs-si'-zēz.

associate—ăs-sō'-shĭ-ăt, *not* ăs-sō'-sĭ-ăt.

See *annunciate*.

association—ăs-sō-sĭ-ă'-shŭn or ăs-sō-shĭ-ă'-shŭn

associative—ăs-sō'-shĭ-ă-tĭv, *not* ăs-sō'-sĭ-ă-tĭv.

Assollant—ă-sō-lăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Assommoir, L'—lă-sôm-wăr'.

Assuan—ăs-swăn'.

assumption—ăs-sŭmp'-shŭn, *not* ăs-sŭm'-shŭn

Pronounce the *p* sound.

assurance—ă-shŭr'-ăns, *not* ă-shōōr'-ăns.

assure—ă-shŭr', *not* ă-shōōr'.

Astarte—ăs-tăr'-tē.

Asterope—ăs-tēr'-ō-pē.

asthenia—ăs-thē-nĭ'-ă or ăs-thē'-nĭ-ă.

See *neurasthenia*, *sthenia*.

asthenic—ăs-thēn'-ĭk, *not* ăs-thē'-nĭk.

asthma—ăz'-mă or ăs'-mă (Web); ăst'-mă or ăs'-mă (C.); ăs'-mă (Stand.); ăst'-mă (Wor., Stor.).

asthmatic—ăz-măt'-ĭk or ăs-măt'-ĭk.

See *asthma*.

astigmatism—ă-stĭg'-mă-tĭzm.

Astolat—ăs'-tō-lăt.

Astolfo—ăs-tōl'-fō.

Also written *Astolpho*, but pronounced as above

Astorga—ăs-tôr'-gă.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

astræa—äs-trē'-ä.

astrakhan—äs'-trä-kän or äs-trä-kän'.

See *Astrakhan*.

astrakhan—äs-trä-kän'; Russian pron., äs-trä-kän'-yü.

For *к*, see p. 28.

See *astrakhan*.

astrogeny—äs-tröj'-ē-nī.

astrography—äs-trög'-rà-fī.

astrologic—äs-trō-löj'-īk.

astronomic—äs-trō-nöm'-īk.

Astrophel—äs'-trō-fēl.

"*Astrophel* and *Stella*."

Asturias—äs-tōō'-rē-äs.

astute—äs-tüt', *not* äs-tōot'.

Astyages—äs-tī'-ä-jēz.

Astyanax—äs-tī'-ä-näks.

Asunción—ä-sōōn-sē-ōn'.

asylum—ä-sī'-lūm.

See *abdomen*.

asymptote—äs'-īm-töt.

Atabalipa—ä-tā-bā'-lē-pā.

Atahualpa—ä-tā-wäl'-pā.

Atala—ä-tā-lä'.

Atalanta—ät-ä-län'-tä.

at all—ät-öl', *not* ä-töl'.

atavic—ä-täv'-īk.

atavism—ät'-ä-vīzm.

ataxia—ä-täks'-ī-ä.

"*Locomotor Ataxia*."

ataxy—ä-täks'-ī or ät'-äks-ī.

ate (preterit of eat)—ät.

In England, generally pronounced *ët*.

Ate (goddess of revenge)—ä'-tē, *not* ät.

ateles—ät'-ē-lēz.

atelier—ä-tē-lyā'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Athalie—ā-tā-lē'.

athanasia—ăth-ă-nā'-zhǐ-ă or ăth-ă-nā'-shǐ-ă.

See *athanasy*.

Athanasian—ăth-ă-nā'-zhǎn or ăth-ă-nā'-shǐ-ăn.

"The *Athanasian Creed*."

Athanasius—ăth-ă-nā'-shǐ-ūs.

athanasy—ă-thǎn'-ă-sǐ.

See *athanasia*.

Athelstan—ăth'-ĕl-stăn.

Athena—ă-thē'-nă.

See *Athene*.

Athene—ă-thē'-nē.

See *Athene*.

Athene Parthenos—ă-thē'-nē pār'-thē-nös.

Athene Polias—ă-thē'-nē pöl'-ĭ-ăs.

atheneum—ăth-ē-nē'-ŭm, *not* ă-thē'-nē-ŭm.

Also written *athenæum*, but pronounced as above.

Athenian—ă-thē'-nĭ-ăn, *not* ă-thē'-nyăn.

athlete—ăth'-lēt, *not* ăth'-l-ēt.

athletics—ăth-lēt'-ĭks.

Athor—ă'-thör.

Athos (Mount)—ăth'-ös, *not* ă'-thös.

Athos—ă-tös'.

See *Aramis, Porthos, Trois Mousquetaires, Les*.

Atilla—ă-tĭl'-ă.

See *Attila*.

Atlantean—ăt-lăn-tē'-ăn, *not* ăt-lăn'-tē-ăn.

Atlantides—ăt-lăn'-tĭd-ēz.

Atlantis—ăt-lăn'-tĭs.

Atlas—ăt'-lăs.

atoll—ă-töl' or ăt'-öl.

atomic—ă-töm'-ĭk.

Atossa—ă-tös'-să.

à toute force—ă-tōōt-fōrs'.

à tout prix—ă-tōō-prē'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Atreus—ā'-trōōs or ā'-trē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

Atri—ā'-trē.

Atridæ—ā-trī'-dē.

atrium—ā'-trī-ŭm.

atropine—āt'-rō-pīn or āt'-rō-pēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

Atropos—āt'-rō-pōs.

attaché—āt-tā-shā'.

attacked—āt-tākt', not āt-tāk'-tēd.

attar—āt'-ār, not ōt'-ār, unless written *ottar*.

See *ottar*.

Attila—āt'-īl-ā, not ā-tīl'-ā.

See *Atilla*.

attitude—āt'-tī-tūd, not āt'-tī-tōōd.

attorney—ā-tūr'-nī.

attribute (n.)—āt'-trīb-ūt.

attribute (vb.)—āt-trīb'-ūt.

"Formerly accented *at'-tri-bute* and *at-tri-bute'*, later yielding to the tendency to distinguish verbs from substantives of the same spelling by a different accent."—*Web*.

attune—āt-tūn', not āt-tōōn'.

Aube—ōb.

Auber—ō-bâr', not ô'-bēr.

auberge—ō-běrh'.

Auberge Rouge—ō-běrh' rōōzh.

aubergiste—ō-běr-zhēst'.

Aubert—ō-bâr'.

Aubert du Bayet—ō-bâr' dū bà-yě'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Aubigné, d'—dō-bēn-yā'.

See *Daubigny*.

Aubrey—ô'-brī.

Aubry—ō-brē'.

Aubusson (carpet)—ō-bū-sôn'.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Aubusson, d'—dō-bū-sōN'.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Aucassin—ō-kā-săN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

"*Aucassin et Nicolette.*"

Auch—ōsh.

Auchmuty—ōk'-mū-tŭ or ā'-mōōt-ŷ.

au courant—ō kōō-rāN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

auction—ōk'-shŭn, *not* ōk'-shŭn.

audacious—ô-dā'-shŭs, *not* ô-dăsh'-ŭs.

Aude—ōd.

audience—ô'-dŷ-ěns.

Audran—ō-drāN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Audrey—ô'-drŷ.

"*As You Like It.*"

Audubon—ô'-dōō-bōn; Fr. pron., ô-dū-bōN'.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Auerbach—ow'-ěr-băK.

For K, see p. 28.

Auerstädt (Battle of)—ow'-ěr-stět.

Also written *Auerstedt*, but pronounced as above.

au fait—ō-fā'.

Augean—ô-jē'-ăn, *not* ô'-jē-ăn.

"*The Augean Stables.*"

Augeas—ô'-jē-ăs.

Auger—ō-zhā'.

Augereau—ōzh-rō'.

Augier—ōzh-yā'.

augment (n.)—ôg'-mënt.

augment (vb.)—ôg'-mënt'.

See *absent* (vb.).

au gratin—ō grā-tăN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Augsburg—ôgz'-bûrg; Ger. pron., owgz'-böōrg.

For G, see p. 28.

"*The Augsburg Confession.*"

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Auguis—ô-gēs'.

August (n.)—ô-güst.

august (adj.)—ô-güst'.

See *adept* (n.).

Augusta Victoria—ô-güs'-tà vĭk-tō'-rĭ-à; Cer.  
pron., ow-gōōs'-tà fĕk-tō'-rē-à.

Augustin—ô-güs'-tĭn or ô'-güs-tĭn; Fr. pron.,  
ô-gū-stăN'.

For ū, ăN, see p. 26.

Augustine—ô-güs'-tĭn or ô'-güs-tĭn.

Auld Cloutie—ôld klōō'-tĭ or âld klū'-tĭ.

For ū, see p. 26.

Auld Lang Syne—ôld-lăng-sĭn' or âld-lăng-sĭn'.

See *lang syne*.

Aumale, d'—dō-mâl'.

aumonière—ô-mō-nyâr'.

aunt—ânt, *not* ânt *nor* ânt.

aureola—ô-rē'-ô-lâ.

See *aureole*.

aureole—ô'-rē-ôl.

See *aureola*.

aureus (coin)—ô'-rē-ŭs.

au revoir—ô-rŭv-wâr'.

Auriga—ô-rĭ'-gâ.

aurist—ô'-rĭst.

aurochs—ô'-rōks or ow'-rōks.

Aurora—ô-rō'-rà.

aurora australis—ô-rō'-rà ôs-trâ'-lĭs.

aurora borealis—ô-rō'-rà bō-rē-â'-lĭs.

Aurungzebe—ô-rŭng-zĕb'.

Also written *Aurangzeb*, *Aurungzeb*, but pronounced as above.

Ausable—ô-sâ'-bl.

auscultation—ôs-kŭl-tâ'-shŭn.

auspices—ôs'-pĭs-ĕz.

Austen (Jane)—ôs'-tĕn or ôs'-tĭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Austerlitz (Battle of)—ô-s'-těr-līts; Ger. pron.,  
ows'-těr-līts.

Australasia—ô-s-trăl-ā'-shĭ-à, *not* ô-s-trăl-ā'-zhà.

Australasian—ô-s-trăl-ā'-shăn, *not* ô-s-trăl-ā'-zhăn.

Australia—ô-s-trā'-lĭ-à or ô-s-trāl'-yà.

Australian—ô-s-trā'-lĭ-ăn or ô-s-trāl'-yăn.

Austrasia—ô-strā'-shĭ-à or ô-strā'-shà.

Auteuil—ô-tō'-yŭ.

For ô, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

authority—ô-thör'-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ô-thôr'-ĭt-ĭ.

authorization—ô-thör'-ĭz-ā'-shŭn or ô-thör'-ĭ-zā'-  
shŭn.

autobiographer—ô-tō-bĭ-öğ'-rà-fēr.

autobiographical—ô-tō-bĭ-ō-ğräf'-ĭk-ăl.

autobiography—ô-tō-bĭ-öğ'-rà-fĭ.

autochthon—ô-tők'-thön or ô-tők'-thön.

autochthones—ô-tők'-thō-nēz.

autochthonous—ô-tők'-thō-nŭs.

autocracy—ô-tők'-rà-sĭ.

autocrat—ô'-tō-krăt.

auto-da-fé—ow'-tō-dà-fā or ô'-tō-dà-fā.

Autolycus—ô-töl'-ĭk-ŭs.

"Winter's Tale."

automata—ô-töm'-à-tà.

automaton—ô-töm'-à-tön.

automobile—ô-tō-mō'-bĭl or ô-tō-mō-bēl'; **Fr.**  
pron., ô-tō-mō-bēl'.

automobilist—ô-tō-mō'-bĭl-ĭst.

See automobiliste.

automobiliste—ô-tō-mō-bē-lēst'.

See automobilist.

autonomy—ô-tön'-ō-mĭ.

autopsy—ô'-töp-sĭ, *not* ô-töp'-sĭ.

autrefois—ô-trē-fwä' or ô-tēr-fwä'.

"*Autrefois* acquit."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Autun—ō-tŭn'.

For ŭn, see p. 27.

Auvergne—ō-vĕrn'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Aux Cayes—ō-kā'.

Auxerre—ō-sâr'.

Auxerrois—ō-sâr-wā'.

auxiliary—ôg-zîl'-yâ-rĭ.

Auxonne—ō-sŏn'.

Ava—ă'-vâ

avalanche—ăv'-â-lânch.

This is Webster's marking. Stormonth says  
ăv'-â-lânsh', and Worcester âv'-â-lânsh'.

Avallon—â-vâ-lôn'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Avalokiteshvara—â-vâ-lō-kī-tāsh'-wâ-râ.

Avalon—ăv'-â-lôn.

"Lay dozing in the vale of *Avalon*."—*Tennyson*.

avant-courier—â-vânt' kōō'-rĭ-ēr or â-vân'.

kōō'-rĭ-ēr; Fr. pron., â-vân' kōōr-yâ'.

For ân, see p. 26.

avant-guard—â-vânt' gârd.

avatar—ăv'-â-târ'.

avaunt—â-vônt' or â-vânt'.

Analogy justifies the pronunciation â-vânt',  
which is preferred by Haldeman. See *craunch*.

Avebury—ă'-bĕr-ĭ.

Ave Maria—ă'-vâ mâr-rĕ'-â.

Worcester say ă'-vĕ mâr-rĭ'-â.

Aventine (Hill)—ăv'-ĕn-tĭn or ăv'-ĕn-tĭn.

Aventino, Monte—môn'-tâ â-vĕn-tĕ'-nō.

Aventinus, Mons—mŏnz ăv'-ĕn-tĭ'-nŭs.

avenue—ăv'-ĕ-nŭ, *not* ăv'-ĕ-nōō.

Avenue de l'Opéra—âv-nŭ' dŭ lõ-pâ-râ'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Averroës—â-vĕr'-ō-ĕz.

aversion—â-vĕr'-shŭn, *not* â-vĕr'-zhŭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Avesnes—â-vân'.

aviary—â'-vî-â-rĭ.

aviation—â-vî-â'-shŭn.

aviator—â'-vî-â-tēr.

Avicenna—ăv-ē-sĕn'-â.

The Arabic form is *Ibn Sina* (ĭb'-n se'-nâ).

aviculture—â'-vî-kŭlt-yŭr.

Avignon—â-vĕn-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

avocado (pear)—ăv-ō-kâ'-dō.

Avogadro—â-vō-gă'-drō.

"The Law of *Avogadro*."

avoirduois—ăv-ēr-dŭ-poiz', *not* ăv-ēr-dŭ-poi'.

Avon (river)—â'-vŏn.

"Stratford-on-*Avon*."

awakening—â-wāk'-n-ĭng, *not* â-wāk'-nĭng.

A word of four syllables when correctly pronounced.

awkward—ôk'-wĕrd.

awry—â-rĭ'.

Axayacatl—â-chā-yā-kā'-tl.

Axenstrasse—ăks'-ĕn-sträs-sĕ.

axes (plural of ax)—ăk'-sĕz.

axes (plural of axis)—ăk'-sĕz, *not* ăk'-sĕz.

axial—ăk'-sĭ-ăl.

axile—ăk'-sĭl or ăk'-sĭl.

axilla—ăk-sĭl'-â.

axillary—ăk'-sĭl-â-rĭ.

See *capillary*.

axiom—ăk'-sĭ-ŭm; ăks'-yŭm (Wor.).

Do not say ăk'-shĭ-ŭm.

axiomatic—ăk-sĭ-ō-măt'-ĭk, *not* ăk-shĭ-ō-măt'-ĭk.

axolotl—ăk'-sō-lŏt-l.

ay (always)—â, *not* ĭ.

See *ay* (yes).

ay (yes)—ĭ.

See *ay* (always.)

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ay (interj.)—ī.

“Ay me!”

aye (always)—ā.

“For *aye*.”

See *aye* (yes).

aye (yes)—ī.

“The *ayes* have it.” See *aye* (always).

aye (interj.)—ā.

aye-aye—ī'-ī.

Ayesha—ī'-ěsh-à or ā'-ěsh-à.

Aylmer—āl'-mēr.

Ayscough—ās'-kū or ās'-kū.

Also written *Ayscye*, but pronounced as above.

Aytoun—ā'-tōon.

azalea—à-zā'-lē-à.

azimuth—āz'-īm-ūth.

Azincourt (Battle of)—āz'-īn-kōrt; Fr. pron.,  
āzh-āN-kōōr'.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Agincourt* (Battle of).

Azof (Sea)—ā'-zōf or à-zôf'.

Also written *Azoff*, *Azov*, but pronounced as above.

Azores—à-zōrz'.

azote—āz'-ōt or à-zōt'.

azotize—āz'-ō-tīz.

Azrael—āz'-rà-ěl.

azure—āzh'-ūr or ā'-zhūr.

The leading dictionaries are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

## B

Baal—bā'-āl.

Baalbec—bāl-běk' or bāl'-běk.

Bab—bāb.

Bab-el-Mandeb—bāb'-ěl mām'-děb or bāb'-ěl  
mām'-děb.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

baccalaureate—băk-â-lô'-rē-ât.

baccarat—băk-â-râ'; Fr. pron., bâ-kâ-râ'.

Also written *baccara*, but pronounced as above.

bacchanal—băk'-â-năl.

Bacchanalia—băk-â-nâ'-lî-â.

bacchanalian—băk-â-nâ'-lî-ăn.

bacchant—băk'-ânt.

See *bacchante*.

bacchante—bâ-kânt' or băk'-ânt or bâ-kăn'-tē.

"This is the French form of the word, and properly has but two syllables, although often pronounced with three in ignorance or disregard of the etymology. The Italian form is *baccante* (three syllables). The plural, *bacchantes*, is often pronounced bâ-kăn'-tēz, as if Latin."—*Web*.

See *bacchant*.

Bacchus—băk'-ūs.

Bacciochi—bâ-chō'-kē.

See *baldacchino*, *Bertuccio*.

Bach—băk.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Bache—băch.

bacilli—bâ-sîl'-î.

See *bacillus*.

bacillus—bâ-sîl'-ūs.

See *bacilli*.

backgammon—băk'-găm-ŭn or băk-găm'-ŭn.

Pronounce the *k* sound.

backslide—băk-slîd' or băk'-slîd.

backslider—băk-slî'-dēr, *not* băk'-slî-dēr.

Baconian—bâ-kō'-nî-ăn.

bacteria—băk-tē'-rî-â.

See *bacterium*.

bacterium—băk-tē'-rî-ŭm.

See *bacteria*.

Badajoz—bâ-dâ-hōth'.

In Spanish, *j* is generally pronounced like *h*, and

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



*z* like *th* in *thin*. Spanish words ending in a consonant are generally accented on the *final* syllable.

bade—băd, *not* bād.

Baden—bā'-dĕn.

Baden-Baden—bā'-dĕn bā'-dĕn.

Baden-Powell—bā'-dĕn pō'-ĕl.

badinage—băd'-ĭn-āj; Fr. pron., bā-dē-nāzh'.

Badinguet—bā-dăn-ġā'.

For ħN, see p. 26.

Bad Nauheim—bāt now'-hĭm.

Badroulboudour—bā-drōōl-bōō-dōōr'.

"The Princess *Badroulboudour*."

Baedeker—bā'-dē-kēr or bā'-dē-kēr.

Baer, von—fōn bār.

bagatelle—băġ-à-tĕl'.

Stormonth places the accent on the *first* syllable.

Bagdad—băġ-dād' or băġ'-dād.

Bagehot—băj'-ūt or băġ'-ūt.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre—băn-yâr' dŭ bē-ġōr'.

bagnio—băn'-yō, *not* băġ'-nĭ-ō.

See *baignoire*.

Bagration—bā-ġrā-tē-ôn'.

Bahamas—bā-hā'-māz.

Bahía—bā-ē'-ā.

In Spanish, *h* is not sounded, except in words beginning with *hue*, and then very slightly.

Baiae—bā'-yē.

baignoire—bĕn-wār'; Fr. pron., bān-ywār'.

*Gn* in French and Italian is equivalent to *ni* in *minion*.

Baikal (Lake)—bī-kāl'.

Baillie (Harry)—bā'-lĭ.

"*Canterbury Tales*."

See *Baillie* (*Joanna*).

Baillie (Joanna)—bā'-lĭ.

See *Baillie* (*Harry*).

Bailly—bā'-lĭ; Fr. pron., bā-yē'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Baireuth—bī-roit'.

In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in English, and *th* has the sound of *t*. See *Bayreuth*.

Bajardo—bā-yār'-dō.

"Orlando Innamorato."

Bajazet—bāj-à-zēt'.

bajocco (coin)—bā-yōk'-kō.

*J*, in Italian, is pronounced like *y* in *yes*.

baksheesh—bāk'-shēsh.

Also written *bakshish*, but pronounced as above.

Balaklava (Battle of)—bā-là-klā'-vā.

Balboa, de—dā bāl-bō'-ā.

balbriggan—bāl-brīg'-ăn.

balcony—bāl'-kō-nī.

This word was formerly accented on the *second* syllable (bāl-kō'-nī), but the pronunciation *bal'-cony* became the correct form early in the nineteenth century.

baldacchino—bāl-dā-kē'-nō.

*Ch* and *cch*, in Italian words, have the sound of *k* before *e* or *i*.

baldachin—bāl'-dā-kīn.

Baldassare—bāl-dās-sā'-rā.

balderdash—bōl'-dēr-dāsh.

Balcares—bā-lē-ā'-rēz; Sp. pron., bā-lā-ā'-rās.

Balearic (Islands)—bāl-ē-ār'-īk.

Balestier (Wolcott)—bāl-ēs-tēr'.

Balfe—bālf.

Balfour—bāl'-fōor.

Bali—bā'-lē.

Baliol, de—dē bāl'-yūl or dē bāl'-yūl.

See *Balliol, de*.

balister—bā-līs'-tēr.

balize—bā-lēz'.

Balize—bā-lēz'.

balk—bōk.

Balkan (States)—bāl-kān' or bōl'-kān.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Balkan (War)—bâl-kân' or bôl'-kân.

ballade—bâ-lâd'.

Ballantyne—băl'-ăn-tîn.

ballet—bâl'-ă.

Sometimes bäl'-ët. See *valet*.

Balliol (College at Oxford)—bâl'-yěl.

See *Balliol, de*.

Balliol, de—dŭ bäl'-ĭ-ŭl.

See *Balliol (College at Oxford)*.

ballista—bäl'-is'-tâ.

Ballo in Maschera, Un—ōon bäl'-lō ēn mäs'-kâ-râ.

balm—bām, *not* băm.

Balmaceda—bäl-mă-să'-thâ.

See *Guadalquivir*.

balmoral—bäl-mör'-ăl, *not* bäl-mō'-răl.

Balmoral (Castle)—bäl-mör'-ăl or bäl-mō'-răl.

balsam—bôl'-săm.

balsamic—bôl-săm'-ĭk or bäl-săm'-ĭk.

Balthasar—bäl-thā'-zâr or bäl'-tâ-zâr.

Also written *Balthazar*, but pronounced as above.

Baluchistan—bâ-lōō-chĭs-tân'.

balustrade—bäl-ŭs-trād'.

Worcester and Stormonth say bäl'-ŭs-trād.

Balzac, de (Honoré)—ō-nō-râ' dŭ bâl-zâk';

Anglicized bäl'-zăk.

bambino—bām-bē'-nō.

bamboo—bām-bōō', *not* băm'-bōō.

banal—băn'-ăl or bā'-năl; Fr. pron., bā-năl'.

banality—bâ-năl'-ĭt-ĭ.

banana—bâ-nă'-nâ or bâ-năn'-â.

"The latter pronunciation has become very common in the United States."—*Web*.

Bancroft (George)—băn'-kröft, *not* băng'-kröft.

A letter of inquiry addressed to the Hon. George Bancroft elicited from his private secretary the following reply:

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

"Mr. B. holds that the proper and true way of pronouncing the first syllable of his name is *Ban*, as in the word *bandage*, and not *bang*, as some authorities give it."

Bancroft (Hubert Howe)—băn'-kröft, *not* băng'-kröft.

bandbox—bănd'-böks, *not* băn'-böks.

Pronounce the *d* sound.

banderilla—băn-dā-rēl'-yā.

See *llama*.

banderillero—băn-dā-rēl'-yā'-rō.

See *llama*.

banditti—băn-dīt'-tī.

bandoline—băn'-dō-līn or băn'-dō-lēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

Banff—bămf or bānf.

Bangkok—băng-kök'.

Bangor (Wales)—băng'-gōr or băng'-gēr.

See *Bangor* (Maine).

Bangor (Maine)—băn'-gōr.

See *Bangor* (Wales).

banian—băn'-yăn.

banquet—băng'-kwět or băng'-kwīt.

banquette—băng-kět'; Fr. pron., bāN-kět'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Banquo—băng'-kō or băng'-kwō.

bantam—băn'-tām.

Bantam (Java)—bāN-tām' or băn'-tām.

Banville, de—dū bāN-vēl'.

For āN, see p. 26.

banyan (tree)—băn'-yăn.

Sometimes accented on the *final* syllable.

banzai—băn'-zā-ē.

baobab (tree)—bā'-ō-băb or bā'-ō-băb.

baptism—băp'-tīzm, *not* băp'-tīz-ūm.

baptismal—băp-tīz'-măl, *not* băp'-tīz-măl.

Baptiste, Jean—zhāN bā-tēst'.

For āN, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

baptistery—băp'-tīs-tēr-ī.

See *baptistry*.

baptistry—băp'-tīs-trī.

See *baptistery*.

Barabbas—bā-răb'-ăs or bār-ăb'-ăs.

See *Barrabas*.

Barachias—bār-ă-kī'-ăs.

In Scripture Proper Names, "*ch* is pronounced like *k*; as *Chaldea*, *Enoch*. *Rachel* is the only exception, the *ch* in this name being sounded like *ch* in *chest*."—*Web*.

Baradas, de—dŭ bā-ră-dă'.

Final *s*, in French, is generally silent.

Baraguay d'Hilliers—bā-ră-gā' dēl-yā'.

Barataria—bār-ă-tă'-rē-ă.

"Don Quixote."

Barbados—bār-bā'-dōz.

Barbara (Logic)—bār'-bā-ră.

Barbara Frietchie—bār'-bā-ră frē'-chī.

barbarian—bār-bā'-rī-ăn.

The Oxford English Dictionary says bār-bār'-ī-ăn.

barbarous—bār'-bā-rŭs.

Barbarossa—bār-bā-rōs'-ă.

Barbault (Mrs.)—bār'-bôld; Fr. pron., bār-bô'.

barbecue—bār'-bē-kū.

Barberini (Palace)—bār-bā-rē'-nē.

Barbier de Séville, Le—lŭ bār-byā' dŭ sâ-vēl'.

See *Barbiere di Seviglia, Il*.

Barbiere di Seviglia, Il—ēl bār-bē-ā'-ră dē sâ-vēl'-yâ.

See *Barbier de Séville, Le*.

Barbizon (School)—bār-bē-zôn'.

For ôN, see p. 26.

Also written *Barbison*, but pronounced as above.

barcarole—bār'-kă-rōl.

Also written *barcarolle*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Barcelona—bär-sē-lō'-ná; Sp. pron., bär-thā-lō'-nä.

See *Cáceres*.

Barclay de Tolly—bär-klā' dŭ tō-lē'.

barége—bà-rāzh'.

bargain—bär'-gĕn or bär'-gĭn.

See *captain, damage*.

Bargello—bär-jĕl'-lō.

Baring—bâr'-ĭng, *not* bā'-rĭng.

barium—bā'-rĭ-ŭm or bâr'-ĭ-ŭm.

Bar-le-Duc—bär-lŭ-dŭk'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Barmecide—bär'-mē-sĭd.

Barnave—bär-nāv'.

Barnay, Herr—hĕr bär'-nĭ.

Barnegat—bär-nē-găt'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Barneveldt—bär'-nē-vĕlt.

baroque—bà-rŏk'.

barouche—bà-rŏŏsh'.

Barrabas—bär'-ăb-ăs.

See *Barabbas*.

barrage—bär'-ăj.

Barras, de—dŭ bà-rà'.

Sometimes pronounced dŭ bà-ràs'.

This is one of a number of French names of persons, of disputed or doubtful pronunciation. See *Biot, Dumas, Genlis de, Guise de, Guizot, Sieyès*.

barrel—bär'-ĕl, *not* bär'-ŭl.

See *damage*.

Barrie—bär'-ĭ.

Barrios—bär'-rē-ŏs.

Bart, Jean—zhăn bārt.

For ān, see p. 26.

Barth, Heinrich—hĭn'-rĭk bārt.

For κ, see p. 28. See *Luther*.

Barthélemy—bär-tāl-mē'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire—bār-tāl-mē' sǎN-tē-lār'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Bartholdi—bār-tōl-dē', *not* bār-thōl'-dē.

*Th*, in French, is pronounced like *t*.

Bartimeus—bār-tīm-ē'-ūs, *not* bār-tīm'-ē-ūs.

Bartol—bār-tōl'.

Bartolozzi—bār-tō-lôt'-sē.

See *Abruzzi, mezzanine*.

Baruch—bā'-rūk or bār'-ūk.

"The Book of *Baruch*."

Barye—bā-rē'.

baryta—bā-rī'-tā.

Barzillai—bār-zīl'-ā-ī or bār-zīl'-ī.

basal—bā'-sāl.

basalt—bā-sōlt' or bās'-ōlt.

bas-bleu—bā-blû'; Fr. pron., bā-blō'.

For ô, see p. 25.

Bashan—bā'-shân.

bashaw—bā-shô'.

Bashi-bazouk—bāsh'-ī bā-zōōk'.

Bashkirtsev, Marie—mā-rē' bāsh-kērt'-sēf.

basic—bā'-sīk.

basil—bāz'-īl.

See *Basil*.

Basil—bāz'-īl or bā'-zīl.

basilar—bās'-īl-ār.

basilary—bās'-īl-ā-rī.

basilica—bā-sīl'-īk-ā.

Basilikon Doron—bā-sīl'-īk-ōn dō'-rōn.

basilisk—bāz'-īl-īsk or bās'-īl-īsk.

basin—bā-sn, *not* bā'-sīn.

Basingstoke—bā'-zīng-stōk.

bask—bāsk, *not* bāsk.

See *ask*.

basket—bās'-kēt or bās'-kīt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Basque—bâsk.

Worcester and Stormonth say bâsk.

bas-relief—bâ-rē-lēf' or bâs-rē-lēf'.

See *bass-relief*.

bass (fish)—bâs, *not* bâs.

See *ask*, *bass (music)*, *bass (tree)*.

bass (music)—bâs.

See *bass (fish)*, *bass (tree)*.

bass (tree)—bâs, *not* bâs.

See *ask*, *bass (fish)*, *bass (music)*.

Bassanio—bâ-sâ'-nĭ-ō.

Basses-Alpes—bâs-zâlp'.

Basses-Pyrénées—bâs-pē-râ-nâ'.

Basse Terre—bâs-târ'.

bassinet—bâs'-ĭn-ēt.

basso-relievo—bâ'-sō rē-lē'-vō.

See *basso-rilievo*.

basso-rilievo—bâs'-sō rē-lyěv'-ō.

See *basso-relievo*.

bass-relief—bâs-rē-lēf'.

See *bas-relief*.

bastard—bâs'-târd.

Bastia—bâs-tē'-â.

Bastian (Adolf)—bâs'-tē-ân.

See *Bastian (Henry C.)*.

Bastian (Henry C.)—bâst'-yân.

See *Bastian (Adolf)*.

Bastiat (Frédéric)—bâs-tyâ'.

Bastien-Lepage—bâst-yân' lŭ-pâzh'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Bastille—bâs-tēl'; Fr. pron.; bâs-tē'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

bastinado—bâs-tĭn-â'-dō, *not* bâs-tĭn-â'-dō.

Batavia (Java)—bâ-tâ'-vĭ-â.

bateau—bâ-tō'.

bateaux—bâ-tōz'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



bath—báth, *not* băth.

See *ask*.

bathorse—băt'-hôrs or bā'-hôrs or băt'-hôrs or  
bô'-hôrs.

baths—báthz, *not* băthz.

See *ask*.

Bathsheba—băth-shē'-bà or băth'-shē-bà.

Bathurst—báth'-űrst.

bathybius—bà-thīb'-ĩ-űs.

batiste—bà-těst'.

batman (man in charge of a bathorse)—băt'-  
măn or bā'-măn or băt'-măn or bô'-măn.

See *bathorse*, *batman* (weight).

batman (weight)—băt'-măn.

See *batman* (man in charge of a bathorse).

baton—băt'-űn; Fr. pron., bà-tôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Baton Rouge—băt'-űn rōōzh; Fr. pron., bà-tôn'  
rōōzh.

For ôN, see p. 27.

batrachia—bà-trā'-chĩ-à.

Batrachomyomachia—băt-rà-kō-mĩ-òm-à-kĩ'-à.

See *Batrachomyomachy*.

Batrachomyomachy—băt-rà-kō-mĩ-òm'-à-kĩ.

See *Batrachomyomachia*.

battalia—bă-tāl'-yà or bà-tāl'-yà.

See *battalion*.

battalion—bă-tăl'-yűn.

See *battalia*.

Battersea—băt'-ěr-sē.

See *Anglesea*.

battue—băt'-tű; Fr. pron., bā-tű'.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Baucis—bô'-sĩs; Fr. pron., bō-sēs'.

"*Baucis and Philemon*."

See *Philemon*, *Philémon et Baucis*.

Baudry—bō-drē'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Bautzen (Battle of)—bowt'-sën.

bawbee—bô-bē'.

bayadere—bā-yà-dēr'.

bayamo (wind)—bā-yā'-mō.

See *Bayamo*.

Bayamo—bā-yā'-mō.

See *bayamo* (wind).

Bayard, de—dũ bà-yâr'.

Bayard (Thomas F.)—bī'-ērd, *not* bā'-ērd.

This pronunciation was authorized by himself.

Bayazid—bā-yā-zēd'.

Bayeux—bā-yō'.

"The *Bayeux* Tapestry."

For ô, see p. 25.

Bayle—bël.

Baylén—bī-lān'.

"The *Baylén* Capitulation."

Also written *Bailén*, but pronounced as above.

bayonet—bā'-ō-nēt.

Bayonne (France)—bā-yōn'; Fr. pron., bà-yōn'.

bayou—bī'-ōō.

Bayreuth—bī-roit'.

See *Baireuth*.

The two spellings have the same pronunciation.

bazaar—bā-zār'.

Also written *bazar*, but pronounced as above.

Bazaine—bā-zēn'; Anglicized bà-zān'.

bdellium—děl'-ĭ-ŭm.

The *b* is silent.

Beaconsfield—bē'-kūnz-fēld or bēk'-ŭnz-fēld.

A letter, written some years ago (1880) to Mr. Corry (Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary) concerning the pronunciation of this word, was answered in Mr. Corry's absence by a well-known official gentleman. The reply was that the only correct pronunciation of *Beaconsfield* is bē'-kūnz-fēld.

beard—bērd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Beata Beatrix—bē-ā'-tā bē'-ā-trīks.

beatific—bē-ā-tīf'-īk.

beatify—bē-āt'-īf-ī.

beatitude—bē-āt'-īt-ūd, *not* bē-āt'-īt-ōōd.

Beatrice—bē'-ā-trīs, *not* bē-ā'-trīs.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

Beatrice Cenci—bā-ā-trē'-chā chēn'-chē.

In Italian, *c* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Beatrice Portinari—bā-ā-trē'-chā pōr-tē-nā'-rē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Beatrix—bē'-ā-trīks.

Beattie—bē'-tī or bā'-tī.

Beaucaire—bō-kâr'.

"Monsieur *Beaucaire*."

Beauchamp (Eng.)—bē'-chăm.

"The *Beauchamp* Tower."

Beauchamp (Fr.)—bō-shân'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Beauclerc—bō'-klâr or bō'-klēr or bō'-klürk.

See *Beauclerk* (*Topham*).

Beauclerk (*Topham*)—bō'-klärk.

See *Beauclerc*.

beaufort (coat)—bō'-fērt or bū'-fērt.

Beaufort (North Carolina)—bō'-fērt.

See *Beaufort* (*South Carolina*).

Beaufort (South Carolina)—bū'-fērt.

See *Beaufort* (*North Carolina*).

Beaufort (Henry)—bū'-fērt or bō'-fērt.

Beauharnais, de—dũ bō-är-nā'.

See *amende honorable*.

beau ideal—bō i-dē'-äl.

Beaulieu—bō-lyö'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Beaumarchais, de—dũ bō-mär-shā'.

beau monde—bō-mônd'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Beaumont (Francis)—bō'-mōnt.

"*Beaumont* and Fletcher."

Beaumont-sur-Oise—bō-môn' sūr wāz.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Beauregard (P. G. T.)—bō'-rē-gārd; Fr. pron.,  
bō-rē-gār'.

beauteous—bū'-tē-ūs, *not* bū'-chūs.

beaux—bōz.

beaux-esprits—bō-zēs-prē'.

See *bel-esprit*.

because—bē-kōz'.

béchamel (sauce)—bā-shā-měl'.

Becher—bēk'-ēr.

For к, see p. 28.

Bechuanaland—běch-ōō-ā'-nā-lānd.

Bechuanas—běch-ōō-ā'-nāz.

Becket, à (Thomas)—ā-bēk'-ēt.

bedclothes—běd'-klōthz, *not* běd'-klōz.

Bede—bēd.

"The Venerable *Bede*."

Also written *Baeda*, but pronounced bē'-dā.

bedew—bē-dū', *not* bē-dōō'.

bedizen—bē-dīz'-n or bē-dī'-zn.

bedouin—běd'-ōō-īn or běd'-ōō-ēn, *not* běd'-wīn.

bedstead—běd'-stēd, *not* běd'-stīd.

Beelzebub—bē-ěl'-zē-būb, *not* bēl'-zē-būb.

been—bīn or bēn.

"The accepted and usual pronunciation in the U. S. is *bīn*; in England, *bēn* is the customary pronunciation, often becoming *bīn* when unaccented.

"The pronunciation *bēn* is now heard to some extent in the U. S., especially in the East, probably in imitation of the English."—*Web*.

Beersheba—bē-ēr-shē'-bā or bē-ūr'-shē-bā.

"From Dan to *Beersheba*."

Beethoven, van—vān bā'-tō-vēn or vān bāt'-hō-vēn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

begone—bē-gōn'.

See *accost*.

begonia—bē-gō'-nĭ-ā.

begrease—bē-grēz' or bē-grēs'.

See *grease* (*vb.*).

begrime—bē-grīm'.

begum—bē'-gŭm.

Worcester says bē'-gōom.

behalf—bē-hāf', *not* bē-hǎf'.

behavior—bē-hāv'-yēr.

behemoth—bē'-hē-mōth or bē-hē'-mōth.

Behistun—bā-hĭs-tōon'.

"The *Behistun* Inscription."

behoove—bē-hōov'.

Also written *behove*, but pronounced as above.

Behring (Sea and Strait)—bē'-rĭng; Danish pron.,  
bā'-rĭng.

Also written *Bering*, but pronounced as above.

bel canto—běl kăn'-tō.

belch—bělch.

"After *n*, as in *bench*, *finch*, *lunch*, *munch*, *wench*, etc., most English orthoëpists treat the *ch* as simple *sh*, writing phonetically *bensh*, *finsh*, etc., while those of America indicate *ch* (or *tsh*), and this apparently represents a real difference in British and American pronunciation."—*Web*.

beldame—běl'-dām.

Also written *beldam*, but pronounced as above.

belemnite—běl'-ēm-nīt or bē-lēm'-nīt.

bel-esprit—běl-ēs-prē'.

See *beaux-esprits*.

Belfast (Ireland)—běl-fást' or běl'-fást.

See *Belfast* (*Maine*).

Belfast (Maine)—běl'-fást.

See *Belfast* (*Ireland*).

Belfort (France)—běl-fōr'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Belgian—běl'-jǐ-ăn, *not* běl'-jăn.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Belgium—běl'-jǐ-ŭm, *not* běl'-jŭm.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Belgrade—běl'-ġrād'.

Belial—bē'-lǐ-ăl or bēl'-yăl.

believe—bē-lēv', *not* blēv.

Belisarius—běl'-īs-ā'-rī-ŭs.

Bellarmine—běl'-ār-mĭn or běl'-ār-mēn.

Bellatrix—běl-lā'-trĭks.

Belle Alliance, La—lā běl āl-yāns'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

Belle Ferronière, La—lā běl fēr-rōn-yâr'.

Belle-Île-en-Mer—běl-ēl-ăn-mâr'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

Belle Isle—běl-il'.

Belle Jardinière, La—lā běl zhār-dēn-yâr'.

Belle Laitière, La—lā běl lā-tyâr'.

Bellerophon—běl-lēr'-ō-fōn.

belles lettres—běl-lēt'-r; Fr. pron., běl-lēt'-rŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

belletrist—běl-lēt'-rĭst.

Also written *belleletrist*, but pronounced as above.

bellicose—běl'-ĭ-kōs or běl-ĭ-kōs'.

belligerent—b l-ĭj'-ēr-ĕnt.

Bellingham (U. S.)—běl'-ĭng-ām.

See *Alnwick*.

Bellingham (Richard)—běl'-ĭn-jām.

Bellini—běl-lē'-nē.

Bellona—běl-lō'-nā.

"*Bellona's* bridegroom."—*Shakespeare*.

bellows—běl'-ōz or běl'-ŭs.

See *gallows*.

"Walker and the other orthoëpists of the early 19th century have *běl'-ŭs* only, but within recent

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

times this has largely been superseded by *běl'-ōz.*"  
—*Web.*

belluine—běl'-ū-ĭn or běl'-ū-ĭn.

"Animal and *belluine* life."

Belmont—běl'-mōnt.

beloved (adj.)—bē-lŭv'-ĕd or bē-lŭvd'.

beloved (part.)—bē-lŭvd'.

See *learned*.

Belus—bē'-lŭs.

belvedere—běl-vē-dēr' or běl-vā-dā'-rā.

Belvoir—bē'-vēr; Fr. pron., běl-vwār'.

See *Alnwick*.

Benares—běn-ā'-rĕz.

Ben-Cruachan—běn-krōō'-kăn.

For к, see p. 28.

beneath—bē-nĕth' or bē-nĕth'.

Worcester gives bē-nĕth' only.

See *'neath*, *underneath*.

Benedek, von—fōn bā'-ně-dĕk.

Benedick—běn'-ē-dĭk.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

Benedictine—běn-ē-dĭk'-tĭn.

beneficent—bē-nĕf'-ĭs-ĕnt.

See *maleficent*.

beneficiary—běn-ĭ-fĭsh'-ĭ-ā-rĭ or běn-ĭ-fĭsh'-ā-rĭ.

benevolent—bē-nĕv'-ō-lĕnt.

See *malevolent*.

Bengal—běn-gōl', *not* běn'-gōl.

Bengalese—běn-gā-lēz' or běn-gā-lēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Bengali—běn-gōl'-ē.

Benguela—běn-gā'-lā.

Benicia—bē-nĭsh'-ĭ-à, *not* bē-nē'-shà.

"The *Benicia* Boy."

benign—bē-nĭn'.

benignant—bē-nĭg'-nănt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

benison—bĕn'-ĭz-n or bĕn'-ĭs-n.

"It consecrates each grave within its walls,  
And breathes a *benison* o'er the sleeping dust."  
*Longfellow.*

bénitier—bā-nē-tyā'.

Ben-Nevis—bĕn nĕv'-ĭs or bĕn nē'-vĭs.

Bentham (Jeremy)—bĕn'-tām or bĕn'-thām.

Bentivoglio—bĕn-tē-vōl'-yō.

*Gli*, in Italian, is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.

benzene—bĕn'-zĕn or bĕn-zĕn'.

See *benzine*.

benzine—bĕn'-zĭn or bĕn'-zĕn.

See *benzene*, *ine* (*chemical termination*).

benzoin—bĕn'-zō-ĭn or bĕn'-zoin.

benzol—bĕn'-zōl or bĕn'-zōl.

See *benzole*.

benzole—bĕn'-zōl.

See *benzol*.

Beowulf—bā'-ō-wōōlf.

bequeath—bē-kwēth', *not* bē-kwēth'.

Béranger, de—dŭ bā-rāN-zhā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

berceau—bĕr-sō'.

berceuse—bĕr-sōz'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Berea (Ohio)—bĕr-ē'-ā.

Berengaria—bĕr-ĕn-gā'-rĭ-ā.

Bérenger de Tours—bā-rāN-zhā' dŭ tōōr.

For āN, see p. 26.

Berenice—bĕr-ē-nĭ'-sē.

See *Bernice*.

Bérénice—bā-rā-nēs'.

See *Berenice*.

Berenice's Hair—bĕr-ē-nĭ'-sēz hār.

Beresina—bĕr-yā'-zē-nā; Anglicized bĕr-ē-zē'-nā.

"The Passage of the *Beresina*."

bergamot—bĕr'-gā-mōt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Berger—bër-zhā'.

Bergerac, Cyrano de—sē-rà-nō' dŭ bër-zhēr-āk'.

Berkeleian—bërk-lē'-ăn.

Berkeley—bërk'-lĭ or bärk'-lĭ.

Berkshire (England)—bërk'-shēr or bärk'-shēr.

See *Berkshire* (Massachusetts).

Berkshire (Massachusetts)—bërk'-shĭr.

See *Berkshire* (England).

berlin—bër-lĭn' or bër'-lĭn.

See *Berlin* (Germany).

Berlin (Germany)—bër-lĭn'; Ger. pron., bër-lĕn'.

See *berlin*.

Berlin (U. S.)—bër'-lĭn.

See *Berlin* (Germany).

Berlioz (Hector)—bër-lē-ōs'.

Bermoothes—bër-mōō'-thēz.

"The still-vex'd *Bermoothes*."—*Shakespeare*.

This, in Shakespeare's time, would seem to have been the spelling and pronunciation of our word *Bermudas*.

Bermuda—bër-mū'-dā.

See *Bermoothes*.

Bernadotte—bër-nā-dōt' or bër'-nā-dōt; Fr. pron., bër-nā-dōt'.

Bernard (Claude)—bër-nār'.

Bernard de Clairvaux—bër-nār' dŭ klâr-vō'.

Bernard de Menthon—bër-nār' dŭ măn-tôn'.

For ăn, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Bernardin—bër-nār-dăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Bernardo del Carpio—bër-nār'-dō dĕl kār'-pyō.

Berne—bĕrn.

Bernhardt, Sarah—sā'-rā būrn'-hārt; Fr. pron., sā-rā' bër-nār'.

Bernice—bër-nī'-sē.

This is the New Testament spelling of the word *Berenice*, which see.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Bernini—bĕr-nĕ'-nĕ.

Berretta—bĕr-rĕt'-tā.

See *biretta*, another spelling.

Berry, de—dŭ bĕr'-ĭ; Fr. pron., dŭ bĕr-ĕ'.

Also written *Berri*, *de*, but pronounced as above.

Bert, Paul—pŏl bār.

Berthelot—bĕr-tĕ-lŏ'.

See *Berthollet*, *de*.

Berthier—bĕr-tyā'.

Berthollet, de—dŭ bĕr-tŏ-lā'.

See *Berthelot*.

Bertillon—bĕr-tĕ-yŏN'.

"The *Bertillon* System."

For ŏN, see p. 27.

Bertrand—bĕr-trāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Bertuccio—bĕr-tŏŏ'-chŏ.

*Cci*, in Italian, before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Berwick (Scotland)—bĕr'-ĭk, *not* bĕr'-wĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

beryl—bĕr'-ĭl.

Berzelius—bĕr-zĕ'-lĭ-ŭs; Swedish pron., bĕr-sā'-lĕ-ŏŏs.

See *Bremer*, *Fredrika*.

Besançon—bĕ-zāN-sŏN'.

The first syllable is to be pronounced very lightly.

For āN, ŏN, see pp. 26, 27.

Besant (Annie)—bĕs'-ănt or bĕz'-ănt.

See *Besant* (*Sir Walter*).

Besant (Sir Walter)—bĕ-sănt' or bĕ-zănt'.

See *Besant* (*Annie*).

besom—bĕ'-zŭm.

Bessarabia—bĕs-ā-rā'-bĭ-ā.

Bessières—bĕs-yâr'.

bestial—bĕs'-chāl or bĕst'-yāl.

bestiality—bĕs-chāl'-ĭt-ĭ or bĕs-chĭ-ăl'-ĭt-ĭ.

bestrew—bĕ-strŏŏ'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

betel (nut)—bē'-tl, *not* bět'-l.

Betelgeuse—bět-ěl-ġûz'.

Also written *Betelgeux*, *Betelguese*, *Betelgueze*,  
but pronounced as above.

bête-noire—bât-nwâr'.

Bethabara—běth-ăb'-à-rà or běth-à-bā'-rà.

Bethany—běth'-à-nĭ.

Bethesda—bē-thěz'-dà, *not* bē-thěs'-dà.

"The Pool of *Bethesda*."

Bethlehem—běth'-lē-hěm or běth'-lē-ěm.

Bethmann-Holweg, von—fõn bāt'-măn hõl'-vāg.

For G, see p. 28.

Bethphage—běth'-fà-jē or běth'-fāj.

This is Webster's pronunciation.

Walker, however, says: "This word is generally  
pronounced, by the illiterate, in two syllables, and  
without the second *h*, as if written *Bethpage*."

Bethsaida—běth-sā'-ĭd-à.

See *Chorazin*.

Bethuel—bē-thū'-ěl.

Bethune—bē-thōōn'.

bêtise—bā-těz'.

betroth—bē-trõth' or bē-trõth'.

The Standard Dictionary says bē-trõth'.

See *accost*.

betrothal—bē-trõth'-ăl or bē-trõth'-ăl.

See *accost*.

betrothment—bē-trõth'-ment or bē-trõth'-měnt.

See *accost*.

bettor—bět'-ěr.

Bettws-y-Coed—bět-üs-ē-kõ'-ěd.

For ū, see p. 26.

Beulah—bū'-lā.

"The Land of *Beulah*."

Beust, von—fõn boist.

*Eu*, in German, is pronounced *oi*.

bevel—běv'-l, *not* běv'-ěl.

bevy—běv'-ĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Bewick—bū'-īk, *not* bē'-wīk.

bey—bā.

Beyroot—bā'-rōōt.

Also written *Bairout*, *Beirut*, but pronounced as above.

Beza (Theodore)—bē'-zā.

bezant (coin)—běz'-ānt or bē-zānt'.

See *byzant* (coin), another spelling.

bezel—běz'-l, *not* běz'-ěl.

bezique—běz-ēk'.

bezoar—bē'-zōr.

Bhagavad-Gita—bāḡ'-ā-vād ḡē'-tā.

"*Bh*, in Sanskrit and many modern East Indian words, is, in the native pronunciation, *b + h*, as in *cob house*, but the *h* may be omitted in English pronunciation."—*Web*.

Bhagavatapurana—bā-ḡā-vāt-ā-pōō-rā'-nā.

See *Bhagavad-Gita*.

bi (prefix)—bī, *not* bē.

Bianchi—bē-āng'-kē.

See *Neri*.

biarchy—bī'-ār-kī.

Biarritz—byā-rēts'.

Bias—bī'-ās.

"*Bias* of Priene."

biaxial—bī-āk'-sī-āl.

bibacious—bīb-ā'-shūs.

bibelot—bē-blō' or bīb'-lō.

Biblical—bīb'-līk-āl.

Biblicist—bīb'-līs-īst.

bibliographer—bīb-lī-ōḡ'-rá-fēr.

bibliographic—bīb-lī-ō-ḡrāf'-īk.

bibliography—bīb-lī-ōḡ'-rá-fī.

bibliomaniacal—bīb-lī-ō-mā-nī'-ā-kāl.

bibliophile—bīb'-lī-ō-fīl or bīb'-lī-ō-fīl.

bibliopole—bīb'-lī-ō-pōl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

bibliotheca—bĭb-lĭ-ō-thĕ'-kā.

bibliothecal—bĭb-lĭ-ō-thĕ'-kāl.

Worcester *prefers* bĭb-lĭ-ōth'-ē-kāl.

Bibliothèque Nationale—bē-blē-ō-tĕk' nās-yŏN-nāl'.

For ŏN, see p. 27.

Biblist—bĭb'-lĭst or bĭ'-blĭst.

bicarbonate—bĭ-kār'-bŏn-āt, *not* bē-kār'-bŏn-āt.

See *bi* (*prefix*).

biceps—bĭ'-sĕps.

Bicester—bĭs'-tēr.

See *Alnwick*.

Bicêtre—bē-sâ'-tr.

Bichat—bē-shā'.

bichloride—bĭ-klŏ'-rĭd or bĭ-klŏ'-rĭd.

See *ide* (*chemical termination*).

bicycle—bĭ'-sĭk-l, *not* bĭ'-sĭ-kl.

The second syllable, being unaccented, has naturally the *short* sound of *i* (ĭ).

See *tricycle*.

Bidassoa—bē-dās-sŏ'-ā.

bidden—bĭd'-n, *not* bĭd'-ĕn.

bidet—bĭd-ĕt' or bē-dā'.

Bidpai—bĭd'-pĭ.

"The Fables of *Bidpai*."

See *Pilpai*, another spelling.

Biela, von—fŏn bē'-lā.

"*Biela's Comet*."

biennial—bĭ-ĕn'-ĭ-āl.

Bierstadt—bēr'-stät, *not* bĕr'-stăd.

Bifrons—bĭ'-frŏnz.

bifurcate (adj.)—bĭ-fûr'-kāt.

bifurcate (vb.)—bĭ-fûr'-kāt or bĭ'-fŭr-kāt.

bifurcated (adj.)—bĭ-fûr'-kā-tĕd or bĭ'-fŭr-kā-tĕd.

biga—bĭ'-gā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

bigamy—bĭġ'-à-mĭ.

See *trigamy*.

Bigelow (John)—bĭġ'-ĕ-lō or bĭġ'-lō.

bijou—bē-zhōō' or bē'-zhōō.

bijouterie—bē-zhōō'-tēr-ē; Fr. pron., bē-zhōō-trē'.

bijoutier—bē-zhōō-tyā'.

bijugate—bĭ'-jōō-gāt or bĭ-jōō'-gāt.

See *trijugate*, *unijugate*.

bijugous—bĭ'-jōō-gūs or bĭ-jōō'-gūs.

See *trijugous*, *unijugous*.

bilabiate—bĭ-lā'-bĭ-āt.

bilic—bĭ'-lĭk or bĭl'-ĭk.

Billerica—bĭl'-rē-kā.

billet (note)—bĭl'-ĕt or bĭl'-ĭt; Fr. pron., bē-yā'.

See *billet (stick)*.

billet (stick)—bĭl'-ĕt or bĭl'-ĭt.

See *billet (note)*.

billet (vb.)—bĭl'-ĕt or bĭl'-ĭt.

billet-doux—bĭl'-ĕ-dōō'; Fr. pron., bē-yā-dōō'.

billets-doux—bĭl'-ĕ-dōōz'; Fr. pron., bē-yā-dōō'.

The singular (billet-doux) and the plural (billets-doux) are pronounced alike in French.

bimana—bĭm'-à-nà or bĭ-mā'-nà.

See *quadrumana*.

bimanous—bĭm'-à-nūs.

See *quadrumanous*.

Bimini—bē-mē'-nē.

Also written *Bemini*, but pronounced bā-mē'-nē.

binary—bĭ'-nà-rĭ.

"*Binary Compounds.*"

bindery—bĭn'-dēr-ĭ, *not* bĭn'-drĭ.

Bingen—bĭng'-ĕn, *not* bĭng'-ĕĕn.

"*Bingen-on-the-Rhine.*"

binnacle—bĭn'-à-kl.

binocle—bĭn'-ō-kl.

See *monocle*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

binocular—bĭn-ŏk'-ŭ-lār or bĭ-nŏk'-ŭ-lār.

See *monocular*.

binomial—bĭ-nŏ'-mĭ-ăl.

"The *Binomial* Theorem."

biogenesis—bĭ-ŏ-jĕn'-ĕ-sĭs.

See *abiogenesis*.

biographer—bĭ-ŏg'-rā-fēr.

In this and the five words following, the *first* syllable is pronounced bĭ, not bĭ. See *direct*.

biographical—bĭ-ŏ-grāf'-ĭk-ăl.

See *biographer*.

biography—bĭ-ŏg'-rā-fĭ.

See *biographer*.

biology—bĭ-ŏl'-ŏ-jĭ.

See *biographer*.

biometry—bĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-trĭ.

See *biographer*.

bioplasm—bĭ'-ŏ-plāzm.

See *biographer*.

Biot—byŏ or bĕ-ŏ'.

See *Barras, de*.

biparous—bĭp'-ā-rŭs.

bipartite—bĭ-pār'-tĭt.

Worcester and Stormonth say bĭp'-ār-tĭt.

See *tripartite*.

biped—bĭ'-pĕd.

bipedal—bĭ'-pĕ-dāl or bĭp'-ĕ-dāl.

See *quadrupedal, tripedal*.

biplane—bĭ'-plān.

See *monoplane*.

biplicate—bĭp'-lĭk-āt or bĭ'-plĭk-āt.

bipyramidal—bĭ-pĭr-ām'-ĭd-ăl.

biretta—bĭr-ĕt'-ā.

See *berretta*, another spelling.

Birmingham (England)—bĕr'-mĭng-ŭm.

See *Alnwick*.

Biron, de—dŭ bĕ-rŏN'.

For ŏN, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Biron—bīr'-ōn; Fr. pron., bē-rôn'.

"Love's Labor's Lost."

For ōN, see p. 27.

Bisayas—bē-sā'-yās.

Bischoff—bīsh'-ōf.

biscuit—bīs'-kīt.

Bismarck-Schönhausen, von—fōn bīs'-märk  
shōn'-how-zēn.

Do not say bīz'-märk.

bismuth—bīz'-mūth or bīs'-mūth.

Bispham (David S.)—bīs'-fām or bīs'-pām.

bison—bī'-sūn.

Worcester says bīs'-ūn or bīz'-ūn.

bisque—bīsk.

bissextile—bīs-sēks'-tīl.

bisulphate—bī-sūl'-fāt.

See *bi* (*prefix*).

Biton—bī'-tōn.

"Cleobis and Biton."

See *Cleobis*.

bitumen—bī-tū'-mēn or bīt'-ū-mēn.

See *abdomen*.

bivalent—bī-vā'-lēnt or bīv'-ā-lēnt.

See *multivalent*, *univalent*.

bivalve—bī'-vālv.

bivious—bīv'-ī-ūs.

bivouac—bīv'-wāk or bīv'-ōō-āk.

Webster and Worcester prefer bīv'-wāk. The  
Century, the Standard, and Stormonth give only  
bīv'-ōō-āk.

bizarre—bīz-ār'.

Bizet—bē-zā'.

Björnson, Björnstjerne—bē-örn-stē-ēr'-nē bē-  
yörn'-sōn.

For ō, see p. 25.

blackamoor—blāk'-à-mōor.

blacken—blāk'-n, *not* blāk'-ēn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



blackguard—bläg'-ärd, *not* bläk'-gärd.  
 Blackstone—bläk'-stün, *not* bläk'-stön.

See *Gladstone*.

Blanc—blāN.

For āN, see p. 26.

blanch—blānch, *not* blānch.

See *ask*.

Blanche—blānch; Fr. pron., blānsh.

For āN, see p. 26.

blanc-mange—blā-mānzh'; Fr. pron., blān-mānzh'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Blanqui—blāN-kē'.

For āN, see p. 26.

blasé—blā-zā'.

blaspheme—blās-fēm'.

blasphemer—blās-fē'-mēr.

blasphemous—blās'-fē-mūs.

Webster says: "Formerly also accented blasphemous, after the Latin, as in Milton."

"Nor from the Holy One of Heaven  
 Refrained his tongue *blasphemous*."—*Milton*.

blasphemy—blās'-fē-mī.

blast—blāst, *not* blāst.

See *ask*.

blastula—blās'-tū-lā.

blatant—blā'-tānt.

Webster says that the first *a* was, in former times, probably short (blāt'-ānt).

Blavatsky—blā-vāt'-skī.

blazon—blā'-zūn.

blazonry—blā'-zūn-rī.

bleat—blēt.

blende—blënd.

Blenheim—blēn'-īm, *not* blēn'-hīm.

Blennerhassett—blēn-ēr-hās'-ēt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

blessed (adj.)—blēs'-ĕd or blēs'-ĭd.

"Sometimes, as in verse, *blēst*, but usually only when spelled *blest*."—*Web*.

blessed (part.)—blēst.

"In verse, or in liturgical reading, the past participle is sometimes pronounced *blēs'-ĕd*."—*Web*.

Bligh—blī.

Blind, Karl—kārl blīnt.

Blindheim—blīnt'-hīm.

blithe—blith.

The Century and Standard Dictionaries give blith as an alternative form.

blithesome—blith'-sūm.

The Century Dictionary gives blith'-sūm as an alternative pronunciation.

Bloemfontein—blōom'-fōn-tān.

Blois—blwā.

blond—blōnd; Fr. pron., blōn.

For ôN, see p. 27.

blonde—blōnd; Fr. pron., blōn'-dū.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Blondel de Nesle—blōn-dĕl' dū nĕl or blōn-dĕl' dū nĕl.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Blondin—blōn-dān'.

For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Blouët, Paul—pōl blōō-ĕ'.

blouse—blowz or blows; Fr. pron., blōōz.

Blowitz—blō'-vīts.

blowze—blowz.

blowzy—blow'-zī.

blucher (shoe)—blōō'-chĕr or blōō'-kĕr.

Blücher, von—vōn blōō'-chĕr or blōō'-kĕr; Ger. pron., fōn blü'-kĕr.

For ū, κ, see pp. 26, 28.

blue—blū, *not* blōō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Blumenbach—blō'-mĕn-bāk.

For κ, see p. 28.

Blumenthal, von—fŏn blō'-mĕn-tāl.

See *Luther*.

Blyth (Hills)—blĭth.

The *th* is subvocal in this word. See *Blythe*.

Blythe—blī.

See *Alnwick*, *Blyth (Hills)*.

boa—bō'-à.

Boabdil—bō-āb-dĕl', not bō-āb'-dĭl.

See *Bobadil (Captain)*.

Boadicea (Queen)—bō-à-dĭs-ē'-à.

Boanerges—bō-à-nĕr'-jĕz.

boatswain—bōt'-swān.

Nautically, bōs'-n.

Boaz—bō'-āz.

Bobadil (Captain)—bōb'-à-dĭl.

"Every Man in his Humor."

See *Boabdil*.

Bobadilla, de—dā bō-vā-thĕl'-yā.

See *Guadalquivir*, *llama*.

Boboli (Gardens)—bō'-bō-lē.

Boccaccio—bō-kā'-chō, not bō-kā'-chĭ-ō.

See *Bertuccio*.

Boccace—bō-kās'.

This is the French and Old English spelling of

*Boccaccio*.

Bocher—bō-shā'.

Böckh—bōk.

For ö, κ, see pp. 25, 28.

Bode—bō'-dē.

"*Bode's Law*."

bodega—bō-dē'-gā; Sp. pron., bō-thā'-gā.

See *Guadalquivir*.

bodice—bōd'-ĭs.

Bodleian (Library)—bōd-lē'-ăn or bōd'-lē'-ăn.

Boehm—bōm.

For ö, see p. 25.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Boehmer—bō'-mēr.

For ō, see p. 25.

Boer—bōōr, *not* bōr.

"The *Boer* War."

See *Boerhaave*.

Boerhaave—bōr'-hāv; Dutch pron., bōōr'-hā-vě.

In Dutch, *oe* is pronounced ōō; and *aa* has the sound of Italian *a* (ā).

Boethius—bō-ē'-thī-ūs.

Bœotia—bē-ō'-shī-ā.

Bœotian—bē-ō'-shān.

bogey (golf)—bō'-gē.

Also written *bogie*, but pronounced as above.

Bogotá—bō-gō-tā'.

bogy (bugbear)—bō'-gē.

bohea (tea)—bō-hē'.

Formerly also accented bō'-hē.

Bohème, La—là bō-ēm'.

Bohn—bōn.

"*Bohn's* Libraries."

Boïeldieu—bō-yēl-dyō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Boileau-Despréaux—bwā-lō' dā-prā-ō'.

Bois de Boulogne—bwā dū bōō-lōn'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Boise City—boi'-zā sīt'-ī.

boisterous—bois'-tēr-ūs, *not* bois'-trūs.

Boito—bō'-ē-tō.

Bokhara—bō-kā'-rā.

For κ, see p. 28.

bolero—bō-lā'-rō.

Boleyn (Anne)—bōōl'-īn.

bolide—bō'-līd or bōl'-īd.

Bolingbroke—bōl'-īn-brōōk or bō'-līng-brōōk.

Formerly bōōl'-īng-brōōk.

bolivar (coin)—bōl'-īv-ār; Sp. pron., bō-lē'-vār.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Bolivar (Simon)—böl'-iv-är; Sp. pron., bō-lē'-vār.

Bolivia—bō-liv'-ĭ-à; Sp. pron., bō-lē'-vyā.

boliviano (coin)—bō-lē-vyā'-nō.

boll—bōl.

Bologna—bō-lōn'-yā, *not* bō-lō'-nā.

*Gn*, in Italian, is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*.

Bolognese—bō-lō-nyēz' or bō-lō-nyēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Bolsover—böl'-sō-vēr; coll., bow'-zēr.

bomb—böm or büm.

"*Büm*, given by the older orthoëpists, as Walker and Smart, is still preferred by some, especially in England."—*Web*.

bombard (n.)—böm'-bård or büm'-bård.

bombard (vb.)—böm-bård' or büm-bård'.

bombardier—böm-bār-dēr' or büm-bār-dēr'.

bombardment—böm-bård'-mënt or büm-bård'-mënt.

bombast (n.)—böm'-bäst or büm'-bäst.

"The older pronunciation was büm-bäst' or büm'-bäst. The more recent pronunciation böm'- is superseding büm'-. In the verb the accent remains on the final syllable."—*Web*.

bombast (adj.)—böm'-bäst.

"Nor a tall metaphor in *bombast* way."—*Cowley*.

Bombastes Furioso—böm-bäs'-tēz fōō-rĭ-ō'-sō.

bombastic—böm-bäs'-tĭk or büm-bäs'-tĭk.

Bombay—böm-bā'.

bombazine—böm-bā-zēn' or büm-bā-zēn'.

Also written *bombasine*, but pronounced as above.  
See *ambergris*.

bomb-shell—böm'-shěl or büm'-shěl.

See *bomb*.

bombycinous—böm-bĭs'-ĭn-ūs.

Bona Dea—bō'-nā dē'-ā.

bona fide—bō'-nā fĭ'-dē, *not* bō'-nā fĭd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Bonaparte—bō'-ná-pärt.

See *Buonaparte*.

Bonaventura (Father)—bō-ná-vën-tōō'-rā.

bonbon—bōn'-bōn; Fr. pron., bôn-bôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Boney—bō'-nī.

Bonheur, Rosa—rō-zá' bōn-ör'.

For ô, see p. 25.

bonhomie—bōn-ō-mē'; Fr. pron., bōn-ō-mē'.

Also written *bonhommie*, but pronounced as above.

Bonhomme Richard—bōn-ōm' rē-shār'.

boniface—bōn'-ī-fās.

See *Boniface*.

Boniface—bōn'-ī-fās.

See *boniface*.

Bonifacio (Strait of)—bō-nē-fā'-chō.

See *Cialdini*.

bon marché—bôn mār-shā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

bon mot—bôn mō'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

bons mots—bôn mōz'; Fr. pron., bôn mō'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Bonn—bōn.

Bonnat—bō-nà'.

bonne—bōn, *almost* būn; Fr. pron., bōn.

bonnet—bōn'-ët or bōn'-īt.

bonnet-rouge—bōn-ā-rōōzh'.

Bonnivard, de—dū bō-nē-vār'.

bonny clabber—bōn'-ī klăb'-ēr.

In Scotland, *bonny* is often pronounced bō'-nī, sometimes bōō'-nī.

Bonpland—bôn-plăn'.

For ân, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Bon Silène—bôn sē-lân'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

bon ton—bôn tōn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

bon vivant—bôn vĕ-vân'.

For ân, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

bonze—bŏnz or bŏn'-zĕ.

Boôtes—bō-ō'-tĕz.

booth—bōōth or bōōth.

Bōōth is Webster's alternative pronunciation, and the only form authorized by the Century Dictionary. The leading authorities are almost unanimously in favor of bōōth.

Booth (Edwin)—bōōth.

Bopp—bŏp.

boracic—bō-rās'-ĭk.

Bordeaux—bôr-dō'.

bordereau—bôr-dĕr-ō'.

boreal—bō'-rĕ-ăl.

Boreas—bō'-rĕ-ăs.

Borghese—bôr-gā'-zā.

"The Villa *Borghese*."

Borgia—bôr'-jä.

See *Lucrezia Borgia*.

Borodino (Battle of)—bŏr-ō-dĕ'-nō; Russian pron., bà-rà-dyĕ-nô'.

Borrioboola Gha—bŏr-ĭ-ō-bōō'-là gā.

"Bleak House."

Borromean (Islands)—bŏr-ō-mĕ'-ăn.

Borrimeo (St. Charles)—bŏr-rō-mā'-ō, *not* bŏr-ō'-mĕ-ō.

borrow—bŏr'-ō, *not* bŏr'-ŭ.

See *damage*.

Boscawen—bŏs'-kwĕn or bŏs'-ká-wĕn.

Boscobel—bŏs'-kō-bĕl.

Bosnia—bŏz'-nĭ-à, *not* bŏs'-nĭ-à.

bosom—bŏōz'-ŭm.

The Century Dictionary and Worcester give bōō'-zŭm as an alternative form.

boson—bŏs'-n.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Bosphorus—bös'-fō-rūs.

See *Bosporus*, a more correct spelling.

Bosporus—bös'-pō-rūs.

See *Bosphorus*.

Bossuet—bö-sü-ě', *almost* bö-swě'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Boston—bös'-tūn, *not* bös'-tūn *nor* bös'-tūn.

See *accost*.

Boswell (James)—böz'-wěl.

Bothwell—böth'-wěl or böth'-wěl.

Botticelli—böt-tē-chěl'-lē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes—bōo-shā'  
dū krěv-kör' dū pěrt.

For ō, see p. 25.

Bouches-du-Rhône—bōosh-dū-rōn'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Boucicault—bōo-sē-kō' or bōo'-sē-kō.

boudoir—bōo'-dwār.

bouffe (opera)—bōof.

bougie—bōo-zhē' or bōo'-jī.

Bouguereau—bōo-gēr-ō'.

bouillabaise—bōo-yā-bēs' or bōo-yā-bās'.

bouilli—bōo-yē'.

bouillon—bōo-yôn' or bōol-yôn'.

Often pronounced bōol'-yōn.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Bouillon de, Godefroy—gōd-frwā' dū bōo-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Boulak (Museum)—bōo-lāk'.

Boulanger—bōo-lāN-zhā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

boulevard—bōo'-lē-vārd; Fr. pron., bōol-vār'.

boulevardier—bōol-vār-dyā'.

bouleversement—bōol-věrs-māN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Boulogne-sur-Mer—bōō-lōn' sōōr mâr; Fr. pron.,  
bōō-lōn'-yŭ sŭr mĕr.

The syllable yŭ is to be very lightly pronounced.

— For ŭ, see p. 26.

Boulogne-sur-Seine—bōō-lōn' sōōr sãn; Fr. pron.,  
bōō-lōn'-yŭ sŭr sãn.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

boundary—bown'-dà-rĭ, *not* bown'-drĭ.

bounteous—bown'-tē-ŭs, *not* bown'-chŭs.

bouquet—bōō-kā'.

• Do not say bō-kā'.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester give bōō'-kā as an alternative pronunciation.

bouquetin—bōō'-kĕt-ĭn; Fr. pron., bōōk-tăN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Bourbon (island and dynasty)—bōōr'-bŭn; Fr.  
pron., bōōr-bôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Bourbon (Kentucky)—bōōr'-bŭn; local pron.,  
bûr'-bŭn.

"*Bourbon Whisky*."

Bourdaloue—bōōr-dà-lōō'.

bourdon—bōōr-dôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Bourdon—bōōr-dôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

bourgeois (citizen)—bōōr-zhwà'.

See *bourgeois* (type).

bourgeois (type)—bûr-jois'.

See *bourgeois* (citizen).

Bourgeois Gentilhomme—bōōr-zhwà' zhân-tē-  
yŭm'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

bourgeoise—bōōr-zhwàz'.

bourgeoisie—bōōr-zhwà-zĕ'.

Bourget (Lake)—bōōr-zhā'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Bourget (Paul)—bōor-zhā'.

Bourinot—bōō-rĭn-ō'.

ourn (limit)—bōrn or bōörn.

"The undiscovered country from whose *ourn*  
No traveler returns."—*Shakespeare*.

Also written *bourne*, but pronounced as above.

Bourne (Hugh)—bōörn or bōrn.

Bourriene, de—dŭ bōō-rē-ĕn'.

Bourse, La—là bōōrs.

boustrophedon—bōōs-trō-fē'-dōn or bows-trō-fē'-dōn.

Boutwell—bowt'-wĕl.

Bovary, Madame—mā-dām' bō-vā-rē'.

Bouvier—bōō-vēr' or bōō-vyā'.

bovine—bō'-vĭn or bō'-vĭn.

bow-knot—bō'-nōt.

Bowditch—bow'-dĭch.

Bowdoin (College)—bō'-dn.

Bowen—bō'-ĕn.

bowie-knife—bō'-ĭ-nĭf or bōō'-ĭ-nĭf.

bow-legged—bō'-lēg-ĕd or bō'-lēgd.

bowler (hat)—bō'-lēr.

Bowles—bōlz.

bowline—bō'-lĭn or bō'-lĭn.

Bowring—bow'-rĭng.

bowsprit—bō'-sprĭt or bow'-sprĭt.

Bowyer—bō'-yēr.

boyar—bō-yār' or boi'-ār.

Boyesen (H. H.)—boi'-ĕ-sĕn.

Boz—bōz.

"The *o* in *Boz* is undoubtedly short."—*Charles Dickens*.

Bozzaris—bōt'-sā-rēs; often anglicized bō-zār'-is.

Also written *Botzaris*, but pronounced as above.

Brabantio—brā-bān'-shō.

brachial—brā'-kĭ-āl or brāk'-ĭ-āl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

brachiate—brā'-kĭ-āt or brāk'-ĭ-āt.

brachiopod—brāk'-ĭ-ō-pōd.

brachium—brā'-kĭ-ŭm or brāk'-ĭ-ŭm.

Bradlaugh—brăd'-lô.

Braganza—bră-găn'-zâ.

Braggadocchio—brăg-â-dō'-shĭ-ō or brăg-â-dō'-kĭ-ō.

Spenser's "Faërie Queene."

braggadocio—brăg-â-dō'-shĭ-ō.

Brahe, Tycho—tĭ'-kō brā or tĭ'-kō bră; Danish pron., brā'-ĕ.

Brahma—brā'-mâ.

Also written *Brama*, but pronounced as above.

Brahman—brā'-măn.

See *Brahmin*.

Brahmanism—brā'-măn-ĭzm.

See *Brahminism*.

Brahmaputra—bră-mâ-pōō'-trâ.

Brahmin—brā'-mĭn.

See *Brahman*.

Brahminism—brā'-mĭn-ĭzm.

See *Brahmanism*.

Brahms—bräms.

braise—brâz.

bramah (press)—brăm'-â; often brā'-mâ or bră'-mâ.

branch—brănch, *not* brănch.

See *ask*.

Brandegge—brăn'-dē-gē.

brand-new—brănd'-nū, *not* brăn'-nū.

Brasenose (College at Oxford)—brâz'-nōz.

brasier—brā'-zhēr.

See *brazier*.

brass—brăs, *not* brăs.

See *ask*.

Brassington—brăs'-n.

See *Alnwick*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

bravado—brá-vă'-dō or brá-vă'-dō.

bravo (n.)—brā'-vō or brā'-vō.

bravo (interj.)—brā'-vō.

bravura—brá-vōō'-rá.

brazier—brā'-zhēr.

See *brasier*.

Brazil—brá-zīl': Port. pron., brā-zēl'.

Brazos—brā'-zōs.

Breadalbane—brēd-ōl'-būn.

Breda—brā-dā'.

breccia—brēch'-ā.

breech (n.)—brēch.

Stormonth prefers brīch.

breech (vb.)—brēch or brīch.

"Their daggers unmannerly *breeched* with gore."—*Shakespeare*.

breeches—brīch'-ēz or brīch'-īz.

The digraph *ee* is almost always pronounced like long *e* (ē),—the two *principal* exceptions being *been* and *breeches*.

breeching—brīch'-īng or brē'-chīng.

See note under *breeches*.

breeks—brēks.

Bremen—brēm'-ēn; Ger. pron., brā'-mēn.

Bremer, Fredrika—frēd-rē'-kā brē'-mēr; Swedish pron., brēm'-ēr.

Brentano—brēn-tā'-nō.

Brera, La—lā brā'-rā.

Brescia—brā'-shā.

Breslau—brēs'-low.

Bretagne—brē-tān'-yŭ or brē-tān'.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

brethren—brēth'-rēn.

Breton (Cape)—brēt'-ŭn or brīt'-ŭn.

Breton, Jules—zhŭl brē-tōn'.

For ŭ, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Breton (native of Brittany)—brēt'-ūn or brīt'-ūn;  
Fr. pron., brē-tôn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

bretzel—brēt'-zěl.

Also written *pretzel*, which see.

brevet (n.)—brē-vět' or brěv'-ět.

brevet (vb.)—brē-vět'.

breviary—brē'-vī-ā-rī.

The Century Dictionary gives brěv'-ī-ā-rī as an alternative form.

breviature—brē'-vī-ā-tūr.

brevier (type)—brē-vēr', *not* brē'-vī-ēr.

brew—brōō.

brewery—brōō'-ēr-ī.

Brian de Bois-Guilbert—brē-ān' dū bwā gēl-bēr'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Briareus—brī-ā'-rē-ūs or brī'-ā-rūs, *not* brī-ā-rē'-ūs.

bric-a-brac—brīk'-ā-brāk.

Bridlington—brīd'-līng-tūn or būr'-līng-tūn.

brigand—brīg'-ānd, *not* brīg-ānd'.

brigandage—brīg'-ān-dāj.

brigantine—brīg'-ān-tēn or brīg'-ān-tīn.

Brighthelmstone—brī'-tūn.

This is an old spelling of *Brighton*.

See *Alnwick*.

Brignoli—brēn-yō'-lē.

See *baignoire*.

Brillant—brē-yān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

brillante—brēl-lān'-tā.

Brillat-Savarin—brē-yā' sā-vā-rān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

brilliantine—brīl'-yān-tēn.

Brindisi—brēn'-dē-zē.

briquette—brīk-ět'; Fr. pron., brē-kět'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Briseis—brī-sē'-īs.

See *Chryseis*.

Brissot de Warville—brē-sō' dū vār-vēl'.

bristle—brīs'-l, *not* brīst'-l.

britannia (ware)—brīt-ān'-ī-ā, *not* brīt-ān'-yā.

See *Britannia*.

Britannia—brīt-ān'-ī-ā, *not* brīt-ān'-yā.

See *britannia* (ware).

britzka—brīts'-kā.

Also written *britzka*, *britska*, but pronounced as above.

Brobdingnag—brōb'-dīng-nāg.

"Gulliver's Travels."

Often incorrectly written *Brobdignag*.

Brobdingnagian—brōb'-dīng-nāg'-ī-ān.

Worcester says brōb'-dīng-nā'-jī-ān.

Incorrectly written *Brobdignagian*.

brocade—brō-kād'.

brocatel—brō'-kā-tēl or brök'-ā-tēl.

broccoli—brök'-ō-lī.

brochet (fish)—brō-shā'.

brochette, en—ān brō-shēt'.

For ān, see p. 26.

brochure—brō-shūr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Brocken—brök'-n.

"The Specter of the *Brocken*."

Brockhaus—brök'-hows.

Broek—brōök.

See *Boerhaave*.

brogan—brō'-gān.

Broglie, de—dū brō'-ī.

Broke, (Sir Philip)—brōök, *not* brök.

bromic—brō'-mīk.

bromide—brō'-mīd or brō'-mīd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

bromine—brō'-mĭn or brō'-mĕn.

See *ine* (chemical termination.)

Bromley—brŭm'-lĭ, *not* brŏm'-lĭ.

bronchi—brŏng'-kĭ.

bronchia—brŏng'-kĭ-ă.

bronchial—brŏng'-kĭ-ăl.

bronchitis—brŏng-kĭ'-tĭs, *not* brŏn-kē'-tĭs.

See *itis* (termination).

broncho—brŏng'-kō.

Also written *bronco*, but pronounced as above.

bronchocele—brŏng'-kō-sĕl.

bronchus—brŏng'-kŭs.

Brontē (Charlotte)—brŏn'-tĕ.

Brontēs, (The)—brŏn'-tĕz.

bronze—brŏnz.

The pronunciation brŏnz is well-nigh obsolete.

brooch—brŏch or brōoch.

"Usually and properly pronounced like *broach*, the same word historically, but the second pronunciation is becoming common through the influence of the spelling."—*Web*.

broom—brōom.

"Often pronounced *brōom*."—*Wor*.

Brookline—brŏok'-lĭn.

broth—brŏth.

See *accost*.

brothel—brŏth'-ĕl or brŏth'-ĕl.

brough—brŭk or brŭf.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Brough—brŭf.

brougham—brōō'-ŭm or brōom or brō'-ŭm.

"According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the pronunciation brōō'-ŭm is now the most general in British educated speech, superseding the other older pronunciations, while brŏm is vulgar."—*Web*.

Brougham (Lord)—brōō'-ăm or brōom.

In Northern England, the local pronunciations are brŏok'-ŭm, brŏof'-ŭm, and brōō'-hăm.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Broughton (Rhoda)—brow'-tŭn, *not* brō'-tŭn.

Brouwer—brow'-wĕr.

Brown-Séquard (Dr.)—brown sã-kâr' or brown sã-kwâr'.

Bruch—bröök.

For κ, see p. 28.

Brueys—brü-ã'.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Brüges—bröō'-jĕz; Fr. pron., brüzĥ.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Brugsch Bey—brööksh bã.

For κ, see p. 28.

bruise—bröōz.

bruit—brööt.

Brühl—brül.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Brumaire—brü-mâr'.

For ũ, see p. 26.

"The Eighteenth *Brumaire*."

brune—brün.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Brune (Marshal)—brün.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Brunehild—bröō'-nĕ-hĭlt.

See *Brunehilde*.

Brunehilde—bröō-nĕ-hĭl'-dĕ.

See *Brunehild*.

Brunel—brü-nĕl'.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Brunelleschi—bröō-nĕl-lĕs'-kĕ.

Brunetiere—brün-tyâr'.

For ũ, see p. 26.

brunette—bröō-nĕt'; Fr. pron., brü-nĕt'.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Brünig (Pass)—brü'-nĭg.

For ũ, G, see pp. 26, 28.

Brünn—brün.

For ũ, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



brusk—bröosk or brüsk.

bruskness—bröosk'-nēs or brüsk'-nēs.

brusque—bröosk or brüsk; Fr. pron., brüsk.

For ū, see p. 26.

brustle—brüs'-l, *not* brüs'-tl.

brut—brüt.

"*Vin brut.*"

For ū, see p. 26.

brutal—bröō'-tāl.

brute—brööt.

Bruxelles—brü-sěl'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Brydges—brīj'-iz.

Bryn-Mawr (Wales)—brĭn-mowr'.

Bryn-Mawr (Penn.)—brĭn-mär'.

buccal—bük'-äl.

"*The buccal cavity.*"

buccaneer—bük-à-nēr', *not* bū-kăn-ēr'.

buccinator—bük'-sĭn-ā-tēr.

"*The buccinator muscle.*"

Buccleugh—bük-klū'.

Bucentaur—bū-sĕn'-tôr.

Bucephalus—bū-sĕf'-à-lūs.

Bucer—bööt'-sēr; Anglicized bū'-sēr.

Buch, von—föñ böök.

For κ, see p. 28.

Buchan—bük'-ăn.

Buchanan (James)—bük-ăn'-ăn or bū-kăn'-ăn.

Bucharest—böō-kà-rĕst' or bū-kà-rĕst'.

Also written *Bukharest*, but pronounced as above.

Buchner—böök'-nēr.

Büchner—bük'-nēr.

For ū, κ, see pp. 26, 28.

buchu—bū'-kū or böō'-kōō.

Worcester says böō'-kōō.

Buckingham—bük'-ĭng-ŭm, *not* bük'-ĭng-hăġ.

See *Alnwick*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

bucolic—bū-köl'-ĭk.

Bucolics—bū-köl'-ĭks.

"The *Bucolics* of Virgil."

Budapest—böö'-dä-pěst; Hungarian pron., böö'-dö-pësht.

Buddha—bööd'-à; bööd'-à (Wor.).

Buddhism—bööd'-izm.

The Century, Standard, and Worcester's Dictionary say böö'-dizm.

Buddhist—bööd'-ist; böö'-dĭst (Wor.)

Buena Vista—bū'-ná vīs'-tà; Sp. pron., bwā'-nā vēs'-tā.

Buenos Ayres—bō'-nūs ā'-rĭz; Sp. pron., bwā'-nōs ī'-rās.

buffet (cupboard)—bööf-ā' or būf'-ët; Fr. pron., bū-fā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Buffon, de—dē būf'-ŭn; Fr. pron., dŭ bū-fôn'.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

buhl—bööl.

bulbul—bööl'-bööl.

Bulgaria—bööl-gā'-rĭ-à, *not* būl-gā'-rĭ-à.

bullā—bööl'-à or būl'-à.

Buller (General)—bööl'-ēr.

bulletin—bööl'-ē-tĭn.

Worcester prefers bööl'-ē-tēn.

Bülow, von—fŏn bū'-lō.

For ū, see p. 26.

bulwark—bööl'-wārk.

bumptious—bŭmp'-shŭs.

Bundesrath—böön'-dēs-rāt.

Also written *Bundesrat*, but pronounced as above.  
See *Luther*.

bungalow—bŭng'-gā-lō.

Bunsen, von—fŏn böön'-sēn.

Buonaparte—bwô-nā-pār'-tā.

See *Bonaparte*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Buonarroti—bwô-nâr-rô'-tē

"Michael Angelo *Buonarroti*."

buoy (n and vb)—boi or bōō'-ī or bwoi.

"The first is the universal nautical pronunciation, and has now generally prevailed over the others."

—*Web*.

buoyance—boi'-ăns or bōō'-ī-ăns or bwoi'-ăns.

See note under *buoy*.

buoyancy—boi'-ăn-sī or bōō'-ī-ăn-sī or bwoi'-ăn-sī.

See note under *buoy*.

buoyant—boi'-ănt or bōō'-ī-ănt or bwoi'-ănt.

See note under *buoy*.

Burdett-Coutts—bûr-dêt'-kōōts.

bureau—bû-rō.

"In British English, usually bû-rō'."—*Web*.

bureaucracy—bû-rō'-krâ-sī.

Stormonth says bû-rōk'-râ-sī.

bureaucratic—bû-rō-krăt'-īk.

bourgeois (type)—bûr-jois'.

surgeon (n. and vb.)—bûr'-jûn.

burghess—bûr'-jēs.

burglar—bûr'-glēr.

burglarious—bûr-glâ'-rī-ûs.

Burgos—bōōr'-gōs.

Burgoyne—bûr-goin'.

Burgundy—bûr'-gûn-dī.

burin—bû-rîn.

Burleigh (Lord)—bûr'-lī.

burlesque—bûr-lěsk', *not* bûr'-lěsk.

Burmese—bûr-mēz' or bûr-mēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Burnet—bûr'-nēt.

See *Burnett*.

Burnett—bûr'-nēt.

See *Burnet*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

burnoose—bûr-nōos' or bûr'-nōos.

Also written *burnous*, but pronounced as above.

burro—böör'-ō or bûr'-ō.

bursar—bûr'-sēr, *not* bûr'-sär.

burst—bûrst.

burthen—bûrth'-n.

bushel—böösh'-ël.

business—bîz'-nēs, *not* bîz'-î-nēs.

See *busyness*.

Busiris—bū-sî'-rîs.

bustle—bûs'-l, *not* bûst'-l

busyness—bîz'-î-nēs.

See *business*.

butcher—bööch'-ēr, *not* böö'-chēr.

butte—bût.

See *Butte*.

Butte—bût.

See *butte*.

butterine—bût'-ēr-ēn or bût'-ēr-în.

See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

butyric—bū-tîr'-îk.

"*Butyric Acid*."

butyrin—bū'-tîr-în.

Byblis—bîb'-lîs.

Bynkershoek—bîn'-kēr-shöök.

Bysshe—bîsh.

"*Percy Bysshe Shelley*."

byzant (coin)—bîz'-ănt or bî-zănt'.

See *bezant* (*coin*), another spelling.

Byzantian—bîz-ăn'-shân.

byzantine (coin)—bîz'-ăn-tîn.

Byzantine—bîz-ăn'-tîn or bîz'-ăn-tîn or bîz'-ăn-tîn.

Also written *Bizantine*, but pronounced as above.

Byzantium—bîz-ăn'-shî-ŭm, *not* bîz-ăn'-tî-ŭm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

## C

Caaba—kă'-â-bâ or kă'-bâ.

See *Kaaba*.

cabal (junto)—kâ-băl'.

cabal (tradition)—kâ-băl'.

cabala—kăb'-â-lâ.

Also written *cabbala*, but pronounced as above.

cabalism—kăb'-â-lîzm.

Also written *cabbalism*, but pronounced as above.

cabalist—kăb'-â-lîst.

Also written *cabbalist*, but pronounced as above.

caballer—kâ-băl'-êr.

Caballero—kâ-bâl-yâ'-rô.

See *llama*.

Caballos—kâ-bâl'-yôs.

See *llama*.

Cabanel—kâ-bâ-něl'.

Cabanis—kâ-bâ-nēs'.

Cabanos—kâ-bâ'-nôs.

cabaret—kăb'-â-rêt or kâ'-bâ-rě.

Cabiri—kâ-bî'-rî.

cabochon—kâ-bō-shôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

"En *Cabochon*."

Cabot—kăb'-ût, *not* kăb-ôt'.

cabriolet—kăb-rî-ô-lâ', *not* kăb-rî-ô-lêt'.

cacao—kâ-kâ'-ô or kâ-kâ'-ô.

Cáceres—kâ'-thâ-rās.

In Spanish, *c* before *e* or *i* has the sound of *th* in *thin*.

See *Córdova*.

cachalot—kăsh'-â-lôt.

cache—kâsh.

cachet—kâ-shâ'.

cachexia—kâ-kěk'-sî-â.

See *cachexy*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cachexy—ká-kěk'-sĭ.

See *cachexia*.

cachinnation—kăk'-ĭn-ă'-shŭn.

cachinnatory—ká-kĭn'-ă-tō-rĭ.

cachou—ká-shōō'.

cacique—ká-sĕk'.

cacoëpy—kăk'-ō-ē-pĭ or kâ-kō'-ē-pĭ.

See *orthoëpy*.

cacoëthes scribendi—kăk'-ō-ē'-thēs skri-bĕn'-dĭ.

cacophony—ká-kōf'-ō-nĭ.

Cacus—kā'-kŭs.

cadaver—ká-dă'-vĕr, *not* kâ-dăv'-ĕr.

cadaveric—ká-dăv'-ĕr-ĭk.

The Oxford English Dictionary *prefers* kăd-ă-vĕr'-ĭk.

cadenza—ká-dĕnt'-sa or kâ-dĕn'-zâ: It. pron.,  
kā-dănt'-sâ.

Caderousse—ká-dĕr-ōōs'.

cadet—ká-dĕt'; Fr. pron., kâ-dĕ'.

cadi—kā'-dĭ or kâ'-dĭ; Turkish pron., kâ'-dē.

Cadillac—ká-dē-yăk'.

Cadiz—kā'-dĭz; Sp. pron., kâ-thĕth'.

See *Guadalquivir*, *Zamacoïs*.

Cadmean—kăd-mē'-ăn, *not* kăd'-mē-ăn.

"A *Cadmean* Victory."

Also written *Cadmæan*, but pronounced as above.

Cadmus—kăd'-mŭs.

Cadogan—ká-dŭg'-ăn.

Cadoudal—ká-dōō-dăl'.

caduceus—ká-dŭ'-sē-ŭs.

Worcester makes it a word of *three* syllables,  
ká-dŭ'-shŭs.

Cadwalader—kăd-wōl'-ă-dĕr.

cæcum—sē'-kŭm.

Cædmon—kăd'-mŭn or kâd'-mŭn.

Cælian (Hill)—sē'-lĭ-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Celio, Monte—mōn'-tā sā'-lē-ō.

Cælius, Mons.—mōnz sē'-lī-ūs.

Caen—kān.

Sometimes anglicized ka'-ën.

For ān, see p. 26.

Cænozoic—sē-nō-zō'-īk or sēn-ō-zō'-īk.

See *Cenozoic*.

Cærleon—kār-lē'-ōn.

Cæsalpinus—sēs-āl-pī'-nūs.

See *Cesalpino*.

Cæsar—sē'-zār; Roman pron., kī'-sār.

Cæsarea—sēs-ā-rē'-ā or sēz-ā-rē'-ā.

See *Cesarea*.

Cæsarean—sē-zā'-rē-ān, *not* sē-zār-ē'-ān.

"The *Cæsarean* Operation."

See *Cæsarian*, *Cesarean*.

Cæsarea-Philippi—sēs-ā-rē'-ā fīl-īp'-ī.

Cæsarian—sē-zā'-rī-ān.

See *Cæsarean*.

Cæsarion—sē-zā'-rī-ōn.

cæsium—sē'-zī-ūm.

cæsura—sē-zū'-rā or sē-sū'-rā.

café—kā-fā'.

café-au-lait—kā-fā'-ō-lā'.

café-chantant—kā-fā' shān-tān'.

For ān, see p. 27.

caffaic—kāf-ē'-īk.

caffeine—kāf'-ē-īn or kāf'-ē-ēn.

Also written *caffein*, but pronounced as above

See *ine* (chemical termination).

caftan—kāf'-tān or kāf-tān'.

Cagliari—kāl'-yā-rē.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Cagliostro, di—dē kāl-yōs'-trō.

See *Bentivoglio*.

cahier—kā-yā'.

Caiaphas—kā'-yā-fās or kī'-ā-fās.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Caicos (Islands)—kī'-kōs.

Cailletet—kā-yŭ-tā'.

Caillou, Le—lŭ kā-yōō'.

Cainan—kā-ī'-năn or kā'-năn.

caïque—kā-ēk'.

Ça Ira—sà ē-rà'.

cairn—kârn; kârn (Stor.).

Cairo (Egypt)—kī'-rō, *not* kā'-rō.

See *Cairo* (Illinois).

Cairo (Illinois)—kā'-rō, *not* kī'-rō.

See *Cairo* (Egypt).

caisson—kā'-sōn.

There is considerable authority (Worcester and the Oxford English Dictionary included) for the pronunciation kā-sōn'.

Caius—kā'-yŭs.

"*Caius* Julius Cæsar."

Caius (College at Cambridge)—kēz or kēs.

cajolery—kā-jō'-lēr-ŭ.

calaboose—kāl-ā-bōōs'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Calabria—kā-lā'-brī-ā; It. pron., kā-lā'-brē-ā.

calade—kā-lād'.

Calais (France)—kāl'-ā or kāl'-ŭs; Fr. pron., kā-lā'.

See *Calais* (Maine).

Calais (Maine)—kāl'-ŭs.

See *Calais* (France).

calash—kā-lāsh'.

Calaveras—kā-lā-vā'-rās.

calcareous—kāl-kā'-rē-ŭs.

Calchas—kāl'-kās.

calcimine (n. and vb.)—kāl'-sīm-ĭn or kāl'-sīm-ĭn.

The Oxford English Dictionary and the Century prefer kāl'-sīm-ĭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



calcinable—kāl-sī'-nà-bl or kāl'-sīn-à-bl.

The second pronunciation is the preference of the Century Dictionary.

calcinator—kāl-sīn'-à-tō-rī or kāl'-sīn-à-tō-rī.

The Century Dictionary prefers kāl'-sīn-à-tō-rī.

calcine (n.)—kāl'-sīn or kāl'-sīn.

See *calcine* (vb.).

calcine (vb.)—kāl-sīn' or kāl'-sīn.

See *calcine* (n.).

The Century Dictionary prefers kāl'-sīn, and the Standard gives it as the only pronunciation.

"Until recently, kāl-sīn' has been the only pronunciation recognized by orthoëpists."—*Web*.

calcium—kāl'-sī-ŭm, *not* kāl'-shī-ŭm

Calderón de la Barca—kāl-dā-rōn' dā lā bār'-kā;

Eng., kōl'-dēr-ōn dū lā bār'-kā.

caldron—kōl'-drūn.

Also written *cauldron*, but pronounced as above.

See *chaldron*.

Caledonia—kāl-ē-dō'-nī-à.

caledonite—kāl'-ē-dō-nīt or kà-lēd'-ō-nīt.

Calends—kāl'-ēndz.

Also written *Kalends*, but pronounced as above.

calf—káf, more properly káf.

See *ask*.

calf's-foot—kāfs'-fōōt, *not* kàvz'-fōōt.

"*Calf's-foot Jelly*."

Calhoun (John C.)—kāl-hōōn' or kà-hōōn'.

Caliban—kāl'-ī-bān.

"*The Tempest*."

calipash—kāl'-ī-pāsh or kāl'-ī-pāsh'.

calipee—kāl'-ī-pē or kāl'-ī-pē'.

caliper (n. and vb.)—kāl'-īp-ēr.

Also written *calliper*, but pronounced as above.

caliph—kā'-līf or kāl'-īf.

Also written *calif*, but pronounced as above.

caliphate—kāl'-īf-āt.

Also written *califate*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

calisthenics—kāl-īs-thēn'-īks.

calk—kôk.

calkin—kô'-kĭn or kâl'-kĭn.

Worcester prefers kâl'-kĭn.

Callao—kāl-yā'-ō.

See *llama*.

Callicrates—kāl-lĭk'-rà-tēz.

calligraphy—kāl-lĭg'-rà-fĭ.

Callimachus—kāl-lĭm'-à-kŭs.

Calliope—kāl-lĭ'-ō-pē, *not* kâl'-lĭ-ōp.

Callipyge—kāl-lĭp'-ĭj-ē.

"Venus *Callipyge*."

Callisthenes—kāl-lĭs'-thē-nēz.

Callisto—kāl-lĭs'-tō.

callose (n.)—kāl'-ōs.

callose (adj.)—kāl'-ōs or kà-lōs'.

callous—kāl'-ūs.

callus—kāl'-ūs.

calm—kām, *not* kām.

calomel—kāl'-ō-mēl.

Calonne, de—dŭ kà-lōn'.

calophyllum—kāl-ō-fĭl'-ŭm.

caloric—kà-lōr'-ĭk, *not* kà-lō'-rĭk.

calorific—kāl-ō-rĭf'-ĭk.

calory—kāl'-ō-rĭ.

Also written *calorie*, but pronounced as above.

caloyer—kāl'-ō-yēr or kà-loi'-ēr.

Calpurnia—kāl-pŭr'-nĭ-à.

Also written *Calphurnia*, but pronounced as above.

calumet—kāl'-yŭ-mēt.

Calvary—kāl'-vā-rĭ.

calve—kāv.

Calvé—kāl-vā'.

Calydonian—kāl-ĭ-dō'-nĭ-ăn.

"The *Calydonian Hunt*."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Calypso—kà-lĩp'-sō.

calyx—kā'-lĩks or kāl'-ĩks.

Cambacérès, de—dũ kãn-bà-sā-rēs'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Cambon, Jules—zhũl kãn-bôn'.

For û, ân, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Cambronne, de—dũ kãn-brõn'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Cambyses—kãm-bĩ'-sēz.

camellia—kà-měl'-ĩ-à.

Sometimes pronounced kà-měl'-yà.

camelopard—kà-měl'-ō-pārd or kãm'-ěl-ō-pārd.

Camelot—kãm'-ē-lõt.

"Many-towered *Camelot*."

camel's-hair—kãm'-ělz-hār, *not* kãm'-ělz-hār'.

camembert (cheese)—kà-māN-bār'.

For ân, see p. 26.

camera—kãm'-ēr-à.

See *chimera*.

Camilla—kà-mĩl'-là.

"Virgil's *Æneid*."

Camille—kà-měl' or kà-mē'-yũ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Camisards—kãm'-ĩz-ārdz; Fr. pron., kà-mē-zār'.

Camoëns, de—dũ kãm'-ō-ěns.

camomile—kãm'-ō-mĩl.

Also written *chamomile*, but pronounced as above

Camorra—kà-mõr'-à; It. pron., kà-mõr'-rà.

campagna—kãm-pān'-yā.

"*Campagna di Roma*."

campaign—kãm-pān'.

Campan (Madame)—mà-dām' kãn-pān'.

For ân, see p. 26.

campanile—kãm-pā-nē'-lā.

"By some as French, kãm-pā-nēl', or, as English, kãm'-pā-nĩl; nĩl."—*Web*.

Campanini—kãm-pā-nē'-nē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Campbell—kām'-bēl or kām'-ēl.

Campbellite—kām'-bēl-īt or kām'-ēl-īt.

Campeachy—kām-pē'-chī.

Campeador, El—āl kām-pā-ā-thōr'.

See *Cid Campeador*.

Campeggio (Cardinal)—kām-pěj'-ō.

camphene—kām'-fēn or kām-fēn'.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable, and Stor-month says kām'-fīn.

camphor—kām'-fēr, *not* kām'-fir, unless written *camphire*, an obsolete spelling.

Campidoglio—kām-pē-dōl'-yō.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Campos, Martínez—mār-tē'-nēth kām'-pōs.

See *Zamacoïs*.

Campus Martius—kām'-pūs mār'-shī-ūs.

Canaan—kā'-nān.

"This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But *Milton*, who, in his *Paradise Lost*, has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to the syllabication and accentuation of *Isaac* and *Balaam*, which are always heard in two syllables."—*Walker*.

Canaanite—kā'-nān-īt.

See note under *Canaan*.

canaille—kā-nāl'; Fr. pron., kà-nā'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Canajoharie—kăn-à-jō-hār'-ē.

canalize—kā-nāl'-iz or kăn'-āl-iz.

Canandaigua—kăn-ăn-dā'-gŭwà, *not* kăn-ăn-dā'-gŭ-à.

canard—kā-nārd'; Fr. pron., kà-nār'.

canary (bird)—kā-nā'-rī, *not* kà-nār'-ī.

cancan—kăn'-kăn; Fr. pron., kăn-kăn'.

For ân, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cancel—kăn'-sěl, *not* kăn'-sl.

See *damage*.

Candace—kăn'-dà-sē or kăn-dā'-sē; pop., kăn'-dās.

candelabra—kăn-dē-lā'-brà, *not* kăn-dē-lā'-brà, generally heard.

candelabrum—kăn-dē-lā'-brŭm, *not* kăn-dē-lā'-brŭm, generally heard.

Candide—kāN-dēd'.

"Voltaire's *Candide*."

For āN, see p. 26.

Canes Venatici—kā'-nēz vē-năt'-is-ī.

canine—kā-nīn' or kā'-nīn.

"The second pronunciation is now very general and harmonizes with that of *equine*, *bovine*, etc., from analogous Latin words, but the first is still preferred by most orthoëpists."—*Web*.

canker—kăng'-kēr.

Cannæ (Battle of)—kăn'-ē.

cannel (coal)—kăn'-ěl.

Cannes—kân.

cannon—kăn'-ŭn.

See *canon*.

Cano, del—děl kā'-nō.

canon—kăn'-ŭn.

See *cannon*.

cañon—kăn'-yŭn; Sp. pron., kăn-yōn'.

See *canyon*.

N tilde (ñ) is pronounced in Spanish like *ni* in *minion*.

Canonchet—kā-nŏn'-chět.

Canopus—kā-nō'-pŭs.

canorous—kā-nō'-rŭs.

See *sonorous*.

*Canorous* and *sonorous* are exceptions to the rule that words of three or more syllables ending in *orous* are generally accented on the antepenultimate.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Canossa—kă-nô's'-să.

"We shall not go to *Canossa*."—*Bismarck*.

Canova—kă-nô'-vă.

Canrobert—kăN-rô-bâr'.

For ân, see p. 26.

cant (hypocrisy)—kânt.

See *can't* (*cannot*).

can't (cannot)—kânt or kânt.

The *a* in *can't* and *shan't* has the Italian sound in consequence of lengthening the vowel to compensate for the omitted sounds.

Cantab—kăn'-tăb.

See *Oxon*.

cantabile—kăn-tă'-bē-lă.

Worcester says kăn-tăb'-īl-ē.

Cantabrian—kăn-tă'-brī-ăn.

Cantabrigian—kăn-tă-brīj'-ī-ăn.

See *Oxonian*.

Cantacuzene (Princess)—kăn-tă-kū-zěn'; Greek pron., kăn-tă-kōō'-zěn-ě.

cantalever—kăn'-tă-lē-vēr.

cantaliver—kăn'-tă-līv-ēr.

cantaloupe—kăn'-tă-lōōp or kăn'-tă-lōp.

Also written *cantaleup*, *cantaloup*, but pronounced as above.

cantata—kăn-tă'-tă.

Worcester prefers kăn-tă'-tă.

Cantate Domino—kăn-tă'-tē dôm'-īn-ō.

cantatrice—kăn-tă-trē'-chā; Fr. pron., kăn-tă-trēs'.

For ân, see p. 26.

canteen—kăn-tēn', *not* kăn'-tēn.

cantharides—kăn-thăr'-īd-ēz.

cantilever—kăn'-tī-lē-vēr or kăn'-tī-lēv-ēr.

canton (n. and vb.)—kăn'-tōn or kăn-tōn'.

Canton (China)—kăn-tōn'.

Canton (U. S.)—kăn'-tōn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

cantonal—kăn'-tõn-ăl.

cantonment—kăn'-tõn-měnt or kăn-tõon'-měnt.

Canute—kà-nūt'.

canyon—kăn'-yũn.

See *cañon*.

caoutchouc—kōō'-chōók or kow'-chōók.

"The pronunciation kow is preferred for this and cognate words in British usage."—*Web*.

Capaneus—kà-pā'-nē-ũs or kăp'-à-nũs.

cap-a-pie—kăp-à-pē'.

Capel—kăp'-ěl.

Capella—kà-pěl'-à.

Capernaum—kà-pēr'-nā-ũm.

Capet—kă'-pět or kăp'-ět; Fr. pron., kà-pā'.

"Louis *Capet*."

Capetian—kà-pē'-shăn.

"The *Capetian* Dynasty."

capias (writ)—kă'-pĩ-ăs or kăp'-ĩ-ăs.

capillary (n.)—kăp'-ĩl-ā-rĩ.

capillary (adj.)—kăp'-ĩl-ā-rĩ or kă-pĩl'-ā-rĩ.

"With respect to the pronunciation of this word, and also of a class of words of similar formation, the best orthoëpists and good usage are so divided that every individual may feel at perfect liberty to follow his own taste."—*Wor*.

capital—kăp'-ĩt-ăl.

Capitol—kăp'-ĩt-öl.

Capitoline (Hill)—kăp'-ĩt-ō-lĩn or kă-pĩt'-ō-lĩn.

Capitolino, Monte—mōn'-tā kă-pē-tō-lē'-nō.

Capitolinus, Mons—mōnz kăp-ĩt-ō-lĩ'-nũs.

capitulate—kă-pĩt'-ũ-lāt.

capoch—kà-pōoch'.

Capo d'Istria—kă'-pō dēs'-trē-ä.

capon—kă'-pũn, *not* kă'-põn.

Cappuccini (Church)—kă-pōō-chē'-nē.

See *Abbatucci*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Caprera—kă-prâ'-ră.

Capreæ—kă'-prē-ē.

Capri—kă'-prē.

capriccio—kă-prē'-chō.

See *Bertuccio*.

capriccioso—kă-prē-chō'-sō.

See *Bertuccio*.

caprice—kă-prēs'.

"Pope rimed it with *nice* and *vice*, but the rime is questioned by A. J. Ellis."—*Web*.

See *ambergris*.

capricious—kă-prīsh'-ūs.

Capricornus—kăp-rī-kôr'-nūs.

Caprivi, von—fōn kă-prē'-vē.

capsicine—kăp'-sīs-īn or kăp'-sīs-ēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

capsule—kăp'-sūl.

captain—kăp'-tīn.

*Ai*, which, in accented syllables, is pronounced like *ā* in *complain*, is, in unaccented syllables, pronounced like *ě* or *ī*.

See *chieftain*, *fountain*, *mountain*.

Capua—kăp'-ū-ā; It. pron., kă'-pōō-ā.

capuchin—kăp'-ū-chīn or kăp-ū-shēn'.

See *ambergris*.

Capucines, Boulevard des—bōōl-vār' dā kă-pū-sēn'.

For *ū*, see p. 26.

Capulet—kăp'-ū-lēt.

caput—kă'-pūt or kăp'-ūt.

Carabas (Marquis of)—kăr'-à-bās; Fr. pron., kă-rà-bā'.

"Puss in Boots."

caracal—kăr'-à-kāl.

Caracalla—kăr-à-kāl'-à.

Caracas—kă-rā'-kās.

Caraccioli—kă-rā'-chō-lē.

See *Bertuccio*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



Caractacus—kâ-răk'-tâ-kûs.

carafe—kâ-râf'.

caramel—kăr'-â-měl, *not* kăr-â-měl'.

carat—kăr'-ăt.

Caravaggio, da—dâ kâ-râ-vă'-jō.

caravan—kăr'-â-văn or kăr-â-văn'.

caravansary—kăr-â-văn'-sâ-rî.

See *caravanserai*.

caravanserai—kăr-â-văn'-sē-rî.

See *caravansary*.

carbide—kăr'-bîd or kăr'-bîd.

See *ide* (*chemical termination*).

carbine—kăr'-bîn, *not* kăr'-bēn.

carbonaceous—kăr-bō-nă'-shûs.

Carbonari—kăr-bō-nă'-rē.

carcajou—kăr'-kâ-jōō or kăr'-kâ-zhōō.

carcanet—kăr'-kâ-nět.

card—kărd, *not* kyărd.

"When *ă* or *î* is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g* or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of *ē*, as in *card*, *kind*, *garden*, *guard*, *girl*, *guile*, *guise*, *sky*. Some persons affect the introduction of a full and distinct sound of long *e*, or of consonant *y*, in such cases; saying *kee-ard* or *k-yard*, *kee-înd* or *k-yînd*, *ske-ÿ* or *sk-yî*, etc. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *ă* or *î*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them."—*Web*.

cardamine—kăr-dăm'-în-ē or kăr-dâ-mî'-nē.

cardamom—kăr'-dâ-mûm.

Cardan—kăr'-dăn; Fr. pron., kăr-dăn'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

"*Cardan's Solution*."

Cárdenas—kăr'-dâ-năs.

carditis—kăr-di'-tîs, *not* kăr-dē'-tîs.

See *itis* (*termination*).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Carême—kā-râm'.

caret—kăr'-ět or kā'-rět.

Caribbean (Sea)—kăr'-ī-bē'-ăn, *not* kăr'-īb'-ē-ăn.

See *Caribbees*.

Caribbees—kăr'-ī-bēz.

See *Caribbean (Sea)*.

caribou—kăr'-ī-bōō or kăr'-ī-bōō'.

caricature (n. and vb.)—kăr'-ī-kā-tūr.

"The older accentuation car-i-ca-ture' is still often heard, especially in the verb and derivatives."

—*Web*.

caricaturist—kăr'-ī-kā-tū-rīst or kăr'-ī-kā-tū'-rīst.

caries—kā'-rī-ēz.

carillon—kăr'-īl-ōn; Fr. pron., kā-rē-yôn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

Carlisle—kär-līl'.

See *Carlyle (Thomas)*.

Carlovingian—kär-lō-vīn'-jī-ăn, *not* kār-lō-vīn'-ī-ăn.

Carlsruhe—kärls'-rōō-ē.

Also written *Karlsruhe*, but pronounced as above.

Carlyle (Thomas)—kär-līl'.

See *Carlisle*.

carmagnole—kär-mā-nyōl'.

Carmen—kär'-mēn; Fr. pron., kār-mān'.

Carmen Sylva—kär'-mēn sīl'-vā.

carminative—kär-mīn'-ā-tīv or kār'-mīn-ā-tīv.

carmine—kär'-mīn or kār'-mīn.

Carnarvon—kär-nār'-vūn.

Carnaval de Venise, Le—lū kār-nā-vāl' dū vē-nēz'.

Carneades—kär-nē'-ā-dēz.

Carnegie (Andrew)—kär-nēg'-ī, *not* kār'-nēg'-ī.

"The accent is on the *second* syllable."—*Andrew Carnegie*.

carnelian—kär-nēl'-yăn; kār-nē'-lī-ăn (Stor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

carnivora—kär-niv'-ō-rà.

carnivorous—kär-niv'-ō-rüs.

Carnot—kär-nō'.

See *Sadi-Carnot*.

carolin (coin)—kär'-ō-lin.

Caroline—kär'-ō-lin; Fr. pron., kā-rō-lēn'.

Carolinian—kär-ō-lin'-i-än, *not* kär-ō-li'-nī-än.

Carolus Duran—kär-ō-lüs' dü-rän'.

For ū, än, see p. 26.

Carolyn—kär'-ō-lin.

carotid—kā-röt'-id, *not* kā-rō'-tid.

"The Carotid Arteries."

carousal—kā-row'-zäl.

See *carrousel*.

Carpathian—kär-pā'-thī-än.

Carracci—kär-rä'-chē.

Carrara—kär-rä'-rà.

"Carrara Marble."

Carreño, Teresa—tā-rā'-zä kär-rän'-yō.

See *cañon*.

carriage—kär'-ij.

Carrier—kär-yā'.

Carrière—kär-yâr'.

carrousel—kär-ōō-zěl'.

See *carousal*.

Cartagena—kär-tā-jē'-nä; Sp. pron., kär-tā-hā'-nä.

In Spanish, *g* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like a strongly aspirated *h*.

Cartaphilus—kär-täf'-il-üs.

"The Wandering Jew."

carte blanche—kärt-blänsh'.

For än, see p. 26.

carte de visite—kärt dü vē-zēt'.

cartel—kär'-těl or kär-těl'.

Carteret—kär'-tēr-ët.

Cartesian—kär-tē'-zhän; kär-tē'-zhī-än (Stor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Carthaginian—kār-thà-jǐn'-i-ăn, *not* kār-thà-jē'-nǐ-ăn.

Carthusian—kār-thū'-zhăn.

Cartier, Jacques—zhāk kār-tyā'.

cartilage—kār'-tīl-āj.

cartilaginous—kār-tīl-āj'-in-ūs.

cartouche—kār-tōōsh'.

cartridge—kār'-trīj, *not* kăt'-rīj.

caruncle—kār'-üng-kl or kà-rüng'-kl.

Caruso—kà-rōō'-zō, *not* kà-rōō'-sō.

caryatides—kār-i-ăt'-id-ēz.

caryatids—kār-i-ăt'-idz.

Casabianca—kà-zà-byāng'-kà.

Casa Guidi—kà'-zà ġwē'-dē.

Casaubon—kà-sô'-būn; Fr. pron., kà-zō-bôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Cascine—kàs-chē'-nā.

casein—kà'-sē-in.

Casella—kà-zěl'-là.

casement—kàs'-mënt or kâz'-mënt.

caseous—kà'-sē-ūs.

Worcester gives kâ'-shē-ūs as an alternative pronunciation.

cashmere—kăsh'-mēr or kăsh-mēr'.

See *Cashmere*.

Cashmere—kăsh-mēr'.

Also written *Kashmir*, but pronounced as above.

See *cashmere*, *Newfoundland*.

cashoo—kà-shōō'.

Casimir-Périer—kà-zē-mēr' pā-ryā'.

casino—kà-sē'-nō.

See *cassino*.

cask—kâsk, *not* kăsk.

See *ask*.

casket—kàs'-kět or kàs'-kīt.

Cassagnac, de—dũ kà-sân-yâk'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Cassandra—käs-săn'-drà.

Cassatt—käs-săt'.

cassava—käs-sä'-vâ.

cassia—kăsh'-â or kăsh'-î-â.

casserole, en—ân käs-ēr-öl'.

For ân, see p. 26.

cassimere—kăs'-îm-ēr, *not* kăz'-îm-ēr.

cassino—kăs-sē'-nō.

See *casino*.

Cassio—kăsh'-î-ō.

Cassiopeia—kăs-î-ō-pē'-yâ.

"*Cassiopeia's* Chair."

Cassius, Caius Longinus—kâ'-yūs lôn-jî'-nūs  
kăsh'-î-ūs.

Generally pronounced kăsh'-ūs.

cassowary—kăs'-ō-wā-rî.

cast (n. and vb.)—kâst, *not* kăst.

See *ask*.

Castalia—kăs-tâ'-lî-â.

castanet—kăs'-tâ-nět or kăs-tâ-nět'.

caste—kâst, *not* kăst.

See *ask*.

Castelar y Rissoll—kăs-tâ-lâr' ē rēs-sōl'.

Castellammare—kăs-těl-lâm-mâ'-râ.

castellan—kăs'-těl-ăn.

Castellane, de—dŭ kăs-těl-ăn'.

caster—kăs'-tēr, *not* kăs'-tēr.

See *ask*, *castor*.

Castiglione—kăs-těl-yō'-nâ.

See *Bentivoglio*.

castile (soap)—kăs'-těl or kăs-těl'.

See *Castile (Spain)*.

Castile (Spain)—kăs-těl'.

See *castile (soap)*.

Castilla—kăs-těl'-yâ.

See *llama*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

castle—kàs'-l, *not* kăs'-l.

See *ask*.

Castlereagh—kàs-l-rā' or kàs'-l-rā.

castor—kàs'-tēr, *not* kăs'-tēr.

See *caster*.

Castor—kàs'-tēr.

See *Pollux*.

"*Castor and Pollux*."

Castrucci—käs-trōō'-chē.

See *Abbatucci*.

Castruccio—käs-trōō'-chō.

See *Bertuccio*.

casual—kăzh'-ū-ăl or kăz'-ū-ăl.

casualty—kăzh'-ū-ăl-tī or kăz'-ū-ăl-tī.

casuist—kăzh'-ū-ist or kăz'-ū-ist.

casuistry—kăzh'-ū-īs-trī or kăz'-ū-īs-trī.

casus belli—kā'-sūs bēl'-lī.

catabasis—kā-tăb'-ă-sīs.

cataclysm—kăt'-ă-klīzm.

catacomb—kăt'-ă-kōm, *not* kăt'-ă-kōmb.

catafalque—kăt'-ă-fălk.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

catalepsy—kăt'-ă-lēp-sī.

catalogue—kăt'-ă-lōg, *not* kăt'-ă-lōg̃.

catalpa—kā-tăl'-pā, *not* kā-tôl'-pā.

catalysis—kā-tăl'-ī-sīs.

catamaran—kăt'-ă-mā-răn'.

cataract—kăt'-ă-răkt.

catarrhine—kăt'-ă-rīn or kăt'-ă-rīn.

"*Catarrhine Apes*."

See *platyrrhine*.

Catawba—kā-tô'-bā.

catch—kăch, *not* kěch.

Webster says that *kěch* is very common in the United States and England, but is generally regarded as dialectic or vulgar.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

catchup—käch'-üp.

See *catsup*, *ketchup*.

Cateau-Cambrésis—ká-tō' kân-brā-zē'.

For ān, see p. 26.

catechetic—kăt-ē-kět'-ík.

catechetical—kăt-ē-kět'-ík-ăl.

catechism—kăt'-ē-kizm, *not* kăt'-ē-kiz-üm.

catechization—kăt-ē-kiz-ā'-shün or kăt-ē-kī-zā'-shün.

Also written *catechisation*, but pronounced as above.

catechize—kăt'-ē-kiz.

Also written *catechise*, but pronounced as above.

catechu—kăt'-ē-chōō or kăt'-ē-shōō.

catechumen—kăt-ē-kū'-mën.

categorical—kăt-ē-gōr'-ík-ăl.

"The *Categorical Imperative*."

category—kăt'-ē-gō-rĭ.

catena—ká-tē'-ná.

catenary—kăt'-ē-nā-rĭ or ká-tē'-ná-rĭ.

"A *Catenary Curve*."

cater-cornered—kā'-tēr kôr'-nērd or kăt'-ēr kôr'-nērd, *not* kăt'-tĭ kôr'-nērd.

"*Catty-cornered* or *căter-cornered* is in colloquial use in the United States."—*Wor*.

caterwaul—kăt'-ēr-wôl.

Cathay—ká-thā'.

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of *Cathay*."—*Tennyson*.

cathedra—ká-thē'-drá or kăth'-ē-drá.

See *ex cathedra*.

Catherine de' Medici—kăth'-ēr-ĭn dā mā'-dē-chē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

catheter—kăth'-ē-tēr.

cathodal—kăth'-ō-dăl.

See *anodal*.

cathode—kăth'-ōd.

See *anode*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

cathodic—kà-thöd'-ĭk.

See *anodic*.

Catholic—kăth'-ō-lĭk.

Catholicism—kà-thöl'-ĭs-ĭzm.

catholicize—kà-thöl'-ĭs-ĭz.

catsup—kăt'-sŭp.

See *catchup*, *ketchup*.

Cattaraugus—kăt-à-rô'-gŭs.

Catullus—kà-tŭl'-ŭs.

Caucasian—kô-kā'-shăn or kô-kăsh'-ăn.

Caucasus—kô'-kà-sŭs.

caudal—kô'-dăl.

See *caudle*.

Caudine (Forks)—kô'-dĭn.

caudle—kô'-dl.

See *caudal*.

cauk—kôk.

Caulaincourt, de—dŭ kô-lăn-kōōr'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

cauldron—kôl'-drŭn.

See *caldron*.

cauliflower—kô'-lĭ-flow-ēr, *not* kôl'-ĭ-flow-ēr.

caulk—kôk.

See *calk*, another spelling.

causerie—kôz-rē' or kôz'-rē.

Cauterets—kôt-rā'.

Cauterskill—kô'-tērz-kĭl.

See *Kaaterskill*.

Cavaignac—kà-vĕn-yāk'.

cavalcade—kăv-ăl-kād'.

cavalero—kăv-à-lē'-rō.

Also written *cavaliero*, but pronounced as above.

cavalier—kăv-à-lēr'.

Cavalieri—kà-vā-lyâr'-ē.

Cavalleria Rusticana—kà-vāl-lā-rē'-à rōōs-tē-kā'-nà.

cavatina—kà-và-tē'-nà.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



caveat—kā'-vē-ăt, *not* kăv'-ē-ăt.

caviar—kăv-ĭ-ăr' or kâ-vyâr'.

Also written *caviare*, but pronounced as above.

"*Caviare* was originally pronounced in four syllables. Later the final *e* was dropped in pronunciation and often in spelling, and the pronunciation became unsettled. The pronunciations kăv-ĭ-ăr', kâ-vyâr', like the French, are now considered the best usage, although the older kâ-vēr', given by Walker and others, is still preferred by some."—*Web*.

"'T was *caviare* to the general."—*Shakespeare*.

cavil—kăv'-ĭl.

Cavite—kā-vē'-tā.

Cavour, di—dē kâ-vōōr'.

Cawdor—kô'-dôr.

"Hail to thee, thane of *Cawdor*!"—*Shakespeare*.

Cawnpur—kôn-pōōr'.

cayenne—kā-ĕn' or kĭ-ĕn'.

See *Cayenne*.

Cayenne—kā-ĕn' or kĭ-ĕn'.

See *cayenne*.

cayman—kā'-măn.

Cayman (Islands)—kĭ-măn'.

Cayster—kā-ĭs'-tēr.

Cayuga—kā-yōō'-gâ.

Cazin—kā-zăn'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Ceballos—thā-bâl'-yōs.

See *Cervantes, de; llama*.

Cebú—sā-bōō'.

In the Philippine Islands, *c* before *e* or *i*, is usually pronounced like *s* in *sun*.

Cecil—sē'-sĭl or sēs'-ĭl or sĭs'-ĭl.

The second and third pronunciations are the ones usually heard in England.

Cecilia—sē-sĭl'-ĭ-ă or sē-sĭl'-yâ; It. pron., chā-chē'-lē-ă.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Cecily—sēs'-īl-ī.

See *Cicely*.

Cecrops—sē'-krōps.

See *Kekrops*.

cedilla—sē-dīl'-ā.

Cedric—sēd'-rīk or kēd'-rīk, *not* sē'-drīk.

cedrine—sē'-drīn or sē'-drīn.

See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

Cedron—sē'-drōn.

"The Brook *Cedron*."

celandine—sēl'-ān-dīn.

Celano—chā-lā'-nō.

"Thomas of *Celano*."

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Celarent (Logic)—sē-lā'-rēnt or sē-lār'-ēnt.

Celebes—sēl'-ē-bēs.

celestial—sē-lēs'-chāl.

Celestine—sēl'-ēs-tīn or sē-lēs'-tīn.

*Celestine* (one of a sect of Pelagians) is pronounced sēl'-ēs-tīn or sēl'-ēs-tīn or sē-lēs'-tīn.

Célestine—sā-lēs-tēn'.

Celestins (Vichy)—sēl'-ēs-tān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Celia—sē'-lī-ā or sēl'-yā.

celibacy—sēl'-ī-bā-sī or sē-līb'-ā-sī.

All the leading orthoëpists, except Webster, give the *first* form only.

celibate—sēl'-ī-bāt.

cellar—sēl'-ēr.

Cellini, Benvenuto—bēn-vā-nōō'-tō chēl-lē'-nē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

cello—chēl'-ō.

See *Beatrice Cenci*, *violoncello*.

cellular—sēl'-ū-lār.

cellulitis—sēl'-ū-lī'-tīs.

See *itis* (*termination*).

celluloid—sēl'-ū-lōid.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

celt—sělt.

See *Celt*.

Celt—sělt.

See *celt*, *Kelt*.

Celtic—sěl'-tĭk.

See *Keltic*.

cement (n.)—sē-měnt' or sěm'-ěnt.

The pronunciation sěm'-ěnt is well established and should prevail. Analogy supports it.

See *cement* (vb.).

cement (vb.)—sē-měnt'.

See *absent* (vb.), *cement* (n.).

cemetery—sěm'-ē-těr-ĭ, *not* sěm'-ē-trĭ.

Cenci—chěn'-chē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Cendrillon—sāN-drē-yōN'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

cenobite—sěN'-ō-bĭt or sē'-nō-bĭt.

cenotaph—sěN'-ō-táf.

Cenozoic—sē-nō-zō'-ĭk or sěN-ō-zō'-ĭk.

See *Cænozoic*.

centaur—sěN'-tôr.

centenary—sěN'-tē-nā-rĭ.

centennial—sěN-těN'-ĭ-ăl, *not* sěN-těN'-yăl.

centesimal—sěN-těs'-ĭ-măl.

centigrade—sěN'-tĭ-grād.

centiliter—sěN'-tĭ-lē-těr.

Also written *centilitre*, but pronounced as above.

centime—sāN-tēm' or sãN'-tēm.

For āN, see p. 26.

centimeter—sěN'-tĭ-mē-těr.

Also written *centimetre*, but pronounced as above.

Centlivre—sěnt-lĭv'-ěr or sěnt-lē'-věr.

centrale (bone)—sěN-trā'-lē.

centrifugal—sěN-trĭf'-yū-găl.

centripetal—sěN-trĭp'-ē-tăl.

centumvir—sěN-tŭm'-věr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

centurion—sĕn-tū'-rĭ-ŏn.

century—sĕn'-tū-rĭ, *not* sĕn'-chŭr-ĭ.

ceorl—kĕōrl or chĕrl.

cephalic—sĕ-fāl'-ĭk, *not* sĕf'-āl-ĭk.

cephalopod—sĕf'-ā-lō-pōd.

Worcester says sĕ-fāl'-ō-pōd.

Cephas—sĕ'-fās.

Cepheus—sĕ'-fūs or sĕ'-fē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

ceramic—sĕ-rām'-ĭk, *not* kĕ-rām'-ĭk, unless written *keramic*.

ceramics—sĕ-rām'-ĭks, *not* kĕ-rām'-ĭks, unless written *keramics*.

cerate—sĕ'-rāt, *not* sĭr'-āt.

Cerberus—sĕr'-bĕ-rūs.

cerebellum—sĕr-ĕ-bĕl'-ŭm.

cerebral—sĕr'-ĕ-brāl, *not* sĕ-rĕ'-brāl.

cerebric—sĕr'-ĕ-brĭk, sometimes sĕ-rĕb'-rĭk.

cerebro-spinal—sĕr'-ĕ-brō spĭ'-nāl, *not* sĕ-rĕ'-brō spĭ'-nāl.

cerebrum—sĕr'-ĕ-brŭm, *not* sĕ-rĕ'-brŭm.

The four words given above are all accented on the first syllable.

cerement—sĕr'-mĕnt.

ceremonial—sĕr-ĕ-mō'-nĭ-āl, *not* sĕr-ĕ-mō'-nyāl.

cereous—sĕ'-rĕ-ūs.

Ceres—sĕ'-rĕz.

cereus—sĕ'-rĕ-ūs.

"Night-blooming *Cereus*."

cerise—sĕ-rĕz'.

certain—sĕr'-tĭn.

See *captain*.

certainly—sĕr'-tĭn-lĭ.

certes—sĕr'-tĕz or sĕr'-tĭz.

"Rarely, in poetry, monosyllabic."—*Web*.

certiorari (writ)—sĕr-shĭ-ō-rā'-rĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cerulean—sē-rōō'-lē-ăn.

cerulein—sē-rōō'-lē-în.

cerumen—sē-rōō'-mĕn.

Cervantes, de—dā thĕr-văn'-tās; Eng. pron.,  
sēr-văn'-tēz.

In Spanish, *c* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like  
*th* in *thin*.

See *Cervera y Topete, Saavedra*.

Cervera y Topete—thĕr-vă'-ră ē tō-pă'-tā.

See *Cervantes, de*.

cervical—sēr'-vĭk-ăl.

cervine—sēr'-vĭn or sēr'-vĭn.

Cesalpino—chā-zāl-pē'-nō.

See *Beatrice Cenci, Cæsalpinus*.

Cesare (Logic)—sē'-zā-rē.

Cesare—chā'-zā-rā.

"*Cesare* Borgia."

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Cesarea—sĕs-â-rē'-â.

See *Cæsarea*.

Cesarean—sē-zā'-rē-ăn, *not* sē-zār-ē'-ăn.

Also written *Cesarian*, but pronounced as above.

See *Cæsarean*.

Cesari—chā'-zā-rē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Cesnola, di—dē chĕs'-nō-lă.

Céspedes, de—dā sās'-pā-thās or dā thās'-pā-thās.

See *Cervantes, de; Guadalquivir*.

cess-pool—sĕs'-pōol.

cetacea—sē-tā'-shē-â.

cetacean—sē-tā'-shăn.

Cetewayo—sĕt-ĭ-wă'-yō.

Also written *Cetywayo*, but pronounced as above.

Cetus—sē'-tūs.

Ceuta—sū'-tâ; Sp. pron., thā'-ōō-tā.

See *Cáceres*.

Cévennes—sā-vĕn'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ceylon—sē-lōn'.

chablis—shā-blē', *not* shăb'-lēs.

Chaeronea (Battle of)—kēr-ō-nē'-ā.

chaff—cháf, *not* chăf.

See *ask*.

Chagres (river)—chā'-gřēs, *not* shā'-gřēs.

chagrin—shā-ğřin'.

In British usage, shā-ğřēn'.

chair—châr.

chaise—shāz.

chalazion—kā-lā'-zī-ōn.

chalcedony—kāl-sēd'-ō-nī or kāl'-sē-dō-nī.

Chalcis—kāl'-sīs.

Chaldean—kāl-dē'-ăn, *not* kāl'-dē-ăn.

Chaldee—kāl'-dē or kāl-dē'.

chaldron—chôl'-drūn.

Worcester gives chāl'-drūn as an alternative pronunciation.

See *caldron*.

chalet—shā-lā' or shā-lě' or shăl'-ā.

chalice—chăl'-īs.

challis—shăl'-ī or chăl'-īs.

Chalmers—chā'-mērz or chô'-mērz.

Châlons (Battle of)—shā-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Chalybean—kāl-ī-bē'-ăn or kā-līb'-ē-ăn.

"*Chalybean* tempered steel."—*Milton*.

chalybeate—kā-līb'-ē-āt.

Cham—kām.

"The *Cham* of Tartary."

Chambéry—shāN-bā-rē'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Chambord, de—dũ shāN-bōr'.

For ân, see p. 26.

chambre de luxe—shāN'-brũ dũ lüks.

For ũ, ân, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

chameleon—kà-mē'-lē-ŭn.

chamfer—chắm'-fēr, *not* chắm'-pēr.

chamois—shắm'-ĭ or shà-mwă' or shà-moi'.

"Some distinguish in pronunciation between the word as used to designate the animal and as used to designate the leather or as a verb, using the French pronunciation (shà-mwă') for the name of the animal only."—*Web*.

chamomile—kắm'-ō-mīl.

See *camomile*.

Chamonix—shà-mō-nē'.

See *Chamouni*.

Chamouni—shà-mōō-nē'.

See *Chamonix*.

champ—chắmp.

champagne—shắm-pān'.

Champagne—shắm-pān'; Fr. pron., shāN-pān'-yŭ.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Champagny, de—dŭ shāN-pà-nyē'.

For āN, see p. 26.

champaign—shắm-pān'.

"The historical pronunciation chắm'-pān is still preferred by some, the accentuation at least being common in English verse, but the more frequent pronunciation at present is as above, as if the word were from modern French. The Oxford English Dictionary rejects the historical pronunciation with *ch* (as in *chair*) for *chivalry*, but retains it in *champaign*."—*Web*.

Champ-de-Mai—shāN-dŭ-mā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Champ-de-Mars—shāN-dŭ-mārs'.

For āN, see p. 26.

champignon—shắm-pĭn'-yŭn or chắm-pĭn'-yŭn;

Fr. pron., shāN-pēn-yôn'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Champigny—shāN-pēn-yē'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Champlain (Lake)—shām-plān'.

Champlain, de—dũ shāN-plāN'; Eng. pron.,  
shām-plān'.

For āN, ăN, see p. 26.

Champollion—shām-pōl'-lē-ôn; Fr. pron., shāN-  
pōl-yôn'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Champs-Élysées—shāN-zā-lē-zā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

chance—chāns, *not* chāns.

See *ask*.

chancel—chān'-sěl, *not* chān'-sěl.

See *ask*.

chancery—chān'-sēr-ĭ, *not* chān'-sēr-ĭ.

See *ask*.

chancre—shāng'-kēr.

chancroid—shāng'-kroid.

chandler—chān'-dlēr, *not* chān'-dlēr.

See *ask*.

Chandor (India)—chān-dōr'.

channel—chān'-ĕl, *not* chān'-l.

chanson—shān'-sōn; Fr. pron., shāN-sōN'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Chanson de Geste—shāN-sōN' dũ zhěst.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Chanson de Roland—shāN-sōN' dũ rō-lān'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Chanson de Roncevaud—shāN-sōN' dũ rōNs-vō'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

chant—chānt, *not* chānt.

See *ask*.

Chant du Départ, Le—lũ shāN dũ dā-pār'.

For ũ, āN, see p. 26.

Chantecler—shānt-klār'.

For āN, see p. 26.

chanticleer—chān'-tĭ-klēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Chantilly (lace)—shăn-tîl'-î; Fr. pron., shăn-tē-yē'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

Chantilly (France)—shăn-tē-yē'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

Chantilly (U. S.)—shăn-tîl'-ē.

chaos—kā'-ös.

chaotic—kā-öt'-îk.

chap (crack)—chăp.

See *chap* (jaw).

chap (jaw)—chöp or chăp.

See *chap* (crack).

chaparajos—chă-pă-ră'-hös.

See *Jorullo*.

chaparral—chăp-à-răl'.

chapeau—shâ-pō'.

chapeau-bras—shâ-pō'-brâ.

chapel—chăp'-ël, *not* chăp'-l.

Chapelle Expiatoire—shâ-pël' êks-pē-à-twâr'.

chaperon—shăp'-ēr-ôn or shăp'-ēr-ôn.

See *accost*.

chapfallen—chöp'-fôl-n or chăp'-fôl-n.

See *chopfallen*.

chaplain—chăp'-lîn.

See *captain*.

Chapultepec—chă-pōōl-tā-pěk'.

char (job)—châr or châr.

See *charwoman*.

character—kăr'-ăk-tēr.

Before 1700, this word was often accented on the second syllable (kăr-ăk'-tēr).

charade—shâ-răd' or shâ-răd'.

The latter pronunciation is frequently heard in Great Britain.

Charcot—shâr-kō'.

chargé d'affaires—shâr-zhâ' dà-fâr'.

Charicles—kăr'-î-klēz.

"Becker's *Charicles*."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

charivari—shā-rē-vā'-rē or shā-rē-vā-rē'.

charlatan—shār'-lā-tăn.

Charlemagne—shār'-lē-măn; Fr. pron., shār-lē-măn'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

charlotte-russe—shār'-lôt rōōs; Fr. pron., shār-lôt'-rūs.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Charmian—chār'-mĭ-ăn.

"Antony and Cleopatra."

charnel house—chār'-něl hows.

Charon—kā'-rōn, *not* chā'-rōn.

Charpentier—shār-pān-tyā'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

chart—chärt.

The pronunciation kärt is obsolete.

charta—kār'-tā, *not* chār'-tā.

chartographer—kār-tōġ'-rà-fēr.

Chartres—shār'-trŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

chartreuse—shār-trŭz'; Fr. pron., shār-trōz'.

For ō, see p. 25.

charwoman—chār'-wōōm-ăn or chār'-wōōm-ăn.

See *char* (*job*).

chary—chār'-ĭ or chā'-rĭ.

Charybdis—kā-rĭb'-dĭs.

"Scylla and Charybdis."

See *Scylla*.

chasm—kăzm, *not* kăz'-ŭm.

See *elm*, *prism*.

chassepot—shās-pō'.

Worcester says shās'-pō.

chassis—shā'-sē.

The Century Dictionary says shās'-ĭs, and the Standard chās'-ĭs or shā'-sē.

chasten—chās'-n, *not* chāst'-n.

chastening—chās'-n-ĭng, *not* chās'-tn-ĭng.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

chastise—chăs-tiz', *not* chăs'-tiz.

chastisement—chăs'-tiz-měnt, *not* chăs-tiz'-měnt.

chasuble—chăz'-ū-bl or chăs'-ū-bl.

château—shā-tō'.

Chateaubriand, de—dŭ shà-tō-brē-ān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

château en Espagne—shà-tō' ān nēs-pān'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

For ān, see p. 26.

Château-Thierry—shà-tō' tyě-rē'.

châteaux en Espagne—shà-tōz' ān nēs-pān'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

For ān, see p. 26.

chatelaine—shăt'-ē-lān; Fr. pron., shā-tē-lěn'.

Châtillon—shā-tē-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Chaucer—chô'-sēr, *not* chow'-sēr.

Chaudière—shō-dyâr'.

chauffeur—shō-fûr'; Fr. pron., shō-fôr'.

For ô, see p. 25.

Chauncey—chăn'-sĭ or chôn'-sĭ.

Chautauqua—shà-tô'-kwá, *not* chà-tô'-kwá.

Chauvin—shō-văn'.

"Le Soldat Laboureur."

For ān, see p. 26.

chauvinism—shō'-vĭn-ĭzm.

Chavannes, Puvis de—pŭ-vě' dŭ shà-vān'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Cheddar—chěd'-ěr.

"Cheddar Cheese."

Chedorlaomer—kěd-ôr-lā-ō'-mēr.

cheerful—chěr'-fōōl.

cheesy—chě'-zĭ.

chef—shěf.

chef-d'œuvre—shě-dŭv'-r; Fr. pron., shě-dō'-vrŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

For ô, see p. 25.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Chelmsford—chěmz'-fěrd.

See *Alnwick*.

Chelsea—chěl'-sē, *not* chěl'-sē-ā.

See *Anglesea*.

Cheltenham—chělt'-nūm.

See *Alnwick*.

chemic—kěm'-īk.

chemise—shē-mēz'.

chemisette—shēm-iz-ět'.

chemistry—kěm'-īs-trī.

Smart says kīm'-īs-trī, and Worcester gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

Chemung—shē-mūng', *not* chē-mūng'.

Chénier, de—dū shā-nyā'.

chenille—shē-něl'.

Cheops—kē'-ōps.

"The Pyramid of *Cheops*."

Chephren—kěf'-rěn.

"The Pyramid of *Chephren*."

cheque—chěk.

Cherbourg—shěr-bōōr'.

Cherbuliez—shâr-bū-lyā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Cherif Pasha—shā-rēf' pā-shā'.

cheroot—shē-rōōt' or chē-rōōt'.

Chersonesus—kûr-sō-nē'-sūs.

Chertsey—chûrt'-sī; coll., chēs'-ī.

See *Alnwick*.

cherub—chěr'-ūb.

See *Cherub (city)*.

Cherub (city)—kē'-rūb.

"*Cherub*, a city of the Babylonish Empire, must not be confounded in pronunciation with *cherub*, one of an order of angels."—*Web*.

See *cherub*.

cherubic—chē-rōō'-bīk.

See *seraphic*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cherubim—chěr'-ū-bīm or chěr'-ōō-bīm.

See *seraphim*.

Cherubini—kā-rōō-bē'-nē.

In Italian, *ch* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like *k*.

cherup—chěr'-ūp.

See *chirrup*.

chervil—chěr'-vīl.

Cheshire—chěsh'-ēr.

"*Cheshire Cheese*."

See *Alnwick*.

chestnut—chēs'-nūt, *not* chěst'-nūt.

chetah—chē'-tā.

Also written *cheetah*, but pronounced as above.

cheval-de-frise—shē-vāl'-dū-frēz.

See *ambergris*.

chevalier—shěv'-ā-lēr'; Fr. pron., shē-vāl-yā'.

chevalier d'industrie—shē-vāl-yā' dān-dūs-trē'.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

chevaux-de-frise—shē-vō'-dū-frēz.

See *ambergris*.

chevelure—shěv-lūr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

cheviot (cloth)—chěv'-ī-ūt or chē'-vī-ūt.

Cheviot (Hills)—chěv'-ī-ūt or chē'-vī-ūt.

Chevreul—shē-vrōl'.

For ō, see p. 25.

chevron—shěv'-rūn.

Chevy Chase—chěv'-ī chās.

chew—chū, *not* chōō.

Cheyenne—shī-ěnn'.

See *Chiienne*.

Cheyne (Walk)—chān or chīn.

Cheyne (George)—chān or chīn.

Cheyne (Thomas Kelly)—chā'-nē.

chianti—kē-ān'-tē.

See *Cherubini*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

chiaro-oscuro—kē-ā'-rō ō-skōō'-rō.

See *Cherubini*.

chiaroscuro—kē-ār-ō-skōō'-rō.

See *Cherubini*.

chibouk—chī-bōōk' or chī-bōōk'.

Also written *chibouque*, but pronounced as above.

chic—shēk, *not* shīk.

Chicago—shī-kō'-gō, *not* shī-kā'-gō nor chī-kā'-gō.

chicanery—shī-kān'-ēr-ī.

Formerly also chī-kān'-rī.

Chichester—chīch'-ēs-tēr, *not* chī'-chēs-tēr.

chicken—chīk'-ēn or chīk'-īn.

chieftain—chēf'-tīn.

See *captain*.

Chienne—shē-ēn'.

See *Cheyenne*.

chiffon—shīf'-ōn; Fr. pron., shē-fôn'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

chiffonier (cabinet)—shīf-ō-nēr'.

Also written *chiffonnier*, but pronounced as above.

chignon—shīn'-yōn; Fr. pron., shēn-yōn'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Chihuahua—chē-wā'-wā.

chilblain—chīl'-blān.

childe—chīld.

"*Childe*, pronounced chīld, is contrary to all analogy."—*Wor*.

Childe Harold—chīld hār'-ūld.

Childeric—chīl'-dēr-īk.

The French "*Childéric*" is pronounced shēl-dā-rēk'.

children—chīl'-drēn, *not* chīl'-dērēn.

Chile—chē'-lā.

See *Chili*.

Chili—chīl'-ī.

See *Chile*.

Chiliasm—kīl'-ī-āzm.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Chillicothe—chĭl'-ĭ-kōth'-ē, *not* chĭl'-ĭ-kō'-thē.

Chillon (Castle)—shĭl'-ōn or shĭl'-ōn'; Fr. pron.,  
shē-yōN'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Chilo—kī-lō.

"*Chilo* of Lacedæmon."

Chilpéric—shēl-pā-rēk'.

chimæra—kĭm-ē'-rà or kī-mē'-rà.

See *chimera*, another spelling.

Chimay, de—dŭ shē-mā'.

Chimborazo—chĭm-bō-rā'-zō; American-Spanish  
chēm-bō-rā'-sō.

In Spanish America, the Philippines, and parts  
of Spain, *z* before *a*, *o*, or *u*, at the end of syllables,  
is commonly pronounced like *s* in *see*.

chimera—kĭm-ē'-rà or kī-mē'-rà.

See *chimæra*, another spelling.

chimere—chĭm-ēr' or shĭm-ēr'.

chimerical—kĭm-ēr'-ĭk-ăl or kī-mēr'-ĭk-ăl.

chimney—chĭm'-nĭ.

Avoid the gross vulgarism chĭm'-blĭ.

chimpanzee—chĭm-păn'-zē or chĭm-păn-zē'.

Chinchaycocha (Lake)—chēn-chĭ-kō'-chā.

chinchilla—chĭn-chĭl'-ă.

Chinchilla (Spain)—chĭn-chēl'-yā.

See *llano*, *chinchilla*.

Chinchón, de—dā chēn-chōn'.

Chinese—chĭ-nēz' or chĭ-nēs'.

The pronunciation of the termination of Proper  
Names in *ese*, as *Chinese*, *Genevese*, *Genoese*, *Japanese*,  
*Javanese*, *Portuguese*, etc., is not settled. As be-  
tween *ēz* and *ēs*, most orthoëpists favor the first.

Chingachgook—chĭn-gāk'-gōōk.

Chippewa—chĭp'-ē-wā.

See *Chippeway*.

Chippeway—chĭp'-ē-wā.

See *Chippewa*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

chirography—kī-rōg'-rā-fī, *not* chīr-ōg'-rā-fī.

In this and the six words following, from the Greek, *ch* is pronounced like *k*.

chiromancer—kī'-rō-măn-sēr.

chiromancy—kī'-rō-măn-sī.

Chiron—kī'-rōn.

chiropodist—kī-rōp'-ō-dīst.

chirosophist—kī-rōs'-ō-fīst.

chirosophy—kī-rōs'-ō-fī.

chirrup—chīr'-ūp.

See *cherup*.

chirurgion—kī-rūr'-jūn.

chisel—chīz'-ēl, *not* chīz'-l.

See *damage*.

Chisolm—chīz'-ūm.

See *Alnwick*.

Chiswick—chīz'-īk.

See *Alnwick*.

chitin—kī'-tīn.

chiton—kī'-tōn.

Chittim—kīt'-īm.

chivalric—shīv'-āl-rīk or shīv'-āl'-rīk.

See *chivalry*.

chivalrous—shīv'-āl-rūs, *not* shīv'-āl'-rūs.

See *chivalry*.

chivalry—shīv'-āl-rī.

"The historical, but now little used, pronunciation of this word as with *ch* as in *chip*, and the adjs., *chivalrous* and *chivalric*, are also by some pronounced thus, although *chivalric* is a more recent formation, coming into the language after the other forms had been revived with the usual modern pronunciation."—*Web*.

"With regard to the pronunciation of this word, the preponderance of authorities is in favor of shīv'-al-re, and analogy seems to require that *ch* in *chevalier* and *chivalry* should be pronounced alike."—*Wor*.

chlamys—klā'-mīs or klām'-īs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Chloe—klō'-ē.

"Daphnis and *Chloe*." See *Daphnis*.

chloral—klō'-rāl.

chloralum—klō-rāl'-ŭm, *not* klō'-rāl-ŭm.

chloride—klō'-rīd or klō'-rīd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

chlorine—klō'-rīn or klō'-rēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

chlorite—klō'-rīt.

See *ite* (chemical termination).

chlorophyll—klō'-rō-fīl.

Also written *chlorophyl*, but pronounced as above.

chock-full—chōk'-fōol, *not* chūk'-fōol.

chocolate—chōk'-ō-lāt.

See *accost*.

choir—kwīr.

Also written *quire*, but pronounced as above.

Choiseul-Praslin—shwā-zōl' prā-lān'.

For ō, ān, see pp. 25, 26.

choler—kōl'-ēr, *not* kō'-lēr.

choleric—kōl'-ēr-īk.

See *Arabic*.

cholerine—kōl'-ēr-īn or kōl'-ēr-īn.

cholesterin—kō-lēs'-tēr-īn.

Cholmondeley—chŭm'-lī.

See *Alnwick*, *Chumley*.

choose—chōōz.

chopfallen—chōp'-fōl-n.

See *chapfallen*.

chopin (measure)—chōp'-īn.

See *chopin* (shoe).

chopin (shoe)—chōp'-īn.

See *chopin* (measure), *chopine* (shoe).

Chopin—shō-pān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *Szopin* (Polish for *Chopin*).

chopine (shoe)—chō-pēn' or chōp'-īn.

"By the altitude of a *chopine*."—*Shakespeare*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

choragic—kō-rāj'-ĭk or kō-rā'-jĭk.

choragus—kō-rā'-gūs.

Chorazin—kō-rā'-zĭn.

chord—kôrd.

chore—chôr.

chorea—kō-rē'-â.

choric—kō'-rĭk or kôr'-ĭk.

chorist—kō'-rĭst or kôr'-ĭst.

chorister—kôr'-ĭs-tēr.

"Formerly, and still rarely, kwēr'-ĭs-tēr or kwĭr'-ĭs-tēr."—*Web.*

chorus—kō'-rūs, *not* kôr'-ūs.

Chosroes—kös'-rō-ēz.

Chouan—shōō'-ăn; Fr. pron., shōō-ăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

chough—chŭf.

Chrestien de Troyes—krā-tyăn' dŭ trwä.

Also written *Chrétien*, but pronounced as above.

For ăn, see p. 26.

chrestomathy—krēs-töm'-â-thĭ.

Chriemhild—krēm'-hĭlt.

Also written *Kriemhild*, but pronounced as above.

See *Chriemhilde*.

Chriemhilde—krēm'-hĭl-dē.

Also written *Kriemhilde*, but pronounced as above.

See *Chriemhild*.

chrism—krĭzm, *not* krĭz'-ŭm.

See *chrisom*.

chrisom—krĭz'-ŭm.

See *chrism*.

Christabel—krĭs'-tâ-bĕl.

christen—krĭs'-n, *not* krĭst'-n.

christening—krĭs'-n-ĭng, *not* krĭst'-n-ĭng.

Christian—krĭs'-chăn.

Worcester and Stormonth say krĭst'-yăn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Christiana—krīs-chăn'-à or krīs-chĩ-ăn'-à.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Christianity—krīs-chĩ-ăn'-īt-ĩ or krīs-chăn'-īt-ĩ.

Christianize—krīs'-chăn-iz.

Christmas—krīs'-màs, *not* krīst'-màs.

Christophorus—krīs-töpf'-ō-rūs.

Christus—krīs'-tūs.

chromosphere—krō'-mō-sfēr.

chronogram—krön'-ō-ğrām.

chronograph—krön'-ō-ğráf.

chronologic—krön-ō-lěj'-ik.

chronological—krön-ō-lěj'-ik-ăl.

chronology—krō-nöl'-ō-jĩ.

chronometer—krō-nöm'-ē-tēr.

Chrononhotonthologos—krō-nön-hö-tön-thöl'-  
ō-ğös.

See *Aldiborontephoscophornio*.

Chronos—krön'-nös or krō'-nös.

chrysalides—krīs-ăl'-id-ēs.

chrysalis—krīs'-à-līs.

chrysanthemum—krīs-ăn'-thē-mům.

Chryseis—krī-sē'-īs.

See *Briseis*.

chryselephantine—krīs-ěl-ē-făn'-tїн.

chrysoberyl—krīs'-ō-bēr-ıl.

chrysolite—krīs'-ō-līt.

chrysoprase—krīs'-ō-prāz; krīs'-ō-prās (Wor).

chrysoprasus—krīs-öp'-rà-sūs.

Chrysostom—krīs'-ös-tům or krīs-ös'-tům.

Chumley—chům'-lĩ.

See *Cholmondeley*.

Chuquisaca—chōō-kē-sä'-kă.

*Ch*, in Spanish, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*, except in the dialect of Catalonia, where it is pronounced like *k*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Churubusco—chōō-rōō-bōōs'-kō.

See *Chuquisaca*.

chute—shōōt.

chyle—kīl.

chylicactive—kī-lī-fāk'-tīv or kīl-ī-fāk'-tīv.

chylicfication—kī-lī-fīk-ā'-shūn or kīl-ī-fīk-ā'-shūn.

chyme—kīm.

chymification—kī-mī-fī-kā'-shūn or kīm-ī-fī-kā'-shūn.

Cialdini—chāl-dē'-nē.

In Italian, *ci* before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

cicada—sīk-ā'-dā.

cicatrice—sīk'-à-trīs.

See *cicatrix*.

cicatrices (plural of cicatrix)—sīk-à-trī'-sēz.

cicatrix—sīk-ā'-trīks or sīk'-à-trīks.

See *cicatrice*.

cicatrization—sīk-à-trīz-ā'-shūn or sīk-à-trī-zā'-shūn.

cicatrize—sīk'-à-trīz.

Cicely—sīs'-ē-lī.

See *Cecily*.

Cicero—sīs'-ēr-ō; Roman pron., kīk'-ēr-ō.

cicerone—chē-chā-rō'-nā; Eng. pron., sīs-ē-rō'-nē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

cicisbeo—sīs-īs'-bē-ō; It. pron., chē-chēz-bā'-ō.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Cid (The)—sīd; Sp. pron., thēth.

See *Cervantes, de; Guadalquivir*.

Cid Campeador—thēth kām-pā-ā-thōr'.

See *Cervantes, de; Guadalquivir*.

ci-devant—sē-dē-vān'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

Cienfuegos (Cuba)—syēn-fwā'-gōs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Cienfuegos, de—dā thē-ān-fwā'-gōs.

See *Cervantes, de*.

cigar—sīg-ār'.

See *segar*.

cigarette—sīg-à-rèt'.

ciliary—sīl'-ī-à-rī.

Cilicia—sīl-īsh'-ī-à or sīl-īsh'-à.

Cimabue—chē-mā-bōō'-ā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Cimarosa—chē-mā-rô'-zā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Cimmerian—sīm-mē'-rī-ăn.

Cimon—sī'-mōn.

cinchona—sīn-kō'-nà.

Cinninnati—sīn-sīn-à'-tī, *not* sīn-sīn-ăt'-ū.

Cinninnatus—sīn-sīn-ā'-tūs.

cincture—sīngk'-tūr.

cinematograph—sīn-ē-măt'-ō-gráf.

Cingalese—sīng-gà-lēz' or sīng-gà-lēs'.

See *Chinese*.

cinnabar—sīn'-à-bār.

cinque-cento—chēn'-kwā chēn'-tō.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

cinquefoil—sīngk'-foil.

Cinque Ports—sīngk pōrts.

Cinq-Mars, de—dū sǎN-mār'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Cintra—sīn'-trà or sēn'-trā.

"The Convention of *Cintra*."

Cipango—sīp-ǎng'-gō.

Cipriani—chē-prē-ā'-nē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Circe—sēr'-sē.

Circean—sēr-sē'-ăn, *not* sēr'-sē-ăn.

circuit—sēr'-kīt, *not* sēr'-kūt.

circuitous—sēr-kū'-īt-ūs.

Webster formerly said sēr'-kīt-ūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

circumstance—sēr'-kŭm-stăns.

There is a tendency to pronounce the *final* syllable of this word—stŭns.

Cirencester—sī'-rĕn-sĕs-tĕr; coll., sīs'-ĕ-tĕr or sĭz'-ĕ-tĕr.

See *Alnwick*.

cirrhosis—sĭr-ō'-sĭs.

cisalpine—sĭs-ăl'-pĭn or sĭs-ăl'-pĭn.

See *transalpine*.

cispadane—sĭs'-pà-dān.

See *transpadane*.

citadel—sĭt'-à-dĕl.

cithara—sĭth'-à-rà.

cithern—sĭth'-ĕrn.

citoyen—sē-twà-yăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

See *citoyenne*.

citoyenne—sē-twà-yĕn'.

See *citoyen*.

citrate—sĭt'-rât.

citrine—sĭt'-rĭn.

Ciudad Real—thyōō-thāth' rā-ăl'.

See *Cáceres, Guadalquivir*.

Ciudad Rodrigo—thyōō-thāth' rō-drĕ'-gō.

See *Cáceres, Guadalquivir*.

civil—sĭv'-ĭl, *not* sĭv'-ĭl.

See *damage, uncivil*.

civilization—sĭv-ĭl-ĭz-ā'-shŭn, *not* sĭv-ĭl-ĭ-zā'-shŭn.

Civita Vecchia—chē'-vē-tā vĕk'-kyā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

clair obscure—klâr ōb-skŭr'.

Clairvaux—klâr-vō'.

clairvoyance—klâr-voi'-ăns.

Do not accent the *first* syllable!

Webster says that the Fr. pronunciation klâr-vwà-yăns' is still used by some, especially in England.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

clairvoyant (n.)—klâr-voi'-ănt; Fr. pron., klâr-vwâ-yăN'.

For ân, see p. 26.

clairvoyant (adj.)—klâr-voi'-ănt.

clairvoyante—klâr-voi'-ănt; Fr. pron., klâr-vwâ-yănt'.

For ân, see p. 26.

clandestine—klăn-dēs'-tîn.

clangor—klăng'-gēr or klăng'-ēr.

Clan-na-Gael—klăn-nâ-gāl'.

clapboard—klăp'-bōrd; coll., klăb'-ōrd or klăb'-ērd.

Clapham—klăp'-ūm.

See *Alnwick*.

claque—klāk.

Claretie, Jules—zhül klâr-tē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

clarinet—klăr'-în-ět or klăr-în-ět'.

clarion—klăr'-î-ūn.

clarionet—klăr'-î-ō-nět or klăr-î-ō-nět'.

clasp—klăsp, *not* klăsp.

See *ask*.

class—klăs, *not* klăs.

See *ask*.

classicism—klăs'-î-sîzm.

classicist—klăs'-î-sîst.

classicize—klăs'-î-sîz.

Claverhouse—klăv'-ēr-ūs or klăv'-ēr-z or klă'-vēr-z.

See *Alnwick*.

clavicord—klăv'-î-kôrd.

clavier—klă'-vî-ēr or klă-vēr'.

cleanly (adj.)—klĕn'-lĭ.

See *uncleanly* (adj.).

cleanly (adv.)—klĕn'-lĭ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Cleckheaton—klěk'-ě-tŭn.

See *Alnwick*.

clef—klěf; Fr. pron., klā.

Cleishbotham—klěsh'-bōth-ām.

cleistogamy—klis-tōg'-à-mĭ.

clematis—klēm'-à-tĭs, *not* klēm-ā'-tĭs.

clemency—klēm'-ěn-sĭ.

Clementine—klēm'-ěn-tēn or klēm'-ěn-tĭn.

clench—clěnch.

See *clinch*.

Cleobis—klē'-ō-bĭs, *not* klē-ō'-bĭs.

"*Cleobis* and Biton."

See *Biton*.

Cleobulus—klē-ō-bŭ'-lŭs.

"*Cleobulus* of Lindus."

Cleombrotus—klē-ōm'-brō-tŭs.

Cleomedes—klē-ō-mē'-dēz.

Cleomenes—klē-ōm'-ē-nēz.

"Dryden, throughout his tragedy of *Cleomenes* incorrectly accents this word on the penultimate."

—*Wor*.

Cleopas—klē'-ō-pās.

Cleopatra—klē-ō-pā'-trā.

This is the marking of the dictionaries generally, although the pronunciation klē-ō-pā'-trā is frequently heard.

clepsydra—klěp'-sĭd-rā.

clerestory—klěr'-stō-rĭ.

Also written *clearstory*, but pronounced as above.

clergy—klěr'-jĭ.

clerical—klěr'-ĭk-āl.

clerk—klěrċ.

"In England still commonly klārċ, although klŭrk is now also used to some extent in southern England; Scotch and North English dialect, klěrċ." —*Web*.

clew—klŭ, *not* klōō.

Also written *clue*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)



cliché—klē-shā'.

clientele—klī-ĕn-tĕl' or klī-ĕn-tĕl'.

See *clientèle*.

clientèle—klē-āN-tĕl'.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *clientele*.

climacteric—klī-măk'-tĕr-ĭk or klī-măk-tĕr'-ĭk.

"The Grand *Climacteric*."

See *Arabic*.

climatal—klī'-mă-tăl.

climatic—klī-măt'-ĭk.

climatize—klī'-mă-tĭz.

clinch—klĭnch.

See *clench*.

clinometer—klī-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr.

Clio—klī'-ō.

clique—klĕk, *not* klĭk.

cliquey—klē'-kĭ.

Also written *cliquy*, but pronounced as above.

cliquism—klē'-kĭzm.

clitoris—klī'-tō-rĭs or klĭt'-ō-rĭs.

"The second pronunciation is given in most medical dictionaries."—*Web*.

Clive—klĭv.

Cloaca Maxima—klō-ā'-kă măks'-ĭm-ă.

Cloacina—klō-ă-sĭ'-nă.

cloisonné—kloi-zō-nă'; Fr. pron., klwă-zō-nă'.

Clootz, de—dŭ klōts.

See *Anacharsis Clootz*.

close (inclosed place)—klōs.

Closerie des Lilas—klōz-rĕ' dă lĕ-lă'.

Clos Vougeot—klō vōō-zhō'.

cloth—klōth.

See *accost*.

clothes—klōthz; coll., klōz.

The second pronunciation is well-nigh universal.

clothier—klōth'-yĕr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Clotho—klō'-thō.

cloths—klōthz or klōths.

See *accost*.

clough (ravine)—klŭf or klow.

Clough (Arthur Hugh)—klŭf.

Clusium—klū'-zhī-ŭm.

"Porsenna of *Clusium*."

Clytemnestra—klī-tēm-nēs'-trā.

Cnidian—nīd'-ī-ăn.

"The *Cnidian* Aphrodite."

See *Cnidus*.

Cnidus—nī'-dŭs.

"The Venus of *Cnidus*."

In Greek and Latin words that begin with uncombinable consonants, the first letter is generally silent.

See *Cnidian*, *Psyche*, *Ptolemy*.

Cnossian—nōs'-ē-ăn.

coadjutant—kō-ăj'-ōō-tănt.

coadjutor—kō-ă-jōō'-tēr, *not* kō-ăj'-ōō-tēr.

coadjuvancy—kō-ăj'-ōō-văn-sī.

coadjuvant—kō-ăj'-ōō-vănt.

coagulate—kō-ăġ'-ū-lăt.

Coahuila—kō-ă-wē'-lă.

Also written *Cohahuila*, but pronounced as above.

cobalt—kō'-bôlt or kō'-bölt.

cobaltous—kō-bôl'-tŭs or kō'-bôl-tŭs or kō'-bôl-tŭs.

Coblentz—kō'-blěnts, *not* kōb-lěnts'.

"We often hear *Coblentz* accentuated on the last syllable, but this is contrary to the tendency of our own language, as well as to the native pronunciation."—*Gaz*.

Also written *Koblentz*, but pronounced as above.

Cobleskill—kōb'-lz-kīl.

cobra—kō'-brā or kōb'-rā.

cocaine—kō'-kà-ĭn or kō'-kà-ĕn; coll., kō-kān'.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cocainize—kō-kā'-īn-īz or kō'-kà-nīz.

cocci (plural of coccus)—kōk'-sī.

coccygeal—kok-sij'-ē-āl.

"The *coccygeal* vertebræ."

coccyges (plural of coccyx)—kōk-sī'-jēz.

coccyx—kōk'-sīks.

cocher—kō-shā'.

Cochin China—kō'-chīn chī'-ná.

cochineal—kōch'-īn-ēl.

Cochituate—kō-chīt'-ū-āt.

cochlea—kōk'-lē-à.

Cockaigne—kōk-ān'.

cockatrice—kōk'-à-trīs or kōk'-à-trīs.

Cockburn (Lord)—kō'-bûrn, *not* kōk'-bûrn.

See *Alnwick*.

Cocles, Horatius—hō-rā'-shī-ūs kō'-klēz.

cocoa—kō'-kō; originally kō-kō'-à.

cocoa (nut)—kō'-kō.

Properly written *coco*.

Cocytus—kō-sī'-tūs.

codeine—kō-dē'-īn or kō'-dē-īn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

Code Napoléon—kōd nà-pō-lā-ôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

codices (plural of codex)—kōd'-īs-ēz or kō'-dīs-ēz.

codicil—kōd'-īs-īl.

codification—kō-dīf-īk-ā'-shūn or kōd-īf-īk-ā'-shūn.

codify—kō'-dīf-ī or kōd'-īf-ī.

Worcester and Stormonth give the latter only.

Codrus—kō'-drūs or kōd'-rūs.

co-ed—kō-ēd'.

Cœlebs—sē'-lēbz.

Cœlian (Hill)—sē'-lī-ān.

See *Cælian* (Hill), another spelling.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Coello—kō-āl'-yō.

Coelus—sē'-lūs.

Coenties—kwīn'-chēz.

Cœur d' Alène—kûr dà-lān'.

Cœur de Lion—kûr dē lī'-ūn; Fr. pron., kōr dū  
lē-ôn'.

For ô, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

coexist—kō-ěg'-zist'.

Coeymans—kwē'-mānz.

coffee—kōf-ī.

See *accost*.

coffin—kōf'-īn.

See *accost*.

cognac—kōn-yāk'.

cognisor—kōg'-niz-ôr or kōn'-iz-ôr.

See *cognizor*, the preferred spelling.

cognizable—kōg'-niz-ā-bl or kōn'-iz-ā-bl.

There is a tendency to pronounce this word  
kōg-nī'-zā-bl, when used in the sense of "capable  
of being known or apprehended."

See *incognizable*.

cognizance—kōg'-niz-āns or kōn'-iz-āns.

The latter pronunciation is still common in  
legal usage.

cognizant—kōg'-niz-ānt or kōn'-iz-ānt.

See *incognizant*.

cognizee—kōg'-niz-ē' or kōn'-iz-ē'.

cognizer—kōg'-nī'-zēr.

cognizor—kōg'-nī-zôr or kōn'-ī-zôr.

See *cognisor*.

cognomen—kōg'-nō'-mēn.

cohesion—kō-hē'-zhūn.

See *adhesion*.

cohesive—kō-hē'-siv, *not* kō-hē'-ziv.

See *adhesive*.

Cohoes—kō-hōz'.

coiffeur—kwà-fûr'; Fr. pron., kwà-för'.

For ô, see p. 25.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

coiffure—kwà-für'.

For ū, see p. 26.

coign—koin.

Also written *coigne*, but pronounced as above.

See *quoin*.

Coire—kwār.

Coke (Sir Edward)—kōök or kōk.

colander—kül'-än-dēr, *not* kōl'-än-dēr.

Colbert—kōl-bār'.

Colchester—kōl'-chēs-tēr, *not* kōl'-chēs-tēr.

colchicum—kōl'-kī-kum.

Generally pronounced kōl'-chī-kūm.

Colchis—kōl'-kīs, *not* kōl'-chīs.

cold-chisel—kōld'-chīz-ěl.

This compound is sometimes pronounced kōl'-chīz-ěl, as if written *coal-chisel*.

Colenso (Bishop)—kō-lēn'-sō, *not* kō-lēn'-zō.

Coleridge—kōl'-rīj.

cole-slaw—kōl'-slō.

See *kool-slaa*.

Colfax—kōl'-fāks, *not* kōl'-fāks.

Coligny, de—dü kō-lēn'-yē.

Also written *de Coligni*, but pronounced as above.

Colin Clout—kōl'-īn klowt.

Coliseum—kōl-ī-sē'-ūm.

See *Colosseum*.

Collatinus—kōl-à-tī'-nūs.

collation—kōl-ā'-shūn, *not* kō-lā'-shūn.

collect (n.)—kōl'-ēkt.

collect (vb.)—kōl'-ēkt'.

See *absent*.

Colleen Bawn—kōl-ēn' bôn or kōl'-ēn bôn.

collie—kōl'-ī.

collier—kōl'-yēr.

colliery—kōl'-yēr-ī.

collimator—kōl'-īm-ā-tēr.

collisive—kōl-ī'-sīv.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

collogue—köl-öḡ'.

colloid—köl'-oid.

Collot d'Herbois—köl-ō' dër-bwā'.

collusive—köl-lū'-siv, *not* köl-lū'-ziv.

Colman—köl'-măn, *not* köl'-măn.

colocynth—köl'-ō-sinth.

cologne—kō-lōn'.

Cologne—kō-lōn'; Fr. pron., kō-lōn'-yŭ.

*See Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

Colombo, Cristoforo—krēs-tōf'-ō-rō kō-lōm'-bō.

colon—kō'-lōn.

*See Colón.*

Colón—kō-lōn'.

*See colon.*

Colón, Cristóbal—krēs-tō'-bāl kō-lōn'.

colonel—kûr'-nël.

"The pronunciation kûr'-nël became established about 1800, replacing older kûr'-ō-nël, kôr'-nël, etc., all corresponding to the earlier spellings *coronel*, etc."—*Web*.

colonelcy—kûr'-nël-sŭ.

*See colonel.*

Colonna, Vittoria—vēt-tō'-rē-ā kō-lōn'-nā.

Colorado—köl-ō-rā'-dō.

coloration—kûl-ēr-ā'-shŭn or köl-ō-rā'-shŭn.

coloratura—kō-lō-rā-tōō'-rā.

*See colorature.*

colorature—kûl'-ēr-ā-tŭr or köl'-ō-rā-tŭr.

*See coloratura.*

colorific—kûl-ēr-īf'-ĭk or köl-ō-rīf'-ĭk.

Colosse—kō-lōs'-ē.

Colosseum—köl-ōs-ē'-ŭm.

*See Coliseum.*

colportage—köl'-pōrt-āj; Fr. pron., köl-pōr-tāzh'.

colporter—köl'-pōr-tēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

colporteur—köl'-pör-tēr or köl-pör-tûr'; Fr. pron.  
köl-pör-tör'.

For ô, see p. 25.

Colquhoun—kō-hōon'.

See *Alnwick*.

columbarium—köl'-üm-bā'-rĭ-üm.

columbary—köl'-üm-bā-rĭ.

Worcester gives kō-lŭm'-bā-rĭ as an alternative pronunciation.

Columbine—köl'-üm-bĭn.

See *Harlequin*.

column—köl'-üm, *not* köl'-yŭm.

colure—kō-lŭr' or kō'-lŭr.

Colwick—köl'-wĭk.

Coma Berenices—kō'-mā bĕr-ē-nĭ'-sēz.

Comanche—kō-măn'-chē.

comatose—kōm'-ā-tōs or kō'-mā-tōs.

Stormonth and Worcester say kōm-ā-tōs'.

combat—kōm'-băt or kŭm'-băt.

Webster, the Oxford English Dictionary, and the Century prefer kōm'-băt; Worcester prefers kŭm'-băt.

combatable—kōm'-băt-ā-bl or kŭm'-băt-ā-bl or  
kōm-băt'-ā-bl.

combatant—kōm'-băt-ănt or kŭm'-băt-ănt.

combative—kōm'-bā-tĭv or kŭm'-bā-tĭv or kōm-  
băt'-ĭv.

combativeness—kōm'-bā-tĭv-nēs.

Combe—kōm or kōōm.

combinant—kōm'-bĭn-ănt or kōm-bĭ'-nănt.

combinative—kōm'-bĭn-ā-tĭv or kōm-bĭ'-nā-tĭv.

combine (n.)—kōm'-bĭn or kōm-bĭn'.

combine (vb.)—kōm-bĭn'.

combustion—kōm-bŭs'-chŭn.

Comédie Française—kōm-ā-dē' frān-sāz'.

For ān, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Comédie Humaine—kõm-ā-dē' ü-mān'.

For ü, see p. 26

comeliness—kũm'-lĩ-něs, *not* kōm'-lĩ-něs.

comely—kũm'-lĩ, *not* kōm'-lĩ.

comfit—kũm'-fĩt, *not* kōm'-fĩt.

Comines, de—dũ kō-mēn'.

comity—kõm'-ĩt-ĩ.

comma—kõm'-ā.

command—kõm-ānd'.

See *ask*.

commandant—kõm-ān-dānt'.

commandment—kõm-ānd'-měnt.

See *ask*.

comme il faut—kũm-ēl-fō'.

commendable—kõm-ěn'-dā-bl.

This is the original pronunciation. In the early part of the last century, the form kōm'-ěn-dā-bl became the fashion, but later the original pronunciation prevailed, as it does at the present day.

In Shakespeare, the accent is placed upon the *first* syllable:

" 'T is sweet and *commendable* in your nature,  
Hamlet,

To give these mourning duties to your father."

commendam—kõm-ěn'-dām.

commensurable—kõm-měn'-shōōr-ā-bl.

See *incommensurable*.

commensurate—kõm-měn'-shōōr-āt.

See *incommensurate*.

comment (n.)—kõm'-ěnt.

comment (vb.)—kõm'-ěnt or kōm-ěnt'.

comminatory—kõm-ĩn'-ā-tō-rĩ or kōm'-ĩn-ā-tō-rĩ.

commiserate—kõm-mĩs'-ēr-āt, *not* kōm-mĩz'-ēr-āt.

commissariat—kõm-mĩs-sā'-rĩ-āt.

commissary—kõm'-ĩs-ā-rĩ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



commissionaire—kõm-ish-ün-âr'; Fr. pron., kõ-mē-syõn-âr'.

commissural—kõm-ish'-ū-rāl or kõm-ī-sū'-rāl.

commissure—kõm'-ī-shōor or kõm'-īs-ūr.

commodious—kõm-ō'-dī-ūs, *not* kõm-ō'-jūs.

Commodus—kõm'-ō-dūs, *not* kõm-ō'-dūs.

commonality—kõm-ün-āl'-it-ī.

See *commonalty*.

commonalty—kõm'-ün-āl-tī.

See *commonality*.

commonweal—kõm'-ün-wēl.

See *commonwealth*.

commonwealth—kõm'-ün-wēlth.

See *commonweal*.

communal—kõm'-ū-nāl or kõm-ū'-nāl.

commune (n.)—kõm'-ün.

Commune, La—là kõm-ün'.

For ū, see p. 26.

commune (vb.)—kõm-ün' or kõm'-ün.

The second pronunciation is frequent in poetry.

"Laertes, I must *commune* with your grief,

Or you deny me right."—*Shakespeare*.

communer (one that communes)—kõm-ū'-nēr.

communer (member of a commune)—kõm'-ū-nēr or kõm-ū'-nēr.

communism—kõm'-ū-nīzm.

communist—kõm'-ū-nīst.

Comorin (Cape)—kõm'-ō-rīn.

comose—kõ'-mōs or kõ-mōs'.

compact (n.)—kõm'-pākt; originally kõm-pākt'.

compact (adj.)—kõm-pākt'.

compact (vb.)—kõm-pākt'.

compactly—kõm-pākt'-lī.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique—kõn-pān-yē' zhā-nā-rāl' trān-zāt-lān-tēk'.

For ān, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

comparable—kõm'-pâ-râ-bl, *not* kõm-pâr'-â-bl.  
See *incomparable*.

comparative—kõm-pâr'-â-tiv.

compatriot—kõm-pâ'-trĩ-üt, *not* kõm-pât'-rĩ-üt.

compeer—kõm-pēr', *not* kõm'-pēr.

compelled—kõm-pěld'.

compend—kõm'-pěnd.

compendious—kõm-pěn'-dĩ-üs.

compensate—kõm'-pěn-sāt or kõm-pěn'-sāt.

Worcester and Stormonth give kõm-pěn'-sāt only, while the Century prefers it. The Standard Dictionary says kõm'-pěn-sāt.

compensative—kõm-pěn'-sâ-tiv; rarely kõm'-pěn-sâ-tiv.

compensator—kõm'-pěn-sâ-tēr.

compensatory—kõm-pěn'-sâ-tō-rĩ.

competitor—kõm-pět'-ĩ-tēr.

Compiègne—kõn-pyěn'-yũ.

For õN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

complaisance—kõm'-plā-zâns or kõm-plā'-zâns;

Fr. pron., kôn-plā-zâns'.

For ân, õN, see pp. 26, 27.

Worcester says kõm-plā-zâns'.

"The primary accent in both *complaisance* and *complaisant* has varied between the first and the last syllable, present usage apparently favoring that on the first, but the second accentuation above is now also common for both."—*Web*.

complaisant—kõm'-plā-zânt or kõm-plā'-zânt;

Fr. pron., kôn-plā-zân'.

For ân, õN, see pp. 26, 27.

See *complaisance*.

complement (n.)—kõm'-plē-měnt.

See *compliment* (n).

complement (vb.)—kõm'-plē-měnt or kõm-plē-měnt'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

complex (n. and adj.)—kǒm'-plěks.

See *incomplex* (adj.).

complex (vb.)—kǒm-plěks'.

See *absent*.

complexion—kǒm-plěk'-shŭn.

compliment (n.)—kǒm'-plĭm-ěnt.

See *complement* (n.).

compliment (vb.)—kǒm'-plĭm-ěnt or kǒm-plĭm-ěnt'.

complin—kǒm'-plĭn.

Also written *compline*, but pronounced as above.

component—kǒm-pō'-něnt.

comport—kǒm-pōrt'.

composite—kǒm-pōz'-ĭt or kǒm'-pōz-ĭt.

The second pronunciation is the prevailing one in England.

See *decomposite*.

compos mentis—kǒm'-pōs mĕn'-tĭs.

compost—kǒm'-pōst.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Stormonth say kǒm'-pōst.

compote—kǒm'-pōt.

compotier—kōN-pō-tyā'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

compound (n. and adj.)—kǒm'-pownd.

compound (vb.)—kǒm-pownd'.

See *absent*.

comprador—kǒm-prā-dōr' or kǒm'-prā-dōr.

Also written *compradore*, but pronounced as above.

compress (n.)—kǒm'-prĕs.

compress (vb.)—kǒm-prĕs'.

See *absent*.

compromise—kǒm'-prō-mĭz.

comptoir—kōN-twār'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

comptroller—kōn-trō'-lēr.

computable—kǒm-pū'-tā-bl or kǒm'-pū-tā-bl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

computative—kǒm-pū'-tā-tǐv.

comrade—kǒm'-rǎd or kǒm'-rād; kǒm'-rād or kǔm'-rād (Wor.); kǒm'-rād (Stor.).

See *combat*, *sovereign* (*n.* and *adj.*).

Comte—kōnt.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Comtian—kǒm'-tǐ-ăn or kôn'-tǐ-ăn.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Comtism—kǒm'-tǐzm; Fr. pron., kôn-tēzm'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Comtist—kǒm'-tǐst; Fr. pron., kôn-tēst'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Comus—kō'-mūs.

con amore—kōn ā-mō'-rā.

conative—kǒn'-ā-tǐv or kō'-nā-tǐv.

concave—kǒn'-kāv.

Worcester says kǒng'-kāv.

concentrate—kǒn'-sěn-trāt or kǒn-sěn'-trāt.

Worcester and Stormonth give kǒn-sěn'-trāt only, while the Century prefers it. The Standard Dictionary says kǒn'-sěn-trāt.

Webster says: "The first pronunciation is more recent, but is now more commonly heard."

Concepción—kǒn-sěp-syōn'.

concert (*n.*)—kǒn'-sért.

concert (*vb.*)—kǒn-sûrt'.

concerto—kǒn-sûr'-tō or kōn-chěr'-tō.

conch—kǒngk.

"Formerly, and still by some, pronounced kǒnch or kǒnsh."—*Web.*

concha (*cigar*)—kōn'-chā.

concha (*external ear*)—kǒng'-kā.

conchology—kǒng-kǒl'-ō-jǐ, *not* kǒn-kǒl'-ō-jǐ.

concierge—kôn-syěrzh'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Conciergerie, La—lā kôn-syěr-zhē-rē'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Concini—kōn-chē'-nē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

concise—kōn-sīs', *not* kōn-sīz'.

conclave—kōn'-klāv.

Worcester says kōng'-klāv.

conclude—kōn-klūd', *not* kōn-klōōd'.

conclusive—kōn-klū'-sīv, *not* kōn-klōō'-sīv.

See *inconclusive*.

concord—kōng'-kôrd or kōn'-kôrd.

Concord (grape)—kōng'-kôrd.

Concord (Massachusetts and New Hampshire)—  
kōng'-kêrd.

concordance—kōn-kôr'-dăns.

concordat—kōn-kôr'-dăt; Fr. pron., kôn-kôr-dă'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

concourse—kōng'-kôrs or kōn'-kôrs.

Formerly pronounced kōn-kôrs'.

concrete (n. and adj.)—kōn'-krêt.

The adjective *concrete* was originally accented on the final syllable.

concrete (vb.)—kōn-krêt'.

See *absent*.

concubinage—kōn-kū'-bîn-āj.

concubine—kōng'-kū-bîn, *not* kōn'-kū-bîn.

concupiscence—kōn-kū'-pīs-ěns.

concupiscent—kōn-kū'-pīs-ěnt.

Condé, de—dũ kôn-dă'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

condemn—kōn-děm'.

See *contemn*.

condemner—kōn-děm'-ěr or kōn-děm'-nēr.

See *contemner*.

condemning—kōn-děm'-ing or kōn-děm'-ning.

See *contemning*.

condign—kōn-din'.

Webster says that this word was formerly also pronounced kōn'-din, as in Shakespeare.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Condillac, de—dũ kôn-dē-yák'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

condolence—kõn-dõ'-lěns, *not* kõi'-dõ-lěns.

This is a common error, for which there is no dictionary authority.

Condorcet, de—dũ kôn-dõr-sā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

conduct (n.)—kõi'-dũkt.

conduct (vb.)—kõi-dũkt'.

See *absent*.

conduit—kõi'-dĩt.

"Formerly, and still by some, kũn'-dĩt."—*Web*.

condyle—kõi'-dĩl.

confessary—kõi-fěs'-à rĩ.

confessedly—kõi-fěs'-ěd-lĩ.

Confessio Amantis—kõi-fěs'-ĩ-õ à-măn'-tĩs.

confessor—kõi-fěs'-ěr.

Worcester prefers kõi'-fěs-ěr.

"The historical accentuation *con'fessor*, as in Shakespeare (who uses both) and in later English poets, has now been mostly superseded, in both senses, by the later *confes'sor*."—*Web*.

confetti—kõi-fět'-tē.

confidant—kõi-fĩd-ănt', *not* kõi'-fĩd-ănt.

confidante—kõi-fĩd-ănt' or kõi'-fĩd-ănt.

confine (n.)—kõi'-fĩn.

confine (vb.)—kõi-fĩn'.

See *absent*.

confiscate—kõi'-fĩs-kāt or kõi-fĩs'-kāt.

Worcester and Stormonth give kõi-fĩs'-kāt only, while the Century prefers it. The Standard Dictionary says kõi'-fĩs-kāt.

confiscator—kõi'-fĩs-kā-tõr.

confiserie—kôn-fēz-rē'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

confiseur—kôn-fē-zõr'.

For õ, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

conflict (n.)—kõi'-fĩkt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

conflict (vb.)—kǒn-flíkt'.

See *absent*.

confluence—kǒn'-flū-ěns.

confluent—kǒn'-flū-ěnt.

confrère—kôn-frâr'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Confucian—kǒn-fū'-shǎn.

Confucianism—kǒn-fū'-shǎn-izm.

Confucius—kǒn-fū'-shǐ-ūs.

congé—kôn-zhā'; Eng. pron., kǒn'-jě.

For ôN, see p. 27.

congé d' élire—kôn-zhā' dā-lěr'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

congener—kǒn'-jě-něr.

congenial—kǒn-jěn'-yǎl, *not* kǒn-jě'-nǐ-ăl.

congeniality—kǒn-jě-nǐ-ăl'-ít-ǐ or kǒn-jěn-yǎl'-ít-ǐ.

congeries—kǒn-jě'-rǐ-ēz.

Congleton—kǒng'-ġl-tűn.

conglobate—kǒn-ġlō'-bāt.

Congo—kǒng'-ġō.

Also written *Kongo*, but pronounced as above.

congregate—kǒng'-ġrē-ġāt.

Congress—kǒng'-ġrěs.

Congressional—kǒn-ġrěsh'-űn-ăl.

Congreve—kǒng'-ġrēv.

congruence—kǒng'-ġrōō-ěns; kǒn'-ġrōō-ěns  
(Stor.).

See *incongruence*.

congruency—kǒng'-ġrōō-ěn-sǐ; kǒn'-ġrōō-ěn-sǐ  
(Stor.).

congruent—kǒng'-ġrōō-ěnt; kǒn'-ġrōō-ěnt (Stor.).

See *incongruent*.

congruity—kǒn-ġrōō'-ít-ǐ.

See *incongruity*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

congruous—kǒng'-g-rōō-ūs; kǒn'-g-rōō-ūs (Stor.).  
See *incongruous*.

conic—kǒn'-īk.

"*Conic Sections*."

conical—kǒn'-īk-āl, *not* kō'-nīk-āl.

conifer—kō'-nīf-ēr, *not* kǒn'-īf-ēr.

Coniston—kǒn'-īs-tūn.

conium—kō-nī'-ūm or kō'-nī-ūm.

conjugal—kǒn'-jōōg-āl.

conjunctiva—kǒn-jūngk-tī'-vā.

conjunctivitis—kǒn-jūngk-tīv-ī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination.)

conjurator—kǒn'-jōō-rā-tēr.

conjure (to enchant)—kūn'-jēr.

conjure (to implore)—kǒn-jūr'.

conjurer (magician)—kūn'-jūr-ēr.

conjurer (one that implores)—kǒn-jū'-rēr.

Conkling (Roscoe)—kǒng'-klīng, *not* kǒng'-klīn.

connaisseur—kǒn-ā-sōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

See *connoisseur*.

connate—kǒn'-āt or kǒn-āt'.

Worcester gives the second pronunciation only.

Connaught—kǒn'-ōt.

connoisseur—kǒn-īs-ūr' or kǒn-īs-ūr'.

See *connaisseur*.

conquer—kǒng'-kēr, *not* kǒn'-kēr.

conqueror—kǒng'-kēr-ēr.

conquest—kǒng'-kwēst, *not* kǒn'-kwēst.

conscience—kǒn'-shēns, *not* kǒn'-shī-ēns.

conscientious—kǒn-shī-ēn'-shūs, *not* kǒn-sī-ēn'-shūs.

conscientiousness—kǒn-shī-ēn'-shūs-nēs, *not* kǒn-sī-ēn'-shūs-nēs.

consensus—kǒn-sēn'-sūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



conservatoire—kôN-sěr-và-twâr'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

conservator—kôn'-sěr-vā-těr.

Formerly accented kôn-sěr'-vā-těr and kôn-sěr-vā'-těr.

conserve (n.)—kôn-sěrv' or kôn'-sěrv.

conserve (vb.)—kôn-sěrv'.

See *absent*.

considerable—kôn-síd'-ěr-à-bl, *not* kôn-síd'-rà-bl.

consigne—kôN-sēn'-yŭ.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

consignee—kôn-sī-nē' or kôn-sīn-ē'.

consigner—kôn-sī'-něr.

See *consignor*.

consignor—kôn-sī'-něr or kôn-sīn-ôr'.

See *consigner*.

consistory—kôn-sīs'-tō-rĭ or kôn'-sīs-tō-rĭ.

consol (annuity)—kôn-sōl' or kôn'-sōl.

consol (bracket)—kôn'-sōl.

See *console (bracket)*.

Consolato del Mare—kôn-sō-lā'-tō dĕl mā'-rā.

consolatory—kôn-sōl'-à-tō-rĭ, *not* kôn-sō'-là-tō-rĭ.

console (bracket)—kôn'-sōl.

See *consol (bracket)*.

console (vb.)—kôn-sōl'.

consols—kôn-sōlz' or kôn'-sōlz.

"The uninitiated talk of selling *con'-sols*, till they learn on the Stock Exchange that the technical pronunciation is *consols'*." *Smart*.

consommé—kôn-sō-mā'; Fr. pron., kôN-sō-mā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

consort (n.)—kôn'-sōrt.

Formerly pronounced kôn-sōrt'.

consort (vb.)—kôn-sōrt'.

See *absent*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

conspiracy—kõn-spĩr'-à-sĩ, *not* kõn-spĩ'-rà-sĩ.

constable—kũn'-stà-bl, *not* kõn'-stà-bl.

Constable—kũn'-stà-bl, *not* kõn'-stà-bl.

Constant, Benjamin—bān-zhă-măn' kôn-stān'.

For ān, ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Constantine (Algeria)—kôn-stān-tēn'.

For ān, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

See *Constantine* (Emperor).

Constantine (Emperor)—kõn'-stān-tīn.

See *Constantine* (Algeria):

constellate—kõn'-stěl-āt or kõn-stěl'-āt.

construe—kõn'-strōō or kõn-strōō'.

Formerly pronounced kõn'-stēr.

See *misconstrue*.

Consuelo—kõn-sū-ā'-lō; Fr. pron., kôn-sū-ā-lō'.

For ū, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

consul—kõn'-sũl, *not* kown'-sũl.

consular—kõn'-sū-lār.

consultative—kõn-sũl'-tā-tīv.

consume—kõn-sũm', *not* kõn-sōōm'.

consummate (adj.)—kõn-sũm'-āt or kõn'-sũm-āt.

consummate (vb.)—kõn'-sũm-āt or kõn-sũm'-āt.

consummative—kõn'-sũm-ā-tīv or kõn-sũm'-ā-tīv.

consummator—kõn'-sũm-ā-tēr.

contemn—kõn-tēm'.

See *condemn*.

contemned—kõn-tēm'd'.

Formerly kõn-tēm'-nēd.

contemner—kõn-tēm'-nēr or kõn-tēm'-ēr.

See *condemner*.

contemning—kõn-tēm'-īng or kõn-tēm'-nīng.

See *condemning*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

contemplate—kǒn'-tēm-plāt or kǒn-tēm'-plāt.

Worcester and Stormonth give kǒn-tēm'-plāt only, while the Century prefers it. The Standard Dictionary says kǒn-tēm'-plāt.

contemplative—kǒn-tēm'-plā-tīv, *not* kǒn'-tēm-plā-tīv.

contemplator—kǒn'-tēm-plā-tēr.

contemporaneity—kǒn-tēm-pō-rā-nē'-īt-ī.

contemptuous—kǒn-tēmp'-tū-ūs, *not* kǒn-tēm'-chūs.

content (that which is contained)—kǒn'-tēnt or kǒn-tēnt'.

content (satisfaction)—kǒn-tēnt'.

content (adj.)—kǒn-tēnt'.

content (vb.)—kǒn-tēnt'.

contents—kǒn'-tēnts or kǒn-tēnts'.

Contes de Hoffmann—kōnt dū hōf'-mān.

For ōn, see p. 27.

contest (n.)—kǒn'-tēst.

contest (vb.)—kǒn-tēst'.

See *absent*.

contiguity—kǒn-tī-gū'-īt-ī.

contiguous—kǒn-tīg'-ū-ūs.

continuity—kǒn-tī-nū'-īt-ī.

contour (n.)—kǒn'-tōōr or kǒn-tōōr'.

contour (vb.)—kǒn-tōōr'.

See *absent*.

contract (n.)—kǒn'-trăkt.

contract (vb.)—kǒn-trăkt'.

See *absent*.

contractile—kǒn-trăk'-tīl.

contralto—kǒn-trăl'-tō or kǒn-trăl'-tō.

contrariety—kǒn-trā-rī'-ē-tī.

contrary—kǒn'-trā-rī or kǒn'-trā-rī.

The pronunciation kǒn-trā-rī was formerly the accepted form, but is now used almost exclusively in a colloquial or playful sense.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

contrast (n.)—kǒn'-trást.

contrast (vb.)—kǒn-trást'.

See *absent*.

contretemps—kôn-trě-tân'.

For ân, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

contribute—kǒn-trīb'-ūt.

Formerly kǒn'-trīb-ūt.

"Some persons erroneously pronounce this word with the accent on the *first* syllable."—*Wor.*

contrite—kǒn'-trit.

"*Con'-trite*, now prevalent, has long existed by the side of the original *con-trite'*, which is still often used in poetry or where such accentuation is the more euphonic."—*Web.*

controversial—kǒn-trō-věr'-shăl.

controvert—kǒn'-trō-věrt or kǒn-trō-věrt'.

contumacy—kǒn'-tū-mà-sǐ, *not* kǒn-tū'-mà-sǐ.

contumelious—kǒn-tū-mě'-lǐ-ūs.

contumely—kǒn'-tū-mě-lǐ, *not* kǒn'-tām-lǐ.

convenience—kǒn - vĕn' - yĕns; kǒn - vĕ' - nĭ - ěns  
(*Stor.*).

convenient—kǒn - vĕn' - yĕnt; kǒn - vĕ' - nĭ - ěnt  
(*Stor.*).

conventicle—kǒn-vĕn'-tĭk-l.

conventual—kǒn-vĕnt'-ū-ăl.

conversant—kǒn'-vĕr-sănt, *not* kǒn-vĕr'-sant.

conversazione—kôn-vĕr-săt-sĕ-ō'-nă.

See *Abruzzi*.

converse (n. and adj.)—kǒn'-vĕrs.

converse (vb.)—kǒn-vĕrs'.

See *absent*.

conversely—kǒn'-vĕrs-lǐ or kǒn-vĕrs'-lĭ.

convert (n.)—kǒn'-vĕrt.

convert (vb.)—kǒn-vĕrt'.

See *absent*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

convex (n.)—kõn'-vëks.

"Formerly often accented *con-vex'*, as by Milton, and occasionally by later poets."—*Web.*

"Of this round world, whose first *convex* divides  
The luminous inferior orbs."—*Milton.*

convex (adj.)—kõn'-vëks.

convexly—kõn'-vëks-lï.

convict (n.)—kõn'-vïkt.

convict (vb.)—kõn-vïkt'.

See *absent*.

convive—kõn'-vïv; Fr. pron., kôn-vëv'.

The Century Dictionary prefers kôn'-vëv.

For òn, see p. 27.

convivial—kõn-vïv'-ï-äl.

convoy (n.)—kõn'-voi.

convoy (vb.)—kõn-voi'.

See *absent*.

cony—kõ'-nï or kün'-ï.

Also written *coney*, but pronounced as above.

"The older pronunciation is kün'-ï, as given by former orthoëpists, and shown by variant spellings, as *coney*, like *honey* and *money*; but the more recent *kõ'-nï*, which has come in since the word became less familiar, now prevails."—*Web.*

Conybeare—kün'-ï-bâr or kôn'-ï-bâr.

coop—kõop, *not* kõöp.

cooper (barrel-maker)—kõõ'-për or kõöp'-ër.

Smart says: "*Cooper* and its compounds are doubtful (with respect to the sound of *oo*) except in common speech, which, in London at least, invariably shortens them [as, kõöp'-ër]."

cooper (vessel)—kõ'-për, *not* kõõ'-për *nor* kõöp'-ër.

Cooper (J. Fenimore)—kõõ'-për or kõöp'-ër.

Coos (New Hampshire)—kõ'-õs or kō-õs'.

Coos (Oregon)—kõõs.

copaiba—kõ-pā'-bà or kō-pī'-bà.

copaiva—kõ-pā'-và or kō-pī'-và.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

copal—kō'-pāl, *not* kō'-pěl.

copeck (coin)—kō'-pěk.

Also written *copec*, but pronounced as above.

Copernicus—kō-pēr'-nīk-ūs.

Cophetua—kō-fět'-ū-ā.

Copley—kōp'-lī.

Coppée, François—frāN-swā' kō-pā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Coppet—kō-pā'.

coppice—kōp'-īs.

copse—kōps, *not* kōps.

Coquelin—kōk-lāN'.

For ān, see p. 26.

coquet—kō-kět'.

coquetry—kō'-kět-rī.

coquette—kō-kět'.

coquina—kō-kē'-ná.

coral—kōr'-āl, *not* kōr'-āl.

corallin—kōr'-āl-īn.

See *coralline*.

coralline—kōr'-āl-īn or kōr'-āl-īn.

See *corallin*.

corbel—kōr'-běl.

Cor Caroli—kōr kār'-ō-lī.

Corcyra—kōr-sī'-rà or kōr'-sīr-ā.

Corday, Charlotte—shār-lōt' kōr-dā'.

Cordelia—kōr-dē'-lī-ā or kōr-dēl'-yā.

Cordeliers—kōr-dē-lērz'; Fr. pron., kōr-dē-lyā'.

cordial—kōr'-jāl or kōrd'-yāl.

cordiality—kōr-jāl'-īt-ī or kōr-dī-āl'-īt-ī or kōrd-yē-āl'-īt-ī.

Cordilleras—kōr-dīl-yā'-ráz or kōr-dīl'-ēr-áz; Sp. pron., kōr-dēl-yā'-rás.

*Ll*, in Spanish, is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.

cordón—kōr'-dōn; Fr. pron., kōr-dōN'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

**Córdova**—kôr'-dō-vā.

Also written *Córdoba*, but pronounced as above.

In Spanish, *b*, especially between two vowels, often sounds like English *v*, in *have*.

This word (*Córdova*) is an exception to the rule that Spanish words ending in a vowel are generally accented upon the penult.

"Spanish words or names ending in a consonant have the accent almost always on the last syllable: those ending in a vowel are generally accented on the penultima. If a word or a name be an exception to either of these rules, in correctly-printed Spanish works the accent is usually marked; as *Córdova*, *Alcalá*, *Júcar*, *Cáceres*."—*Gaz.*

**cordovan** (leather)—kôr'-dō-văn.

**Cordovan**—kôr'-dō-văn.

Originally pronounced kôr-dō-văn'.

**corduroy**—kôr'-dŭ-roi or kôr-dŭ-roi'.

**Corea**—kō-rē'-ā.

Also written *Korea*, but pronounced as above.

**Corean**—kō-rē'-ăn.

Also written *Korean*, but pronounced as above.

**Corelli, Marie**—mā-rē' kō-rēl'-ī.

**Corfu**—kôr-fō' or kôr'-fū.

**Cor Hydræ**—kôr hī'-drē.

**Corinne**—kō-rĭn'.

**Coriolanus**—kō-rĭ-ō-lā'-nŭs, *not* kôr-ĭ-ō-lā'-nŭs  
*nor* kôr-ĭ'-ō-lā'-nŭs.

**Corioli**—kō-rĭ'-ō-lī.

**corkscrew**—kôrk'-skrōō, *not* kôrk'-skrū.

**Cor Leonis**—kôr lē-ō'-nĭs.

**Cornaro**—kôr-nā'-rō.

**cornea**—kôr'-nē-ā.

**Corneille**—kôr-nāl'; Fr. pron., kôr-nā'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

**Cornelia**—kôr-nē'-lĭ-ā or kôr-nēl'-yā.

**cornelian**—kôr-nēl'-yăn; kôr-nē'-lĭ-ăn (*Stor.*).

See *carnelian*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

cornet—kôr'-nět or kôr-nět'.

cornetist—kôr'-nět-ist.

See *cornettist*.

cornettist—kôr-nět'-ist.

See *cornetist*.

cornice—kôr'-nīs.

Cornice—kôr-nē'-chā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Corniche, La.—lā kôr-nēsh'.

cornucopia—kôr-nū-kō'-pī-ā.

corolla—kō-rōl'-ā.

corollary—kōr'-ōl-ā-rī or kō-rōl'-ā-rī.

The second pronunciation is frequently heard in Great Britain.

corona—kō-rō'-nā.

Corona Australis—kō-rō'-nā ôs-trā'-līs.

Corona Borealis—kō-rō'-nā bō-rē-ā'-līs.

coronal (n.)—kōr'-ō-nāl.

coronal (adj.)—kōr'-ō-nāl or kō-rō'-nāl.

coronel (spear-head)—kōr'-ō-něl or kûr'-něl.

coronet—kōr'-ō-nět, *not* kôr'-ō-nět.

coronoid—kōr'-ō-noid.

Corot—kō-rō'.

corporal (n. and adj.)—kôr'-pō-rāl.

See *corporeal*, *incorporal*.

corporeal—kôr-pō'-rē-āl.

See *corporal* (n. and adj.), *incorporeal*.

corps (military)—kōr; pl., kōrz.

corps d'armée—kōr dār-mā'.

corps d'élite—kōr dā-lēt'.

corps diplomatique—kōr dē-plō-mā-tēk'.

Corps Législatif—kōr lā-zhēs-lā-tēf'.

Corpus Christi—kôr'-pūs krīs'-tī or kôr'-pūs  
krīs'-tī.

corpus vile—kôr'-pūs vī'-lē.

corpuscle—kôr'-pūs-l.

(For Key of Signs; see p. 37)



corpuscule—kôr-pŭs'-kŭl.

corral (n.)—kôr-ăl'; Sp. pron., kō-rāl'.

corral (vb.)—kôr-ăl'.

Correggio, da—dā kôr-ěj'-ō.

In Italian, *g* or *gg*, before *e*, *i*, or *y*, combines with these letters to form the sound *j*.

corregidor—kôr-ěj'-id-ōr; Sp. pron., kôr-rā-hē-thōr'.

See *Gila*, *Guadalquivir*.

correlate—kôr'-ē-lāt.

Corrèze—kō-rěz'.

corridor—kôr'-i-dôr or kôr'-ÿ-dôr.

corrosive—kôr-ō'-siv.

Formerly also kôr'-ō-siv.

corrugate—kôr'-ōō-gāt.

corsage—kôr'-sāj; Fr. pron., kôr-sàzh'.

corsair—kôr'-sâr.

corse—kôrs.

*O*, before *r*, has naturally the sound of *ô*.

Cor Scorpīi—kôr skôr'-pī-ī.

Cor Serpentis—kôr sēr-pēn'-tīs.

Cor Tauri—kôr tôr'-ī.

cortège—kôr-tězh'.

cortége—kôr-tāzh'.

cortege—kôr-tězh'.

Cortelyou—kôr'-těl-yōō.

Cortes (legislature)—kôr'-tēs.

Cortes, Hernando—ār-nān'-dō kôr'-těz.

Also written *Cortez*, but pronounced as above.

cortile—kôr-tē'-lā.

Coruña—kō-rōon'-yā.

See *cañon*, *Corunna*.

Corunna—kō-rŭn'-ā.

See *Coruña*.

coruscate—kôr'-ŭs-kāt or kō-rŭs'-kāt.

corvette—kôr-vět'; kôr-vět' (Wor., C.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

corvine—kôr'-vîn or kôr'-vîn.

Corvisart-Desmarets—kôr-vē-zâr' dā-mà-rā'.

Corybantes—kôr'-î-bân'-tēz.

Corydon—kôr'-î-dôn.

corymb—kôr'-îmb or kôr'-îm.

coryphée—kô-rē-fā'.

corypheus—kôr'-î-fē'-ûs.

Also written *coryphæus*, but pronounced as above.

Cosette—kô-zēt'.

"Les Misérables."

cosmetic—kôz-mēt'-îk, *not* kôs-mēt'-îk.

cosmogony—kôz-môg'-ô-nî, *not* kôs-môg'-ô-nî.

cosmography—kôz-môg'-rà-fî, *not* kôs-môg'-rà-fî.

cosmos—kôz'-môs.

cosmopolitan—kôz-mô-pôl'-ît-ân, *not* kôs-mô-pôl'-ît-ân.

cosmopolite—kôz-môp'-ô-lît, *not* kôs-môp'-ô-lît.

cosmorama—kôz-mô-râ'-mâ.

cost—kôst, *not* kôst *nor* kôst.

See *accost*.

Costa Rica—kôs'-tà-rē'-kà.

costean—kôs-tēn' or kôs'-tēn.

costly—kôst'-lî, *not* kôst'-lî *nor* kôst'-lî.

See *accost*.

costume—kôs'-tûm or kôs-tûm'.

costumer—kôs-tû'-mēr or kôs'-tû-mēr.

costumier—kôs-tû'-mî-ēr; Fr. pron., kôs-tû-myā'.

For *û*, see p. 26.

cote (n.)—kôt, *not* kôt, unless written *cot*.

"A dove-cote."

cote (vb.)—kôt.

"We *coted* them on the way, and hither are they coming."—*Shakespeare*.

coterie—kô'-tēr-î or kô'-tēr-ē; Fr. pron., kôt-rē'.

cotillion—kô-tîl'-yûn.

See *cotillon*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cotillon—kō-tē-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *cotillion*.

Cotopaxi—kō-tō-păk'-sē or kō-tō-pă'-hē.

See *Don Quixote*.

cotyledon—kôt-ĭ-lē'-dŭn.

cotyledonal—kôt-ĭ-lē'-dŭn-ăl or kôt-ĭ-lēd'-ŭn-ăl.

cotyledonous—kôt-ĭ-lē'-dŭn-ŭs or kôt-ĭ-lēd'-ŭn-ŭs.

couchant (heraldry)—kow'-chănt; Fr. pron.,  
kōō-shăn'.

For ân, see p. 26.

See *levant*.

couchée—kōō'-shā or kōō-shā'.

Coudert—kōō-dâr'.

cougar—kōō'-gâr.

cough—kôf, *not* kôf *nor* kôf.

See *accost*.

couleur de rose—kōō-lôr' dŭ rōz.

For ô, see p. 25.

coulisse—kōō-lēs'.

council—kown'-sĭl.

See *counsel*.

councilor—kown'-sĭl-ēr.

See *counselor*.

counsel—kown'-sĕl.

See *council*.

counselor—kown'-sĕl-ēr.

See *councilor*.

countermănd—kown-tēr-mănd' or kown'-tēr-  
mănd.

counterpane—kown'-tēr-păn.

counterpoise—kown'-tēr-poiz.

countersign (n.)—kown'-tēr-sĭn.

countersign (vb.)—kown'-tēr-sĭn or kown-tēr-  
sĭn'.

countersink—kown'-tēr-sĭngk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

coup—kōō.

coup d' état—kōō dā-tà'.

coup de grâce—kōō dŭ grās'.

coup de main—kōō dŭ mǎn'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

coup d' œil—kōō dō'-yŭ.

For ō, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

coup de soleil—kōō dŭ sō-lā'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

coup de théâtre—kōō dŭ tā-ā'-trŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

coupé—kōō-pā'.

coupon—kōō'-pŏn; Fr. pron., kōō-pôn'.

For ôñ, see p. 27.

courant (heraldry)—kōō-rant'.

courant (gazette)—kōō-rant' or kōō'-rǎnt.

Courbet—kōōr-bā'.

courier—kōō'-rĭ-ēr or kōōr'-ĭ-ēr.

See *courrier*.

couronne (coin)—kōō-rŏn'.

courrier—kōōr-yā'.

See *courier*.

Courtenay—kērt'-nā.

courteous—kûr'-tē-ŭs or kōrt'-yŭs.

See *discourteous*, *uncourteous*.

courteousness—kûr'-tē-ŭs-nēs or kōrt'-yŭs-nēs.

courtesan—kōr'-tē-zǎn or kûr'-tē-zǎn.

Also written *courtesan*, but pronounced as above.

Webster says of this word: "Formerly always, and still by many, pronounced kûr'-tē-zǎn."

courtesy (politeness)—kûr'-tē-sĭ or kōr'-tē-sĭ.

courtesy (salutation)—kûrt'-sĭ.

"A *courtesy* is the external manifestation of *courtesy*."—*Wor*.

courtier—kōrt'-yēr.

cousin—kŭz'-n, *not* kŭz'-ĭn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Cousin—kōō-zǎN'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Couthon—kōō-tōN'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

covenant—kǔv'-ē-nânt.

Covent Garden—kǔv'-ěnt gār'-dĕn.

Coventry—kǔv'-ĕn-trĭ.

coverlet—kǔv'-ēr-lĕt, *not* kǔv'-ēr-lĭd, unless  
written *coverlid*.

covert—kǔv'-ĕrt.

covetous—kǔv'-ĕt-ŭs, *not* kǔv'-ē-chŭs.

covey—kǔv'-ĭ, *not* kō'-vĭ.

cowardice—kow'-ārd-ĭs, *not* kow'-ārd-ĭs.

cowherd—kow'-hĕrd.

cowl—kowl.

Cowper (William)—kōō'-pĕr or kow'-pĕr.

coxcomb—kōks'-kōm.

coxcombry—kōks'-kōm-rĭ.

Coxsackie—kōōk-sā'-kē.

coxswain—kōk'-swān; nautically, kōks'-n.

Also written *cockswain*, but pronounced as above.

Cowley—kow'-lĭ; former pronunciation, kōō'-lĭ.

coynye—koin'-yĭ.

coyote—kī-ō'-tē or kī'-ōt.

The Century Dictionary says kō-yō'-tē.

"The correct Spanish pronunciation is kō-yō'-tā, almost koi-ō'-tā, but in the western United States usage almost universally makes the first syllable kī."—*Web*.

cozen—kŭz'-n.

crabbed (adj.)—krăb'-ĕd or krăb'-ĭd.

Cracovienne—krâ-kō-vĭ-ĕn'.

Cracow—krâ'-kō.

See *Krakau*, *Kraków*.

craft—krăft, *not* krăft.

See *ask*.

Craigenputtock—krâ-gĕn-pŭt'-ŭk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Craigie (Mrs.)—krā'-gī.

crampon—krām'-pōn.

cranberry—krān'-bēr-ī, *not* krām'-bēr-ī.

cranial—krā'-nī-āl.

cranium—krā'-nī-ūm.

Crapaud, Jean—zhāN krā-pō'.

For āN, see p. 26.

crass—krās, *not* krās.

Cratylus—krāt'-īl-ūs.

craunch—krānch or krōnch.

Do not say krūnch, unless the word is written *crunch*.

The common sound of *au* is ô; but when the digraph is followed by *n* and another consonant, the sound is changed to that of ā by careful speakers.

creasote—krē'-ā-sōt.

See *creosote*, the preferred spelling.

creature—krē'-tūr; krē'-tūr, often krē'-chōor (Stor.).

Crébillon, de—dū krā-bē-yōN'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

crèche—krësh.

Crécy (Battle of)—krā-sē'.

See *Cressy* (*Battle of*).

credence—krē'-děns, *not* krēd'-ěns.

credent—krē'-dēnt.

"If with too *credent* ear you list his songs."—*Shakespeare*.

credible—krēd'-īb-l.

crédit foncier—krā-dē' fōN-syā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Crédit Lyonnais—krā-dē' lē-ôN-nā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

crédit mobilier—krēd'-īt mō-bēl'-yēr; Fr. pron.,  
krā-dē' mō-bēl-yā'.

Credo—krē'-dō or krā'-dō.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

credulity—krē-dū'-līt-ī.

See *incredulity*.

credulous—krēd'-ū-lūs, *not* krěj'-ōō-lūs.

See *incredulous*.

creek—krēk.

"The dialectal or colloquial pronunciation krīk is common throughout the United States."—*Web*.

Creighton (Mandell)—krī'-tūn or krā'-tūn.

cremate—krē-māt' or krē'-māt.

See *incremate*.

crematorium—krēm-ā-tō'-rī-ūm.

crematory—krēm'-ā-tō-rī or krē'-mā-tō-rī.

crème de menthe—krām dů mānt'.

For ān, see p. 26.

creole—krē'-ōl.

Creon—krē'-ōn.

cresol—krē'-sōl or krē'-sōl.

creosote—krē'-ō-sōt.

See *creasote*.

crêpe-de-chine—krâp-dū-shēn'.

crept—krēpt, *not* krěp.

crescendo—krě-shēn'-dō or krě-sēn'-dō.

Cressida—krěs'-īd-ā.

"Troilus and *Cressida*."

Cressy (Battle of)—krěs'-ī.

See *Crécy* (*Battle of*).

cretaceous—krē-tā'-shūs.

Crete—krēt; class. pron., krē'-tē.

cretonne—krē-tōn' or krē'-tōn.

Creüsa—krē-ū'-sā.

crevasse—krē-vās'.

See *crevice*.

crevice—krěv'-īs.

See *crevasse*.

crew—krōō, *not* krū.

crewel—krōō'-ěl, *not* krū'-ěl.

cribriform—krīb'-rī-fōrm or krī'-brī-fōrm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Crichton (James)—krī'-tŭn.

Worcester prefers krīk'-tŭn.

"The Admirable *Crichton*."

cricoid—krī'-koid.

"The *Cricoid* Cartilage."

Crimea—krīm-ē'-ā, *not* krī-mē'-ā.

Crimean (War)—krīm-ē'-ān or krī-mē'-ān.

crinoid—krī'-noid or krīn'-oid.

crinoline—krīn'-ō-līn or krīn'-ō-lēn.

crises—krī'-sēz.

crisis—krī'-sīs.

Crispi—krēs'-pē.

Crispino e la Comare—krē-spē'-nō ā lā kō-mā'-  
rā.

criterion—krī-tē'-rī-ŭn.

Critias—krīsh'-ī-ās.

critique—krī-tēk'.

See *ambergris*.

Crito—krī'-tō.

crochet (n.)—krō-shā'.

In Great Britain, this word is commonly pronounced krō'-shā.

See *crotchet*.

crochet (vb.)—krō-shā'.

crocodile—krōk'-ō-dīl.

Croesus—krē'-sūs.

cromlech—krōm'-lēk.

Cromwell (Oliver)—krōm'-wēl or krūm'-wēl.

Formerly almost universally pronounced krūm'-l.

Cronje—krōn'-yě.

Cronos—krō'-nōs.

Cronus—krō'-nūs.

crooked (adj.)—krōok'-ēd or krōok'-īd.

See *crooked* (part.).

crooked (part.)—krōokt.

See *crooked* (adj.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



croquet (n.)—krō-kā'.

"In England commonly krō'-kā or krō'-kī."—

*Web.*

croquet (vb.)—krō-kā'.

croquette—krō-kět'.

croquis—krō-kē'.

crosier—krō'-zhēr, *not* krō'-zī-ēr.

Also written *crozier*, but pronounced as above.

cross—krōs, *not* krōs *nor* krōs.

See *accost*.

crotchet—krōch'-ět or krōch'-īt.

See *crochet* (n.).

crotchety—krōch'-ět-ī or krōch'-īt-ī.

crouch—krowch.

croupier—krōō'-pī-ēr or krōō-pēr'; Fr. pron.,  
krōō-pyā'.

crucial—krōō'-shāl.

crucifix—krōō'-sīf-īks.

crucifixion—krōō-sīf-īk'-shūn.

crude—krōōd, *not* krūd.

cruel—krōō'-ěl.

Cruikshank—krōōk'-shāngk.

cruise (voyage)—krōōz, *not* krōōs.

cruise (bottle)—krōōs or krōōz.

See *cruse* (bottle), the preferred spelling.

crunch—krūnch.

See *craunch*.

crupper—krūp'-ēr or krōōp'-ēr.

crusado (coin)—krōō-sā'-dō.

The Standard Dictionary says krōō-zā'-dō.

cruse (bottle)—krōōs or krōōz.

See *cruise* (bottle).

crustaceous—krūs-tā'-shūs.

crux—krūks.

cryptogam—krīp'-tō-gām.

See *phenogam*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cryptogamia—krĭp-tō-gā'-mĭ-à or krĭp-tō-gām'-  
ĭ-à.

See *phenogamia*.

cryptogamic—krĭp-tō-gām'-ĭk.

See *phenogamic*.

cryptogamous—krĭp-tōg'-à-mūs.

See *phenogamous*.

cryptogram—krĭp'-tō-grām.

crystalline—krĭs'-tāl-ĭn or krĭs'-tāl-in.

crystallization—krĭs-tāl-ĭ-zā'-shŭn or krĭs-tāl-I-  
zā'-shŭn.

crystallize—krĭs'-tāl-ĭz.

cuckoo—kōōk'-ōō.

cucumber—kū'-kŭm-bēr.

Kow'-kŭm-bēr, although now deemed a vulgarism, was, during the seventeenth and early eighteenth century, the fashionable pronunciation.

Smart (1836) says: "No well-taught person except of the old-school, now says *cowcumber*, or *sparrow-grass*, although any other pronunciation of *cucumber* and *asparagus* would have been pedantic some thirty years ago."

See *asparagus*.

cui bono—kī bō'-nō.

cuirass—kwē-rās'.

cuirassier—kwē-rā-sēr'; Fr. pron., kwē-rās-yā'.

cuish—kwĭsh.

cuisine—kwē-zēn'.

cul-de-sac—kŭd-sāk' or kŭl-dŭ-sāk'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Culebra (Cut)—kōō-lā'-brā.

culinary—kū'-lĭn-ā-rĭ, *not* kŭl'-ĭn-ā-rĭ.

Culpeper—kŭl'-pĕp-ēr.

culverin—kŭl'-vēr-ĭn.

Cumæ—kū'-mē.

See *Cumæan*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Cumæan—kū-mē'-ăn.

"The *Cumæan* Sibyl."

See *Cumæ*.

cumin—kūm'-in.

cumulative—kū'-mū-lā-tiv.

cunctative—kūngk'-tā-tiv.

Cunctator—kūngk-tā'-tēr.

cuneal—kū'-nē-ăl.

cuneiform—kū-nē'-ĭ-fôrm or kū'-nē-ĭ-fôrm.

cunning—kūn'-ing, *not* kūn'-in.

cupboard—kūb'-ērd.

cupel (n.)—kū'-pěl.

cupel (vb.)—kū'-pěl or kū-pěl'.

cupola—kū'-pō-lā, *not* kū'-pā-lō.

Do not transpose the vowel-sounds in the second and third syllables.

curaçoa—kū-rā-sō' or kōō-rā-sō'; kū'-rās-ō or kū-rās-ō'-ă (Stor.).

curare—kōō-rā'-rē.

Also written *curari*, but pronounced as above.

curassow—kū'-rā-sō or kū-rās'-ō.

curator—kū-rā'-tēr.

When used in a legal sense, this word is pronounced kū-rā'-tēr or kū'-rā-tēr.

See *abdomen*.

curé—kū-rā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

curio—kū'-rĭ-ō.

currant—kūr'-ănt.

See *current*.

current—kūr'-ĕnt.

See *currant*.

curriculum—kūr-ĭk'-ū-lŭm.

currier—kūr'-ĭ-ēr.

cursed (adj.)—kûr'-sĕd or kûr'-sĭd.

See *learned* (part.).

cursed (part.)—kûrst.

(For Key to Signs, see p. 37)

cursory—kûr'-sō-rĭ.

curtail (n.)—kûr'-tāl.

curtail (vb.)—kûr-tāl'.

Formerly accented on the first syllable.

curtain—kûr'-tĭn or kûrt'-n.

See *captain*.

curtsy (n.)—kûrt'-sĭ.

Also written *curtsey*, but pronounced as above.

curtsy (vb.)—kûrt'-sĭ.

Also written *curtsey*, but pronounced as above.

curule—kû'-rōōl.

*Curule*-Chair.

curvet (n.)—kûr'-vēt or kûr-vēt'.

curvet (vb.)—kûr-vēt' or kûr'-vēt.

Curzon of Kedleston—kûr'-zōn ōv kēd'-l-stūn or  
kûr'-zōn ōv kēl'-sūn.

cushion—kōōsh'-ūn.

cupidor—kûs'-pĭ-dōr or kûs'-pĭ-dôr.

Custozza—kōōs-tōt'-sā.

See *Abruzzi*.

Cuvier—kū-vyā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Cuxhaven—kōōks-hā'-fĕn.

Cuyahoga—kī-ā-hō'-gā.

Cuyp—koip.

Also written *Kuyp*, but pronounced as above.

Cuzco—kōōs'-kō.

cyanide—sī'-ā-nĭd or sī'-ā-nĭd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

cyanine—sī'-ā-nĭn or sī'-ā-nĕn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

cyanogen—sī-ān'-ō-jĕn.

Cyaxares—sī-āks'-ā-rēz.

Cybele—sĭb'-ē-lē or sĭb-ē'-lē.

Scholars generally prefer the first form; Byrom preferred the second.

cycad—sī'-kād.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Cyclades—sĭk'-lā-dēz, *not* sī'-klādz.

cyclamen—sĭk'-lā-mĕn.

cycle—sī'-kl, *not* sĭk'-l.

cyclic—sĭk'-lĭk or sī'-klĭk.

cyclide—sī'-klĭd or sī'-klīd.

cyclone—sī'-klōn.

cyclonic—sī-klōn'-ĭk.

cyclopædia—sī-klō-pē'-dĭ-ā.

*See cyclopedia, the preferred spelling.*

Cyclope—sī'-klōp.

Cyclopean—sī-klō-pē'-ān.

cyclopedia—sī-klō-pē'-dĭ-ā.

*See cyclopædia.*

cyclopedic—sī-klō-pē'-dĭk or sī-klō-pĕd'-ĭk.

*Also written cyclopædic, but pronounced as above.*

Cyclopes—sī-klō'-pēz.

Cyclops—sī'-klōps.

cyclorama—sī-klō-rā'-mā, *not* sī-klō-rām'-ā.

cygnet—sĭġ'-nĕt.

cylindric—sĭl'-ĭn'-drĭk.

cymar—sĭm-ār'.

Cymbeline—sĭm'-bē-lĭn or sĭm'-bē-lĭn.

cymose—sī'-mōs or sī-mōs'.

Cymric—kĭm'-rĭk.

*Also written Kymric, but pronounced as above.*

Cymry—kĭm'-rĭ.

*Also written Kymry, but pronounced as above.*

Cynewulf—kĭn'-ĕ-wōōlf.

cynic—sĭn'-ĭk.

cynosure—sī'-nō-shōōr or sĭn'-ō-shōōr.

Cynthia—sĭn'-thĭ-ā.

Cynthus—sĭn'-thĭ-ūs.

Cyparissus—sĭp-ā-rĭs'-ūs.

Cyprian—sĭp'-rĭ-ān.

Cyrene—sī-rē'-nē.

Cyrenian—sī-rē'-nĭ-ān.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cyst—sĭst.

cystitis—sĭs-tĭ'-tĭs.

See *ilis* (termination).

Cythera—sĭ-thĕ'-rà.

Cytherea—sĭth-ĕr-ĕ'-à.

Cyzicus—sĭz'-ĭk-ŭs.

Czajkowski—chĭ-kôf'-skĕ or chĭ-kôs'-kĕ.

In Polish, *cz* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin*.

czar—zâr or tsâr.

See *tsar*, another spelling.

czarevitch—zâr'-ĕ-vĭch or tsâr'-ĕ-vĭch.

See *tsarevitch*, another spelling.

czarevna—zâr-ĕv'-nà or tsâr-ĕv'-nà.

See *tsarevna*, another spelling.

czarina—zâr-ĕ'-nà or tsâr-ĕ'-nà.

See *tsarina*, another spelling.

czaritza—zâr-ĕt'-sà or tsâr-ĕt'-sà.

See *tsaritza*, another spelling.

czarowitch—zâr'-ō-vĭch or tsâr'-ō-vĭch.

See *tsarowitch*, another spelling.

czarowitz—zâr'-ō-vĭts or tsâr'-ō-vĭts.

See *tsarowitz*, another spelling.

Czartoryski—châr-tō-rĕs'-kĕ.

See *Czajkowski*.

Czech—chĕk.

See *Tsch*.

Czernowitz—chĕr'-nō-vĭts.

Czerny—chĕr'-nĕ.

## D

dachsund—dâks'-hōont or dâks'-hōond.

dactyl—dâk'-tĭl.

dado—dâ'-dō or dâ'-dō.

Dædalian—dĕ-dâl'-yân.

Dædalus—dĕd'-â-lŭs or dĕ'-dâ-lŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Daghestan—dā-gēs-tān'.

Also written *Dagestan*, but pronounced as above.  
See *Kurdistan*.

Dagobert—dǎg'-ō-bērt; Fr. pron., dà-gō-bâr'.

Dagon—dā'-gōn.

Daguerre—dā-gâr'.

daguerreotype—dā-gēr'-ō-tīp, *not* dà-gēr'-ē-ō-tīp.

Almost universally mispronounced.

dahabeah—dā-hà-bē'-à.

Dahlgren (Karl Fredrik)—dāl'-gṛān.

Dahlgren (Admiral)—dāl'-gṛēn.

dahlia (genus)—dāl'-yà.

Often, in the sense of a plant, flower, or tuber of this genus, dāl'-yà or dǎl'-yà.

Dahomey—dā-hō'-mā or dā-hō-mā'.

dairy—dā'-rī or dâr'-ī.

dais—dā'-īs or dās.

D'Albert—dāl-bâr'.

Dalhousie (Australia)—dāl-hōō'-zī.

See *Dalhousie* (*Marquis of*).

Dalhousie (Marquis of)—dāl-hōō'-zī or dāl-how'-zī.

See *Dalhousie* (*Australia*).

Dalrymple—dāl'-rīm-pl or dāl-rīm'-pl.

damage—dām'-āj, *not* dām'-īj.

"It is in the delicate but firm utterance of the *unaccented vowels* with correct sound that the cultured person is most surely distinguished from the uncultured."—*Richard Grant White*.

Damala (Madame)—dā-mā-lā'.

Damascene—dām'-à-sēn or dām-à-sēn'.

Damascus—dā-mās'-kūs.

Dame aux Camélias, La—là dām ō ká-māl-yà'.

Dame Blanche, La—là dām blānsh'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Damien de Veuster—dà-myăN' dŭ vŭ-stâr'.

"Father *Damien*."

For ăN, see p. 26.

Damiens—dà-myăN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

dammar—dăM'-âr or dà-mâr'.

damme—dăM'-ē.

Damnation de Faust, La—là dăm-nà-syôn' dŭ fowst.

For ôN, see p. 27.

damned (adj.)—dămd.

In serious discourse, dăM'-něd.

"But, O, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er  
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly  
loves."—*Shakespeare*.

damned (part.)—dămd or dăM'-něd.

"He that believeth not shall be *damned*."

*Mark xvi., 16.*

damning—dăM'-ŭng or dăM'-nŭng.

Damoclean—dăM-ô-klē'-ăn.

Damocles—dăM'-ô-klēz.

"The Sword of *Damocles*."

Damon—dă'-môn.

"*Damon* and *Pythias*."

See *Pythias*.

damosel—dăM'-ô-sěl.

See *damozel*.

damozel—dăM'-ô-zěl.

See *damosel*.

Damrosch—dăM'-rôsh; Ger. pron., dăm-rôsh'.

damson—dăM'-zŭn.

Danaë—dăn'-ă-ē.

Danaïdes—dà-nă'-îd-ēz.

dance—dăns, *not* dăns.

See *ask*.

dandelion—dăn'-dē-lī-ŭn.

Do not say dăn'-dē-lŭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Dandin, George—zhôrzh dāN-dăn'.

For āN, ăN, see p. 26.

Dandolo—dăn'-dō-lō.

"Blind old *Dandolo*."

Daniel—dăn'-yěl or dăn'-ï-ěl; coll., dăn'-l; Fr. pron., dà-nyěl'; Ger. pron., dă'-nē-ěl.

Danish—dā'-nīsh.

Dannecker, von—fōn dăn'-ĕk-ēr.

danseuse—dāN-sōz'.

For ō, āN, see pp. 25, 26.

Dante—dăn'-tē; It. pron., dăn'-tā.

See *Alighieri*.

Dantean—dăn'-tē-ăn or dăn-tē'-ăn.

Dantès, Edmond—ād-mōN' dāN-tēs'.

For āN, ōN, see pp. 26, 27.

Dantesque—dăn-tĕsk'.

Danton—dāN-tōN'.

For āN, ōN, see pp. 26, 27.

Danubian—dā-nū'-bī-ăn.

Daphne—dăf'-nē.

Daphnis—dăf'-nīs.

See *Chloe*.

Darboy (Archbishop)—dār-bwā'.

Dardanelles—dār-dā-nĕlz'.

Dardanus—dār'-dā-nūs.

daric (coin)—dār'-īk.

Darien (Isthmus of)—dā'-rī-ĕn; Sp. pron., dā-rē-ĕn'.

Darius—dā-rī'-ūs.

Darjiling—dār-jē'-līng.

Darley—dār'-lī.

Dartagnan—dār-tān-yāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Dartmouth (College)—dārt'-mūth.

Darwinian—dār-wīn'-ī-ăn, *not* dār-wīn'-yăn.

Das Rheingold—dās rīn'-gōlt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

data—dā'-tā, *not* dā'-tā.

datum—dā'-tūm, *not* dā'-tūm.

daub—dôb, *not* dôb.

Daubigny—dō-bēn'-yē.

See *Aubigné, d'*.

Daudet, Alphonse—āl-fôns' dō-dā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

daunt—dānt or dōnt.

See *craunch*.

dauntless—dānt'-lēs or dōnt'-lēs.

dauphin—dô'-fīn; Fr. pron., dō-fān'.

For āN, see p. 26.

dauphine—dô'-fēn; Fr. pron., dō-fēn'.

Dauphiné—dō-fē-nā'.

See *Dauphiny*.

dauphiness—dô'-fīn-ēs.

Dauphiny—dô'-fīn-ī.

See *Dauphiné*.

David (Jacques Louis)—dā-vēd'.

Davidde Penitente—da-vēd'-ā pā-nē-tān'-tā.

davit—dāv'-īt or dā'-vīt.

Davoust—dā-vōō'.

More correctly written *Davout*, but pronounced as above.

deaf—děf.

The pronunciation děf is obsolescent.

deafen—děf'-n.

Deák—dā-āk'.

De Amicis—dā ä-mē'-chēs.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

débâcle—dā-bāk'-l.

debauch—dē-bôch', *not* dē-bowch'.

débauché—dā-bō-shā'.

See *debauchee*.

debauchee—děb-ō-shē'.

The Standard Dictionary gives dā-bō-shā' as an alternative pronunciation.

See *débauché*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

debauchery—dē-bôch'-ēr-ĭ.

debenture—dē-bĕn'-tūr.

debonair—dĕb-ō-nâr'.

Also written *debonaire*, *debonnaire*, but pronounced as above.

de bonne grâce—dũ bŏn ġrās'.

Deborah—dĕb'-ō-râ.

debouch—dē-bōōsh'.

débouchure—dā-bōō-shūr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

débris—dā-brē' or dā'-brē.

début—dā-bŭ' or dē-bŭ'.

For ū, see p. 26.

débutant—dā-bŭ-tān' or dĕb-ŭ-tānt'.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

débutante—dā-bŭ-tānt' or dĕb-ŭ-tānt'.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

decade—dĕk'-ād, *not* dĕk-ād'.

decadence—dē-kā'-dĕns or dĕk'-à-dĕns.

"*Decadence*, *decadency*, and *decadent* are now often accented on the first syllable, especially in England."—*Web*.

"The prevalent accentuation has been *deca' dence*, perhaps after *decay* . . . . *dec'adence* is now considered more scholarly."—

*Oxford English Dictionary*.

See *decadency*, *decadent*.

decadency—dē-kā'-dĕn-sĭ or dĕk'-à-dĕn-sĭ.

See *decadence*.

decadent—dē-kā'-dĕnt or dĕk'-à-dĕnt.

See *decadence*.

decalcomania—dē-kāl-kō-mā'-nĭ-à.

décalcomanie—dā-kāl-kō-mā-nĕ'.

decaliter—dĕk'-à-lē-tēr.

Also written *decalitre*, but pronounced as above.

decatalogue—dĕk'-à-lŏġ.

Decameron—dē-kām'-ēr-ŏn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

decameter (measure)—dĕk'-à-mē-tēr.

Also written *decametre*, but pronounced as above.

decameter (verse)—dē-kām'-ē-tēr.

decanal—dĕk'-à-nāl or dē-kā'-nāl.

decantation—dē-kān-tā'-shŭn.

Worcester makes the *first* syllable short (dĕk).

decastich—dĕk'-à-stĭk.

Deccan—dĕk'-ān.

Also written *Dekkan*, but pronounced as above.

decease—dē-sēs'.

deceased—dē-sēst'.

Decelean (War)—dēs-ē-lē'-ān.

Decembrist—dē-sēm'-brĭst.

decemvir—dē-sēm'-vēr.

decemvirate—dē-sēm'-vĭr-āt.

decemviri—dē-sēm'-vĭr-ī.

decenary (tithing)—dē-sĕn'-à-rĭ.

Also written *decennary*, but pronounced as above.

decennary (decennial)—dē-sĕn'-à-rĭ.

decent—dē'-sĕnt, *not* dē'-sŭnt.

See *damage*, *indecent*.

decidence—dēs'-ĭ-dĕns.

deciduous—dē-sĭd'-ū-ŭs.

deciliter—dēs'-ĭ-lē-tēr.

Also written *decilitre*, but pronounced as above.

decimalize—dēs'-ĭm-āl-ĭz.

decimeter—dēs'-ĭ-mē-tēr.

Also written *decimetre*, but pronounced as above.

decisive—dē-sĭ'-sĭv, *not* dē-sĭs'-ĭv *nor* dē-sĭ'-zĭv.

See *indecisive*.

declarative—dē-klār'-à-tĭv.

declinal—dē-klĭ'-nāl.

Worcester prefers dĕk'-lĭn-āl.

declination—dĕk'-lĭn-ā'-shŭn.

declinatory—dē-klĭ'-nà-tō-rĭ.

declinature—dē-klĭn'-à-tūr.

declivous—dē-klĭ'-vŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

décolletage—dā-kōl-tāzh'.

décolleté—dā-kōl-tā', *not* dā-kōl'-tā.

décolletée—dā-kōl-tā', *not* dā-kōl'-tā.

decomposé—dē-kōm-pōz'-it or dē-kōm'-pō-zīt.

*See composite.*

decorative—děk'-ō-rà-tīv.

There is a tendency to pronounce this word dē-kōr'-à-tīv. It should not be encouraged.

decorous—dē-kō'-rūs or děk'-ō-rūs.

"Usage seems to be about evenly divided between the two accentuations given above. *De-co'rus*, following the Latin, is preferred by all recent leading authorities."—*Web*.

"An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sonorous* and *canorous*."—*Walker*.

*See canorous, indecorous.*

decorum—dē-kō'-rūm.

*See abdomen, indecorum.*

decrepit—dē-krěp'-it, *not* dē-krěp'-id.

Observe the *final* syllable.

decretal—dē-krě'-tāl.

decretory—děk'-rē-tō-rī or dē-krě'-tō-rī.

decussate—dē-kūs'-āt or děk'-ūs-āt.

decussation—dē-kūs-ā'-shŭn.

dedecorous—dē-děk'-ō-rūs.

dedicatory—děd'-ī-kā-tō-rī.

deduce—dē-dūs', *not* dē-dōōs'.

defalcate—dē-fāl'-kāt, *not* dē-fōl'-kāt.

Observe that the second syllable of this word is pronounced *fāl*, *not* *fōl*.

defalcation—dē-fāl-kā'-shŭn or dėf-āl-kā'-shŭn,  
*not* dē-fōl-kā'-shŭn.

defalcator—děf'-āl-kā-tēr or dē'-fāl-kā-tēr.

defamation—děf-ā-mā'-shŭn or dē-fā-mā'-shŭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

defamatory—dē-fām'-à-tō-rĭ, *not* dĕf'-à- mà-tō-rĭ.

default—dē-fôlt'.

defaulter—dē-fôl'-tēr.

defeasance—dē-fē'-zăns.

defeasible—dē-fē'-zĭb-l.

defervescence—dē-fēr-vēs'-ĕns or dĕf-ēr-vēs'-  
ĕns.

defervescent—dē-fēr-vēs'-ĕnt or dĕf-ēr-vēs'-ĕnt.

deficit—dĕf'-ĭs-ĭt, *not* dē-fĭs'-ĭt.

defile (n.)—dē-fĭl' or dĕ'-fĭl.

In accordance with analogy (see *absent*), the pronunciation dĕ'-fĭl should have the preference. Most orthoëpists, however, prefer dē-fĭl'.

defile (vb.)—dē-fĭl'.

See *absent*.

definitive—dē-fĭn'-ĭt-ĭv.

deflagrable—dĕf'-là-ġrà-bl or dē-flā'-ġrà-bl.

deflagrate—dĕf'-là-ġrāt.

defloration—dĕf-lō-rā'-shŭn.

Stormonth says dē-flō-rā'-shŭn.

dégagé—dā-ġà-zhā'.

deglutition—dĕġ-lū-tĭsh'-ŭn or dē-ġlū-tĭsh'-ŭn.

dégoût—dā-ġōō'.

De Groot—dŭ ġrōt'.

See *Roosevelt*.

deign—dān.

Deianira—dē-ī-à-nĭ'-rà.

Deidamia—dē-ĭd-à-mĭ'-à.

De Imitatione Christi—dē ĭm-ĭt-ā-shĭ-ō'-nē  
krĭs'-tĭ.

Deimos—dĭ'-mōs.

Deiphobe—dē-ĭf'-ō-bē.

Deiphobus—dē-ĭf'-ō-bŭs.

Dejanira—dĕj-à-nĭ'-rà.

Déjazet—dā-zhà-zā'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

déjeuner—dā-zhû-nā'; Fr. pron., dā-zhō-nā'.

For ō, see p. 25.

déjeuner à la fourchette—dā-zhō-nā' à là fōor-shët'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Delacroix—dŭ-lâ-krwā'.

Deland (Margaret)—dē-länd'.

De la Ramée—dŭ là rà-mā'.

Delaroche—dŭ là-rōsh'.

delator—dē-lā'-tōr.

See *abdomen*.

Delaunay—dŭ-lō-nā'.

Delavigne—dŭ-lâ-vën'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

deleble—děl'-ē-bl.

delectation—dē-lĕk-tā'-shŭn.

deletive—dē-lĕ'-tĭv.

Delft—dĕlft.

Delhi (India)—děl'-ē.

Delhi (U. S.)—děl'-hĭ.

Delia—dē'-lĭ-à or dĕl'-yà.

Délibes—dā-lĕb'.

delicatessen—dĕl-ĭ-kà-tĕs'-ĕn.

delicioso—dā-lĕ-syō'-sō.

Délila—dā-lĕ-lā'.

Delilah—dē-lĭ'-lâ.

delinquent—dē-lĭng'-kwĕnt, *not* dē-lĭn'-kwĕnt.

delirious—dē-lĭr'-ĭ-ŭs, *not* dē-lĕ'-rĭ-ŭs.

delirium—dē-lĭr'-ĭ-ŭm, *not* dē-lĕ'-rĭ-ŭm.

delirium tremens—dē-lĭr'-ĭ-ŭm trĕ'-mĕnz, *not*  
dē-lĕ'-rĭ-ŭm trĕ'-mĕnz.

Delius—dē'-lĭ-ŭs.

delivery—dē-lĭv'-ĕr-ĭ, *not* dē-lĭv'-rĭ.

A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Della Crusca—děl'-à krōos'-kà or děl'-à krūs',  
kà.

Delorme, Marion—mā-rē-ôn' dû-lôrm'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Delos—dē'-lōs; Modern Greek, thē'-lōs.

Delphi—děl'-fī.

Delphine (Classics)—děl'-fīn.

Also written *Delphin*, but pronounced as above.

Delphine—děl'-fēn'.

Madame de Staël's "Delphine."

Delphinus—děl'-fī'-nūs.

Delsarte—děl'-särt', not děl'-särt.

Del Sarto, Andrea—ân-drā'-ā děl sār'-tō.

delude—dē-lūd', not dē-lōōd'.

delusion—dē-lū'-zhŭn, not dē-lōō'-zhŭn.

delusive—dē-lū'-sīv, not dē-lōō'-sīv.

delusory—dē-lū'-sō-rī, not dē-lōō'-sō-rī.

de luxe—dē lŭks'.

"An Edition *De Luxe*."

For ū, see p. 26.

demagogic—dēm'-à-gěj'-īk.

demagogism—dēm'-à-gějg-izm.

demagogue—dēm'-à-gějg.

demagoguery—dēm'-à-gějg-rī or dēm'-à-gějg-ēr-ī.

demagogy—dēm'-à-gěj-ī or dēm'-à-gějg-ī.

demand—dē-mānd', not dē-mānd'.

demarcate—dē-mār'-kāt or dē'-mār-kāt.

Demerara—dēm-ēr-ā'-rà.

demesne—dē-mān' or dē-mēn'.

Demeter—dē-mē'-tēr.

Demetrius—dē-mē'-trī-ūs, not dē-mēt'-rī-ūs.

demi (prefix)—dēm'-ī.

"The accent is variable in the compounds."

—Web.

See *hemi* (prefix), *semi* (prefix).

Demidov—dyēm-ē'-dōf.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



demijohn—dēm'-ī-jŏn, *not* dīm'-ī-jŏn.

demi-monde—dēm'-ī-mōnd; Fr. pron., dē-mē-mōnd'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

demise—dē-mīz', *not* dē-mēz'.

demobilization—dē-mō-bīl-īz-ā'-shŭn or dē-mōb-īl-īz-ā'-shŭn.

See *mobilization*.

demobilize—dē-mō'-bīl-īz or dē-mōb'-īl-īz.

democratize—dē-mōk'-rā-tīz.

Democritus—dē-mōk'-rīt-ŭs.

See *Heracitus*.

demoiselle—dēm-wā-zěl'; Fr. pron., dē-mwā-zěl'.

demolition—dēm-ō-līsh'-ŭn, *not* dē-mō-līsh'-ŭn.

demon—dē'-mōn.

demonetization—dē-mōn-ē-tīz-ā'-shun or dē-mŭn-ē-tīz-ā'-shŭn or dē-mōn-ē-tī-zā'-shŭn.

demonetize—dē-mōn'-ē-tīz or dē-mŭn'-ē-tīz.

demoniac—dē-mō'-nī-āk.

demoniacal—dē-mō-nī'-ā-kāl or dēm-ō-nī'-ā-kāl.

demonology—dē-mōn-ōl'-ō-jī.

demonstrable—dē-mōn'-strā-bl.

demonstrate—dēm'-ōn-strāt or dē-mōn'-strāt.

Worcester gives dē-mōn'-strāt only, while the Century prefers it. The Standard Dictionary says dē-mōn'-strāt, and Stormonth, dē-mōn'-strāt or dēm'-ōn-strāt.

See *contemplate*.

demonstrative—dē-mōn'-strā-tīv.

demonstrator—dēm'-ōn-strā-tēr.

Dē-mōn'-strā-tōr is Worcester's alternative pronunciation.

Demosthenic—dēm-ōs-thēn'-īk or dē-mōs-thēn'-īk.

demy—dē-mī'.

denarius (coin)—dē-nā'-rī-ŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

denary—dĕn'-à-rĭ or dĕ'-ná-rĭ.

denationalize—dĕ-năsh'-ŭn-ăl-iz.

Denderah—dĕn'-dĕr-ă.

Deneb—dĕn'-ĕb.

Denebola—dĕn-ĕb'-ō-lă.

dengue—dĕng'-ġă.

denier (coin)—dĕ-nĕr'.

"My dukedom to a beggarly *denier*,  
I do mistake my person all this while:"

*Shakespeare.*

Denio—dĕ-nĭ'-ō.

Dent du Midi—dăn dŭ mĕ-dĕ'.

For ŭ, ân, see p. 26.

dentifrice—dĕn'-tĭ-frĭs.

dénouement—dă-nōō'-măN or dă-nōō-măN'.

For ân, see p. 26.

denudate (adj.)—dĕ-nŭ'-dăt or dĕn'-ŭ-dăt.

denudate (vb.)—dĕn'-ŭ-dăt or dĕ-nŭ'-dăt.

denudation—dĕn-ŭ-dă'-shŭn or dĕ-nŭ-dă'-shŭn.

denude—dĕ-nŭd'.

denunciate—dĕ-nŭn'-shĭ-ăt or dĕ-nŭn'-sĭ-ăt.

See *denunciation*.

denunciation—dĕ-nŭn-sĭ-ă'-shŭn or dĕ-nŭn-shĭ-ă'-shŭn.

See *denunciate*.

departmental—dĕ-părt-mĕn'-tăl; dĕp-ărt-mĕn'-tăl (Wor.).

depends—dĕ-pĕndz', *not* dĕ-pĕnz'.

Pronounce the *d* sound.

depilate—dĕp'-ĭl-ăt.

depilatory—dĕ-pĭl'-ă-tō-rĭ.

depilous—dĕp'-ĭl-ŭs or dĕ-pĭ'-lŭs.

Dépit Amoureux, Le—lŭ dă-pĕt' à-mōō-rō'.

For ô, see p. 25.

deplanate—dĕp'-lă-năt or dĕ'-plă-năt.

depletive—dĕ-plĕ'-tĭv.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

deplorable—dē-plō'-rà-bl, *not* dē-plōr'-à-bl.

deplumate—dē-plū'-māt.

deplumation—dē-plū-mā'-shŭn or dĕp-lū-mā'-shŭn.

deportation—dē-pōr-tā'-shŭn or dĕp-ōr-tā'-shŭn.

These are Webster's pronunciations. Worcester says dĕp, and the Century Dictionary, dē.

depository—dē-pōz'-īt-ā-rĭ.

See *depository*.

deposition—dĕp-ō-zĭsh'-ŭn or dē-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn.

depository—dē-pōz'-īt-ō-rĭ.

See *depository*.

depot—dē'-pō or dā'-pō or dĕp'-ō.

"In the pronunciation of this word usage has varied greatly; the accent is now fairly settled upon the first syllable, dē'-pō prevailing in the United States, though dā'-pō is also common, while dĕp'-ō is apparently more common in England, where dē'-pō is also used."—*Web*.

deprecatory—dĕp'-rē-kā-tō-rĭ.

depreciate—dē-prē'-shĭ-āt, *not* dē-prē'-sĭ-āt.

depredatory—dĕp'-rē-dā-tō-rĭ or dē-prĕd'-à-tō-rĭ.

deprivation—dĕp-rĭv-ā'-shŭn.

deprivative—dē-prĭv'-à-tĭv.

De Profundis—dē prō-fŭn'-dĭs.

Deptford—dĕt'-fĕrd.

See *Alnwick*.

depth—dĕpth.

depths—dĕpths, *not* dĕps.

The three consonant sounds, occurring in immediate succession, render this word difficult of articulation.

deputy—dĕp'-ŭ-tĭ.

De Quincey—dē-kwĭn'-sĭ.

derby (hat)—dĕr'-bĭ or dār'-bĭ.

See note under *Derby* (*England*).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Derby (England)—dēr'-bĭ or dār'-bĭ.

Webster says: "In England usually dār'-bĭ, the southern English pronunciation."

derelict—dēr'-ē-lĭkt.

de rigueur—dē rē-gūr'; Fr. pron., dŭ rē-gŏr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

derisive—dē-rĭ'-sĭv; dē-rĭ'-zĭv (Hal.).

dermato (prefix)—dēr'-mā-tō.

"Dermato-neurosis."

dernier—dēr'-nĭ-ēr; Fr. pron., dĕr-nyā'.

dernier ressort—dĕr-nyā' rē-sŏr'.

derogate—dēr'-ō-gāt.

derogative—dē-rŏg'-ā-tĭv.

derogator—dēr'-ō-gā-tĕr.

dervis—dēr'-vĭs.

dervish—dēr'-vĭsh.

Desaix de Veygoux—dē-sā' dē vā-gŏō'.

Desbrosses (street in New York City)—dēs-brŏs'-ēs.

See *Desbrosses* (Jean Alfred).

Desbrosses (Jean Alfred)—dā-brŏs'.

See *Desbrosses* (street in New York City).

descant (n.)—dēs'-kānt.

descant (vb.)—dēs-kānt'.

See *absent*.

Descartes—dā-kārt'.

descry—dē-skri'.

Desdemona—dĕz-dē-mŏ'-nā, *not* dēs-dē-mŏ'-nā.

desert (wilderness)—dĕz'-ĕrt.

See *desert* (merit), *dessert*.

desert (merit)—dē-zĕrt'.

See *desert* (wilderness), *dessert*.

desert (adj.)—dĕz'-ĕrt.

"He . . . went aside privately into a *desert* place."—*Luke ix., 10.*

desert (vb.)—dē-zĕrt'.

Desgoffe—dā-gŏf'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

**deshabille**—děz-à-běl'; dēs-hà-bíl' (Wor.); děz'-  
 à-běl (Stor.).

See *déshabillé*, *dishabille*.

**déshabillé**—dā-zà-bē-yā'.

See *deshabille*, *dishabille*.

**desiccant**—dēs'-īk-ănt or dē-sīk'-ănt.

**desiccate**—dēs'-īk-ăt.

Rarely, dē-sīk'-ăt.

**desideratum**—dē-sīd-ēr-ā'-tŭm, *not* dē-sīd-ēr-ā'-  
 tŭm.

**design** (n.)—dē-zīn' or dē-sīn'.

**design** (vb.)—dē-zīn' or dē-sīn'.

**designable**—dēs'-īg-nà-bl; dē-sī'-nà-bl or dē-zī'-  
 nà-bl (C.).

**designate**—dēs'-īg-nāt or děz'-īg-nāt.

**designation**—dēs-īg-nā'-shŭn.

**designative**—dēs'-īg-nà-tīv or děz'-īg-nà-tīv.

**designator**—dēs'-īg-nā-tēr, *not* děz'-īg-nā-tēr.

**designatory**—dēs'-īg-nà-tō-rī.

**designedly**—dē-zī'-nĕd-lī or dē-sī'-nĕd-lī.

**designer**—dē-zī'-nēr or dē-sī'-nēr.

**desist**—dē-zīst' or dē-sīst'.

**Des Lys, Gaby**—gā-bē' dā-lēs'.

**Des Moines**—dē moin'.

**Desmoulins**—dā-mōō-lăn'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

**desolate**—dēs'-ō-lăt, *not* děz'-ō-lăt.

**desolation**—dēs-ō-lă'-shŭn, *not* děz-ō-lă'-shŭn.

**De Soto**—dē sō'-tō or dā sō'-tō.

**desperado**—dēs-pēr-ā'-dō.

Dēs-pēr-ā'-dō is often heard.

**despicable**—dēs'-pīk-à-bl, *not* dē-spīk'-à-bl.

**despumate**—dē-spū'-măt or dēs'-pū-măt.

**despumation**—dēs-pū-mā'-shŭn.

**desquamate**—dēs'-kwà-măt or dē-skwā'-măt.

**desquamation**—dēs-kwà-mā'-shŭn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

desquamative—dē-skwām'-à-tīv.

Dessalines—dā-sà-lēn'.

dessert—děz-zērt', *not* děz'-zērt.

See *desert* (wilderness), *desert* (merit).

destine—dēs'-tīn.

Destinn (Emily)—dēs'-tīn.

desuetude—dēs'-wē-tūd.

"Innocuous *Desuetude*."

desultory—dēs'-ül-tō-rī.

detail (n.)—dē-tāl' or dē'-tāl.

The second pronunciation is preferred by Worcester.

detail (vb.)—dē-tāl'.

Detaillé—dē-tā'-yŭ, *not* dā-tā'-yŭ.

Final syllable to be lightly pronounced.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

detestable—dē-těst'-à-bl.

Formerly dēt'-ēs-tà-bl, as in Spenser and Shakespeare.

detestation—dē-tēs-tā'-shŭn or dēt'-ēs-tā'-shŭn.

detonate—dēt'-ō-nāt or dē'-tō-nāt.

detonation—dēt'-ō-nā'-shŭn.

detour—dē-tōōr'.

See *détour*.

détour—dā-tōōr'.

See *detour*.

detritus—dē-trī'-tŭs.

de trop—dŭ trō'.

Dettingen (Battle of)—dēt'-īng-ĕn.

Deucalion—dū-kā'-lī-ŏn.

"*Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*."

See *Pyrrha*.

deus ex machina—dē'-ŭs ěks māk'-īn-à.

Deutsch—doich.

See *Beust, von*.

Deutschland—doich'-lānt.

See *Beust, von*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

deutzia—dūt'-sĭ-à or doit'-sĭ-à.

See *Beust, von*.

devastate—děv'-às-tāt or dē-vàs'-tāt.

devastation—děv-às-tā'-shŭn.

Deventer—dā'-vēn-tēr.

device—dē-vīs'.

devil—děv'-l, *not* děv'-ĭl.

See *evil*.

devilish—děv'-l-ĭsh, *not* děv'-lĭsh.

devise—dē-vīz'.

devisee—děv-ĭz-ē' or dē-vī-zē'.

devisor—dē-vī'-zōr or dē-vī'-zōr.

devoir—dē-vwār' or dē-vwôr' or děv'-wōr.

dew—dū, *not* dyū *nor* dōō.

dexterous—děks'-tēr-ŭs.

See *dextrous*.

dextrine—děks'-trĭn.

Also written *dextrin*, but pronounced as above.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

dextrous—děks'-trŭs.

See *dexterous*.

Dey—dā.

Dey (street in New York City)—dī.

Dhaulagiri—dow-lā-ġē'-rē.

Also written *Dhawalaghiri*, but pronounced  
dā-wā-lā-ġĭr'-ē.

diabetes—dī-à-bē'-tēz; coll., dī-à-bē'-tĭs.

diabetic—dī-à-bēt'-ĭk or dī-à-bē'-tĭk.

diabetical—dī-à-bēt'-ĭk-ăl or dī-à-bē'-tĭk-ăl.

diable—dyā'-bl.

diablerie—dī-ā'-blē-rĭ; Fr. pron., dyā-blē-rē'.

diabolic—dī-à-bōl'-ĭk.

diabolical—dī-à-bōl'-ĭk-ăl.

diabolism—dī-āb'-ō-lĭzm.

diachylon—dī-āk'-ĭl-ŏn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

diæresis—dī-ēr'-ē-sīs or dī-ē'-rē-sīs.

The second pronunciation is prevalent in Great Britain.

diagnose—dī-ǎg-nōs' or dī-ǎg-nōz'.

diagnosis—dī-ǎg-nō'-sīs.

diagnosticate—dī-ǎg-nōs'-tīk-āt.

diagnostician—dī-ǎg-nōs-tīsh'-ăn.

dialectal—dī-à-lĕk'-tăl, *not* dī'-à-lĕk-tăl.

diallage—dī'-ăl-āj or dī-ăl'-ā-jĕ.

Webster and Stormonth give the first pronunciation; Worcester, the Century Dictionary, and Smart the second.

dialogism—dī-ăl'-ō-jĭzm.

dialogist—dī-ăl'-ō-jĭst.

dialogize—dī-ăl'-ō-jĭz.

dialogue—dī'-à-lŏg, *not* dī'-à-lŏg.

diameter—dī-ām'-ē-tēr.

diamond—dī'-à-münd.

"The pronunciation, dī'-münd, usual in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is now archaic or dialectic."—*Web.*

Diana—dī-ăn'-à or dī-ā'-ná.

Diane de Poitiers—dē-ăn' dü pwā-tyā'.

diapason—dī-à-pā'-zŏn or dī-à-pā'-sŏn.

diaper—dī'-à-pēr.

diaphanous—dī-ǎf'-à-nūs.

diaphragm—dī'-à-frām.

See *diaphragmatic*

diaphragmatic—dī-à-frăg-măt'-ĭk.

See *diaphragm*.

diarrhea—dī-à-rĕ'-à.

Also written *diarrhæa*, but pronounced as above.

diastole—dī-ăs'-tō-lĕ.

See *systole*.

diathesis—dī-ăth'-ē-sīs, *not* dī-à-thĕ'-sīs.

diatom—dī'-à-tŏm, *not* dī-ăt'-ŏm.

diatribe—dī'-à-trib.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Diaz—dē'-ās or dē'-āth.

See *Chimborazo*, *Zamacois*.

dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene—dī-klō-rō-tēt-rā-hī-drōks-ī-bēn'-zēn.

This word is given as a sample of certain almost unpronounceable terms produced by the requirements of modern chemistry.

See *tetrabromohydroquinine*.

diclinous—dī'-klīn-ūs or dī-klī'-nūs.

dicotyledon—dī-kōt-īl-ē'-dūn.

See *monocotyledon*.

dicotyledonous—dī-kōt-īl-ē'-dūn-ūs or dī-kōt-īl-ēd'-ūn-ūs.

See *monocotyledonous*.

dicrotism—dī'-krō-tīzm or dīk'-rō-tīzm.

dictator—dīk-tā'-tēr.

See *abdomen*.

didactic—dīd-āk'-tīk or dī-dāk'-tīk.

Diderot—dēd-rō'.

didrachm (coin)—dī'-drām.

Dieppe—dē-ēp' or dyēp.

Dies Iræ—dī'-ēz ī'-rē.

Diespiter—dī-ēs'-pīt-ēr.

dietary—dī'-ēt-ā-rī.

dietist—dī'-ēt-īst.

Dieudonné—dyō-dōn-ā'.

For ō, see p. 25

difference—dīf'-ēr-ēns, *not* dīf'-rēns.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

different—dīf'-ēr-ēnt, *not* dīf'-rēnt.

differentiate—dīf-ēr-ēn'-shī-āt.

differentiation—dīf-ēr-ēn-shī-ā'-shūn.

diffuse (adj.)—dīf-fūs'.

diffuse (vb.)—dīf-fūz'.

diffusive—dīf-fū'-sīv, *not* dīf-fū'-zīv.

digest (n.)—dī'-jēst.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

digest (vb.)—dĭ-jĕst' or dī-jĕst'.

digestion—dĭ-jĕs'-chŭn, *not* dī-jĕs'-chŭn.

digitalis—dĭj-ĭ-tā'-lĭs, *not* dĭj-ĭ-tā'-lĭs.

digitigrade—dĭj'-ĭ-tĭ-ġrād, *not* dĭ-jĭt'-ĭ-ġrād.

digress—dĭ-ġrĕs' or dī-ġrĕs'.

digression—dĭ-ġrĕsh'-ŭn or dī-ġrĕsh'-ŭn.

Dijon—dē-zhôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

dilapidate—dĭl-ăp'-ĭ-dāt.

dilatation—dĭl-à-tā'-shŭn or dī-là-tā'-shŭn.

dilate—dĭl-āt' or dī-lāt'.

dilemma—dĭl-ĕm'-à or dī-lĕm'-à.

Worcester gives the first only.

dilettant—dĭl-ĕ-tànt' or dĭl'-ĕ-tànt.

dilettante—dĭl-ĕ-tăn'-tē; It. pron., dē-lĕt-tăn'-tā.

dilettanti—dĭl-ĕ-tăn'-tē; It. pron., dē-lĕt-tăn'-tē.

diligence (coach)—dĭl'-ĭ-jĕns; Fr. pron., dē-lē-zhāns'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Dilke—dĭlk.

dilogy—dĭl'-ō-jĭ.

The Century and Oxford English Dictionaries give dī-lō-jĭ as an alternative pronunciation.

dilute—dĭ-lūt' or dī-lūt'.

dilution—dĭ-lū'-shŭn or dī-lū'-shŭn.

diluvial—dĭ-lū'-vĭ-ăl.

diluvian—dĭ-lū'-vĭ-ăn.

diluvium—dĭ-lū'-vĭ-ŭm.

dimeter—dĭm'-ē-tēr.

dimissory—dĭm'-ĭ-sō-rĭ.

dimity—dĭm'-ĭ-tĭ.

dinarchy—dĭn'-ār-kĭ.

dinghy—dĭng'-ġĭ.

Also written *dingey*, *dingy*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Dinorah—dē-nō'-rā.

dinosaur—dī'-nō-sô.

dinotherium—dī-nō-thē'-rī-ŭm.

diocesan—dī-ôs'-ē-săn or dī'-ôs-ē-săn.

The first pronunciation is the preference of most orthoëpists.

diocese—dī'-ō-sēs or dī'-ō-sēs.

Diocletian—dī-ō-klē'-shăn.

Diodorus Siculus—dī-ō-dō'-rŭs sĭk'-ŭ-lŭs.

diocious—dī-ē'-shŭs.

Also written *diecious*, but pronounced as above.

Diomed—dī'-ō-mēd.

Diomede—dī'-ō-mēd; class., dī-ō-mē'-dē.

Diomedes—dī-ō-mē'-dēz.

Dion-Bouton, de—dē dē-ôn' bōō-tôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Dione—dī-ō'-nē.

Dionysia—dī-ō-nĭsh'-ĭ-à.

Dionysian—dī-ō-nĭsh'-ăn or dī-ō-nĭs'-ĭ-ăn.

"The *Dionysian* Period."

Dionysius—dī-ō-nĭsh'-ĭ-ŭs.

Dionysus—dī-ō-nĭ'-sŭs.

dioptric—dī-ōp'-trĭk.

diorama—dī-ō-rā'-mà, *not* dī-ō-rā'-mà *nor* dī-ō-răm'-à.

diphtheria—dĭf-thē'-rĭ-à.

The Century and Stormonth give dĭp-thē'-rĭ-à as an alternative pronunciation.

diphtheritic—dĭf-thē-rĭt'-ĭk.

diphthong—dĭf'-thŏng.

Worcester and Stormonth say dĭp'-thŏng. The Century gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

See *triphthong*.

diploë—dĭp'-lō-ē.

diploma—dĭp-lō'-mà, *not* dī-plō'-mà.

diplomacy—dĭp-lō'-mà-sĭ, *not* dī-plō'-mà-sĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

diplomat—dĭp'-lō-măt.

See *diplomate*.

diplomate—dĭp'-lō-măt.

See *diplomat*.

diplomatic—dĭp-lō-măt'-ĭk.

diplomatist—dĭp-lō'-mă-tĭst.

diptych—dĭp'-tĭk.

Dircæan—dĕr-sē'-ăn.

"The *Dircæan* Swan."

direct—dĭr-ĕkt', *not* dĭ-rĕkt'.

directly—dĭr-ĕkt'-lĭ, *not* dĭ-rĕkt'-lĭ.

Directoire—dē-rĕk-twār'.

dirigible—dĭr'-ĭj-ĭb-l, *not* dĭr-ĭj'-ĭb-l.

dis (prefix)—dĭs or dĭz; dĭs (C.).

"There is a diversity of opinion among orthoëpists as to whether the *z* or the sharp *s* sound should be employed in some of the words formed with the prefix *dis*— (Walker, etc., favoring *dĭz*; late orthoëpists, *dĭs*)."—*Web*.

disable—dĭs-ă'-bl or dĭz-ă'-bl.

The second is Worcester's pronunciation.

disarm—dĭs-ărm'; dĭz-ărm' (Wor.).

disaster—dĭz-ăs'-tĕr, *not* dĭs-ăs'-tĕr.

disauthorize—dĭs-ô'-thŏr-ĭz; dĭz-ô'-thŏr-ĭz (Wor.).

disband—dĭs-bănd'; dĭz-bănd' (Wor.).

disbark—dĭs-bărk'; dĭz-bărk' (Wor.).

disbelieve—dĭs-bē-lĕv'.

disburse—dĭs-bûrs'; dĭz-bûrs' (Wor.).

discard—dĭs-kărd'.

discern—dĭz-ĕrn', *not* dĭs-ĕrn'.

See *sacrifice* (vb.).

discernible—dĭz-ĕr'-nĭb-l.

See *indiscernible*.

discernment—dĭz-ĕrn'-mĕnt, *not* dĭs-ĕrn'-mĕnt.

discharge (n.)—dĭs-chărj'.

discharge (vb.)—dĭs-chărj'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

discipline—ďis'-ĭ-plĭn.

disclosure—ďis-klō'-zhūr.

Discobolos—ďis-kōb'-ō-lōs.

See *Discobolus*.

Discobolus—ďis-kōb'-ō-lūs.

See *Discobolos*.

Discordia—ďis-kōr'-ďi-ā.

discount (n.)—ďis'-kownt.

discount (vb.)—ďis'-kownt or ďis-kownt'.

"The accent [on the second syllable] is proper, but in the mercantile world the verb is very commonly made to bear the same accent as the noun."—*Smart*.

discourse (n.)—ďis-kōrs', *not* ďis'-kōrs.

discourse (vb.)—ďis-kōrs'.

discourteous—ďis-kūr'-tē-ūs or ďis-kōrt'-yūs.

See *courteous*.

discourtesy—ďis-kūr'-tē-sĭ.

discovery—ďis-kŭv'-ēr-ĭ, *not* ďis-kŭv'-rĭ.

discrepance—ďis-krĕp'-āns or ďis'-krē-pāns.

"The older accentuation in this and allied words is *dis'-cre-pance*, etc., and this is still often heard in *discrepance* and *discrepant*, and occasionally in *discrepancy*.—*Web*.

discrepancy—ďis-krĕp'-ān-sĭ.

See note under *discrepance*.

discrepant—ďis-krĕp'-ānt or ďis'-krē-pānt.

See note under *discrepance*.

discretion—ďis-krĕsh'-ŭn.

See *indiscretion*.

discursive—ďis-kūr'-sĭv.

disdain—ďis-dān'; ďiz-dān' (Wor.).

disease—ďiz-ēz', *not* ďis-ēz'.

disenfranchise—ďis-ĕn-frān'-chĭz or ďis-ĕn-frān'-chĭz.

See *enfranchise*.

disenfranchisement—ďis-ĕn-frān'-chĭz-mĕnt.

See *enfranchisement*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

disfranchise—dīs-frăn'-chīz or dīs-frăn'-chīz.

disfranchisement—dīs-frăn'-chīz-měnt.

disgorge—dīs-ġôrj'; dīz-ġôrj' (Wor.).

disgrace—dīs-ġrās'; dīz-ġrās' (Wor.).

disguise—dīs-ġīz'; dīz-ġīz' (Wor.).

disgust—dīs-ġüst'; dīz-ġüst' (Wor.).

dishabille—dīs-à-bēl' or dīs-à-bīl'.

See *deshabille*, *déshabillé*.

dishevel—dīsh-ěv'-l.

dishonest—dīs-ôn'-ěst.

Worcester is the only authority of prominence that pronounces this word dīz-ôn'-ěst.

dishonor—dīs-ôn'-ēr.

The note under *dishonest* applies to this word also.

dishumor—dīs-hū'-mēr; dīz-ū'-mēr (Wor.).

disintegrate—dīs-in'-tē-ġrāt; dīz-in'-tē-ġrāt (Wor.).

disinterested—dīs-in'-tēr-ěs-těd, *not* dīs-in-tēr-ěs'-těd.

Worcester pronounces the *first* syllable dīz.

See *interested*, *uninterested*.

disjoin—dīs-join'; dīz-join' (Wor.).

disjoint—dīs-joint'; dīz-joint' (Wor.).

disjunctive—dīs-jŭngk'-tīv; dīz-jŭngk'-tīv (Wor.).

dislike—dīs-lik'; dīz-lik' (Wor.).

dislodge—dīs-lŏj'; dīz-lŏj' (Wor.).

disloyal—dīs-loi'-ăl; dīz-loi'-ăl (Wor.).

dismantle—dīs-măn'-tl; dīz-măn'-tl (Wor.).

dismast—dīs-măst'; dīz-măst' (Wor.).

dismay (n. and vb.)—dīs-mā'; dīz-mā' (Wor.).

dismember—dīs-měm'-bēr; dīz-měm'-bēr (Wor.).

dismiss—dīs-mīs'; dīz-mīs' (Wor.).

dismount—dīs-mownt'; dīz-mownt' (Wor.).

disoblige—dīs-ō-blij'.

disorder—dīs-ôr'-dēr; dīz-ôr'-dēr (Wor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

disorganize — dīs - ôr' - ġăn - ĭz; dĭz - ôr' - ġăn - ĭz  
(Wor.).

disown — dīs - ōn'; dĭz - ōn' (Wor.).

disperse — dīs - pērs'.

dispersion — dīs - pēr' - shŭn.

dispossess — dīs - pōz - ěs'.

dispossession — dīs - pōz - ěsh' - ũn.

disputable — dīs' - pŭ - tā - bl or dīs - pŭ' - tā - bl.

See *indisputable*.

disputant — dīs' - pŭ - tānt, *not* dīs - pŭ' - tānt.

See *acclimate*.

disputative — dīs - pŭ' - tā - tĭv.

disqualify — dīs - kwŏl' - ĭf - ĭ.

Disraeli — dĭz - rā' - ĭ.

"Formerly also dĭz - rē' - ĭ or dĭz - rā - ē' - ĭ." — *Web*.

disrelish — dīs - rēl' - ĭsh; dĭz - rēl' - ĭsh (Wor.).

disreputable — dīs - rēp' - ũ - tā - bl.

See *reputable*.

disrobe — dīs - rōb'; dĭz - rōb' (Wor.).

disruption — dīs - rūp' - shŭn; dĭz - rūp' - shŭn (Wor.).

dissemble — dīs - sēm' - bl, *not* dĭz - zēm' - bl.

dissent (n.) — dīs - sēnt'.

dissent (vb.) — dīs - sēnt'.

dissidence — dīs' - sĭd - ěns.

dissociate — dīs - sō' - shĭ - āt.

dissociation — dīs - sō - shĭ - ā' - shŭn or dīs - sō - sĭ - ā' - shŭn.

dissoluble — dīs' - sō - lŭ - bl or dīs - sŏl' - ũ - bl.

See *indissoluble*.

dissolute — dīs' - sō - lŭt, *not* dīs' - sō - lŏot.

dissolve — dĭz - ōlv', *not* dīs - ōlv'.

dissyllabic — dīs - sĭl - āb' - ĭk.

See *trisyllabic*.

dissyllable — dīs - sĭl' - ā - bl or dīs' - sĭl - ā - bl.

See *trisyllable*.

distich — dīs' - tĭk, *not* dīs' - tĭch.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

distillate—dīs-tīl'-āt or dīs'-tīl-āt.

distingué—dēs-tāN-gā'.

The feminine—*distinguée*—is pronounced as above.

For āN, see p. 26.

distrain—dīs-trā'; Fr. pron., dēs-trā'.

distraite—dīs-trāt'; Fr. pron., dēs-trāt'.

distraught—dīs-trôt'.

district—dīs'-trīkt, *not* dē'-strīkt.

dithyramb—dīth'-ī-rāmb or dīth'-ī-rām.

diuresis—dī-ū-rē'-sīs.

diuretic—dī-ū-rēt'-īk.

diva—dē'-vā.

divagation—dī-vā-gā'-shūn.

divalent—dī-vā'-lēnt or dīv'-à-lēnt.

divan—dīv-ān'.

This word is commonly pronounced dī'-vān, when meaning either a large, low couch, or a coffee and smoking saloon.

divaricate—dī-vār'-īk-āt.

dive (low resort)—dīv.

diverge—dīv-ērj', *not* dī-vērj'.

divergence—dīv-ēr'-jēns.

divers—dī'-vērs.

"*Divers of Antonio's Creditors.*"—*Shakespeare.*

See *diverse*.

diverse—dīv-ērs' or dī'-vērs.

See *divers*.

diversely—dīv-ērs'-lī or dī'-vērs-lī.

diversion—dīv-ēr'-shūn, *not* dīv-ēr'-zhūn.

divert—dīv-ērt', *not* dī-vērt'.

divertissement—dē-vēr-tēs-māN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Dives—dī'-vēz, *not* dīvz.

divest—dīv-ēst', *not* dī-vēst'.

Divina Commedia—dē-vē'-nā kōm-mā'-dyā.

divisive—dīv-ī'-sīv.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



divorce—dīv-ōrs', *not* dī'-vōrs.

divorcée—dē-vōr-sā'.

The masculine form—*divorcé*—is pronounced as above.

divulge—dīv-ŭlj'.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives dī-vŭlj' as an alternative pronunciation.

Dmitriev—dmē'-trē-yěf.

Dnieper—nē'-pēr; Russian pron., dnyěp'-r.

Dniester—nēs'-tēr; Russian pron., dnyěst'-r.

Dobell (Sydney)—dō-běl'.

docent—dō'-sěnt; Ger. pron., dōt-sěnt'.

See *privat-docent*.

docible—dōs'-ĭb-l.

docile—dōs'-ĭl or dō'-sĭl.

In Great Britain, commonly pronounced dō'-sĭl.

See *indocile*.

doctrinaire—dōk-trĭn-âr'.

Dodonæus—dō-dō-nē'-ŭs.

does—dŭz.

"By some erroneously pronounced dōōz."

*Wor.*

dog—dōg̃.

Many persons, in their effort to avoid the ô sound in this word, fall into the error of pronouncing it dōg̃. The correct sound is midway between ô and ă.

See *accost*.

doge—dōj.

dogged (adj.)—dōg̃'-ĕd or dōg̃'-ĭd.

See *accost*, *dog*.

dogged (part.)—dōg̃d.

See *dog*, *learned*.

doggerel—dōg̃'-ĕr-ĕl.

See *accost*, *dog*.

dogma—dōg̃'-mă, *not* dōg̃'-mă *nor* dōg̃'-mă.

See *accost*.

Dolbear—dōl'-bēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

dolce—dōl'-chā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Dolce (Carlo)—dōl'-chā.

Also written *Dolci*, but pronounced dōl'-chē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

dolce far niente—dōl'-chā fār nyěn'-tā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

doldrums—dōl'-drūmz; dōl'-drūmz (Stor.).

Dolgorouki—dāl-gā-rōō'-kē.

Also written *Dolgorukova*, but pronounced dāl-gā-rōō-kā'-vō.

Döllinger (Dr.)—dōl'-īng-ēr.

For ō, see p. 25.

dolman—dōl'-mān.

See *dolmen*.

dolmen—dōl'-mēn.

See *dolman*.

Dolomites—dōl'-ō-mīts.

dolor—dō'-lē.

Also written *dolour*, but pronounced as above.

"The Seven *Dolors* of Mary."

Dolores—dō-lō'-rēs.

dolorific—dōl-ōr-īf'-īk.

doloroso—dō-lō-rō'-sō.

dolorous—dōl'-ēr-ūs.

Dom (cathedral)—dōm.

Dom (title)—dōm; Port. pron., dōm.

"*Dom* Pedro."

domain—dō-mān', not dō'-mān.

Domenichino—dō-mā-nē-kē'-nō.

Domesday—dōmz'-dā or dōōmz'-dā.

"The *Domesday* Book."

Domett (Alfred)—dōm'-ēt, not dō-mēt'.

domical—dō'-mīk-āl or dōm'-īk-āl.

domicile—dōm'-īs-īl.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives dōm'-īs-īl as an alternative form.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Domingue—dō-măn'-gũ.

For ăN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Dominica—dôm-în-ē'-kà.

Dominical—dō-măn'-ik-ăl.

"The *Dominical* Letter."

Dominican—dō-măn'-ik-ăn.

"The *Dominican* Republic."

dominie—dôm'-în-ē or dō'-măn-ē.

"The second is common in the United States, probably through the influence of the Dutch pronunciation."—*Web*.

Domitian—dō-mish'-i-ăn or dō-mish'-ăn.

Dom Pedro de Alcántara—dôm pã'-drō dā ăl-kăn'-tã-rã.

Domremy-la-Pucelle—dôn-rě-mě' là pũ-sěl'.

For û, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Don (river)—dôn.

Don (title)—dôn; Sp. pron., dôn.

"*Don* Carlos."

Dona (title)—dō'-nà.

See *Donna* (title).

Doña (title)—dō'-nyã.

"*Doña* Sol."

See *cañon*.

Donalbain—dôn'-ăl-băn.

donate—dō'-năt or dō-năt'.

Donati—dō-nă'-tē.

"*Donati's* Comet."

donative—dôn'-à-tív.

Haldeman prefers dō'-nà-tív.

Doncaster—dôngk'-às-tēr.

See *Alnwick*.

Don César de Bazan—dôn sã-zăr' dũ bà-zăn'.

For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Don Cleofas—dôn klē'-ō-fãs.

Donegal—dôn-ē-gôl' or dôn'-ē-gôl.

Don Giovanni—dôn jō-văn'-nē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Donizetti—dō-nēd-zēt'-tē.

See *Abruzzi*.

donjon—dŭn'-jŭn or dŏn'-jŏn.

Don José—dŏn jō'-zā; Sp. pron., dŏn hō-zā'.

See *Jorullo*.

Don Juan—dŏn jū'-ăn; Sp. pron., dŏn hwān'.

In Spanish, *j* before a vowel is pronounced like a strong guttural *h*.

donkey—dŏng'-kĭ.

The Century Dictionary prefers dŭng'-kĭ, an obsolescent pronunciation.

Donna (title)—dŏn'-à; It. pron., dŏn'-nā.

See *Dona* (title).

Donne (John)—dŏn or dŭn.

Don Pasquale—dŏn pās-kwā'-lā.

Don Quixote—dŏn kwiks'-ōt; Sp. pron., dŏn kē-hō'-tā.

In Spanish, *x* before a vowel is pronounced like a strongly aspirated *h*, approximating the German *κ*.

See p. 28.

D'ooge—dō'-gĕ.

door—dŏr.

"The *o* sound (*ō*) in this position (*i.e.*, before *r* in accented syllables) has been largely replaced in the cultivated speech of the South of England (especially in London) by the sound of *ô* (*ôrb*), so that *mourning* is pronounced like *morning*, *pork* rimes with *fork*, *court* with *tort*, etc. The ordinary modern English 'long' *o* (*ō*) is still retained even in this position, however, in the North of England, and, as a rule, in America."—*Web*.

dopey—dō'-pĭ.

Also written *dopy*, but pronounced as above.

Dordogne—dŏr-dŏn'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Doré, Gustave—gŭs-tāv' dō-rā'.

For ŭ, see p. 26

Doria—dō'-rē-à.

Doria, Andrea—ăn-drā'-à dŏr'-ē-à.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Dorian—dō'-rĭ-ăn.

Doric—dör'-ĭk, *not* dō'-rĭk.

Doricize—dör'-ĭs-ĭz.

Doris—dō'-rĭs.

dormant (heraldry)—dôr'-mănt.

dormitory—dôr'-mĭt-ō-rĭ.

Dorothea—dör-ō-thē'-ă.

Dorritt (Little)—dör'-ĭt.

D'Orsay, Quai—kă dôr-să'.

D'Orsay (Count)—dôr-să'.

dos-ă-dos—dō-ză-dō'.

dost—dŭst.

"Sometimes pronounced dōst."—*Wor.*

dot (dowry)—dôt; Fr. pron., dôt.

*T* final, in French words, is *generally* silent.

dotage—dō'-tăj, *not* dôt'-ăj.

dotard—dō'-tărd, *not* dôt'-ărd.

doth—dŭth, *not* dōth.

Dotheboys' Hall—dōō'-thē-boiz hōl.

"Nicholas Nickleby."

douane—dōō-ăn' or dwăn.

douanier—dwà-nyā'.

Douai—dōō-ă'.

See *Douay*.

Douay—dōō-ă'.

"The *Douay* Bible."

See *Douai*.

double-entendre—dōō'-bl ăn-tăn'-drŭ.

For ăn, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*, *double-entente*.

double-entente—dōō'-bl ăn-tănt'.

The phrase—*double-entendre*—is of English coinage, and is rendered in French by *double-entente*.

For ăn, see p. 26.

See *double-entendre*.

doubloon (coin)—dŭb-lōōn'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

douce—dōōs.

"And this is a *douce*, honest man."—*Scott*.

douceur—dōō-sûr'; Fr. pron., dōō-sör'.

For ō, see p. 25.

douche—dōōsh.

doughty—dow'-tĭ.

Douma—dōō'-mà.

See *Duma*, another spelling.

dour—dōōr.

Dovrefjeld—döv-rě-fyäl'.

Dow (Gerard)—dow.

Also written *Dou*, *Douw*, but pronounced as above.

doyen—dwà-yăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Drachenfels—dră'-kĕn-fĕls.

For k, see p. 28.

drachm—drăm.

drachma—drăk'-mà.

Draco—dră'-kō.

Draconian—dră-kō'-nĭ-ăn.

draconic—dră-kōn'-ĭk.

draft—drăft, *not* drăft.

See *ask*.

dragée—drà-zhā'.

dragoman—drăġ'-ō-măn.

dragonnades—drăġ-ōn-ădz'; Fr. pron., dră-gôn-năd'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

dragoon—dră-gōōn'.

drama—dră'-mà.

Worcester says dră'-mà or drăm'-à.

dramatis personæ—drăm'-à-tĭs pĕr-sō'-nĕ, *not* dră-mă'-tĭs pĕr-sō'-nĕ.

dramatist—drăm'-à-tĭst.

draught—drăft, *not* drăft.

See *ask*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

draughts (checkers)—dräfts, *not* dräfts.

See *ask*.

Drawcansir—drô'-kăn-sēr.

drawer—drô'-ēr, *not* drôr.

drawers—drô'-ērz, *not* drôrz.

A word of *two* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Dreibund—drī'-böönt.

Dreyfus—drā-fūs'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Drogheda—drö'-hē-dà.

The *h* is strongly aspirated in this word.

drollery—dröl'-ēr-ĭ.

dromedary—drŭm'-ē-dā-rĭ or dröm'-ē-dā-rĭ.

"The leading dictionaries all prefer the pronunciation *drŭm'*-, but *dröm'*- is now much used, both in England and America."—*Web*.

Dromio—drō'-mĭ-ō.

"Comedy of Errors."

droschke—drōsh'-kē.

droshky—drōsh'-kĭ.

drosky—drōs'-kĭ.

dross—drōs, *not* drōs *nor* drōs.

See *accost*.

Drouet d'Erlon—drōō-ě' dĕr-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

drought—drowt.

drouth—drowth.

Drouyn de Lhuys—drōō-ăn' dŭ lŭ-ēs'.

For ū, ăn, see p. 26.

drown—drown.

drowned—drownd.

drowning—drown'-ĭng.

Druid—drōō'-ĭd.

Druses—drōō'-zĕz.

dryad—drī'-ăd.

dryades—drī'-ă-dĕz.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

dryas—drī'-ās.

Dryburgh—drī'-būr-ō.

"Dryburgh Abbey."

Drysdale—drīz'-dāl.

dual—dū'-āl, *not* dōō'-āl.

See *duel*.

Du Barry—dū bà-rē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

dubiety—dū-bī'-ē-tī.

dubious—dū'-bī-ūs.

Dubois—dū-bwā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Du Boisgobey—dū bwā-ḡō-bā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Du Bois-Reymond—dū-bwā' rā-môn'.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Dubuque—dōō-būk'.

ducat—dūk'-āt, *not* dū'-kāt.

Du Chaillu—dū shà-yū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Duchesne—dū-shēn'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Duclos—dū-klō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Ducos—dū-kō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Ducrot—dū-krō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

ductile—dūk'-tīl, *not* dūk'-tēl.

Dudevant (Mme.)—dūd-vāN'.

For ū, āN, see p. 26.

due—dū, *not* dōō.

duel—dū'-ēl, *not* dōō'-ēl.

See *dual*.

duello—dōō-ēl'-ō.

dueña—dwā'-nyā.

See *cañon*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



duenna—dū-ĕn'-à.

duet—dū-ĕt'.

Du Guesclin—dū gā-klăN'.

For ū, ăN, see p. 26.

duke—dūk, *not* dōōk *nor* dyūk.

dulcamara—dŭl-kā-mā'-rà.

Dulcamara (Dr.)—dōōl-kā-mā'-rà.

"L'Elisir d'Amore."

dulciana—dŭl-sĭ-ăn'-à.

dulcimer—dŭl'-sĭm-ēr.

dulcinea—dŭl-sĭn'-ē-à or dŭl-sĭn-ē'-à.

Dulcinea del Toboso—dŭl-sĭn'-ē-à dĕl tō-bō'-sō;

Sp. pron., dōōl-thē-nā'-ă dĕl tō-bō'-sō.

See *Cáceres*.

Dulwich—dŭl'-ĭj or dŭl'-ĭch.

See *Alnwick*.

duly—dū'-lĭ, *not* dōō'-lĭ.

Duma—dōō'-mā.

See *Douma*, another spelling.

Du Maurier—dū mō-ryā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Dumas—dū-mā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Dumfries—dŭm-frēs'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Dumouriez—dū-mōō-ryā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Duncan—dŭng'-kăn, *not* dŭn'-kăn.

Dundee—dŭn-dē'.

Dunsinane—dŭn-sĭn-ăn' or dŭn-sĭn'-ăn.

To conform with the meter, Shakespeare uses the second pronunciation in the following lines from *Macbeth*:

"——until

Great Birnam wood to high *Dunsi'-nane* hill  
Shall come against him."

See *Andronicus*, *Lupercal*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

duodenum—dū-ō-dē'-nūm.

Duomo—dwō'-mō; It. pron., dwô'-mō.

Duplessis—dū plě-sē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Dupont (Admiral)—dū-pönt'.

Dupré, Jules—zhūl dū-prā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Dupuy—dū-pwē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Dupuytren—dū-pwē-trăn'.

For ū, ăn, see p. 26.

Duquesne—dū-kān'.

For ū, see p. 26.

dura mater—dū'-rà mā'-tēr.

See *pia mater*.

Durbar—dûr'-bār.

Dürer, Albrecht—äl'-brëkt dū'-rër.

For ū, k, see pp. 26, 28.

duress—dū'-rës or dū-rës'.

Duroc—dū-rök'.

For ū, see p. 26.

durst—dûrst.

Duse—dōō'-zā.

Düsseldorf—dūs'-ël-dôrf.

For ū, see p. 26.

duteous—dū'-tē-ūs.

duty—dū'-tī, not dōō'-tī *nor* dyū'-tī.

duumvir—dū-ūm'-vēr.

See *triumvir*.

duumvirate—dū-ūm'-vīr-āt.

See *triumvirate*.

duumviri—dū-ūm'-vīr-ī.

See *triumviri*.

Duval, Armand—ār-mān' dū-vāl'.

For ū, ăn, see p. 26.

Duyckinck—dī'-kīngk.

Dvořák, Anton—ăn'-tōn dvōr'-zhāk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

dwarf—dwôrf.

Dwina—dwē'-nâ.

Also written *Dvina*, but pronounced dvē'-nâ.

dyad—dī'-ăd.

Dyak—dī'-ăk.

Dyaus-pitri—dyows-pē'-trī.

dynamic—dī-năm'-ĭk or dĭn-ăm'-ĭk.

dynamics—dī-năm'-ĭks or dĭn-ăm'-ĭks.

dynamite—dī'-nâ-mīt or dĭn'-â-mīt.

dynamo—dī'-nâ-mō.

dynasty—dī'-năs-tĭ or dĭn'-ăs-tĭ.

Dysart—dī'-zărt.

dysentery—dĭs'-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ.

dyspepsia—dĭs-pĕp'-sĭ-â or dĭs-pĕp'-shâ.

dyspepsy—dĭs-pĕp'-sĭ.

dyspnœa—dĭsp-nĕ'-â.

Also written *dyspnea*, but pronounced as above.

dysuria—dĭs-ŭ'-rĭ-â.

dysury—dĭs'-ŭ-rĭ.

## E

Eames (Emma)—āmz, *not* ĕmz.

eastward—ĕst'-wĕrd.

eau de cologne—ō dĕ kō-lōn'.

eau de vie—ō-dĕ-vĕ'.

Eaux, Les—lâ zō'.

Eaux Vives—ō vĕv'.

Ebal—ĕ'-băl.

"*Ebal* and Gerizim."

Ebers, Georg—gā-ōrg' ā'-bĕrs.

For G, see p. 28.

Ebionite—ĕ'-bĭ-ō-nīt.

Eblis—ĕb'-lĭs.

Eboracum—ĕ-bōr'-â-kŭm or ĕb-ō-râ'-kŭm.

See *Novum Eboracum*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ebro—ē'-brō; Sp. pron., ā'-brō.

ebullience—ē-bŭl'-yěns.

ebullition—ēb-ŭl'-ish'-ŭn.

eburin—ēb'-ū-rĭn.

Also written *eburine*, but pronounced as above.

eburnation—ē-bŭr-nā'-shŭn or ēb-ŭr-nā'-shŭn.

eburnine—ē-bŭr'-nĭn or ēb'-ŭr-nĭn.

écarté—ā-kār-tā'.

Ecbatana—ēk-băt'-ā-nā.

ecce homo—ēk'-sē hō'-mō.

Ecclefechan—ēk-l-fēk'-ān.

echelon—ēsh'-ē-lōn; Fr. pron., āsh-lōn'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

echinoderm—ē-kī'-nō-dĕrm.

Echo—ēk'-ō or ē'-kō.

Eckmühl (Battle of)—ēk'-mül.

For ū, see p. 26.

éclair—ā-klār'.

éclaircissement—ā-klār-sēs'-mān.

For āN, see p. 26.

éclat—ā-klā'.

eclectic—ēk-lĕk'-tĭk.

eclecticism—ēk-lĕk'-tĭs-ĭzm.

eclogue—ēk'-lōġ.

École des Beaux Arts—ā-kōl' dā bōz-ār'.

École Polytechnique—ā-kōl' pōl-ē-tĕk-nĕk'.

economic—ē-kō-nōm'-ĭk or ēk-ō-nōm'-ĭk.

Webster and the Century prefer ē-kō-nōm'-ĭk;  
Worcester prefers ēk-ō-nōm'-ĭk; while the Standard  
and Stormonth give ēk-ō-nōm'-ĭk only.

economical—ē-kō-nōm'-ĭk-āl or ēk-ō-nōm'-ĭk-āl.

economics—ē-kō-nōm'-ĭks or ēk-ō-nōm'-ĭks.

economist—ē-kōn'-ō-mĭst.

economize—ē-kōn'-ō-mĭz.

écru—ā'-krōō or ēk'-rōō; Fr. pron., ā-krū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

écu (coin)—ā-kū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Ecuador—ěk-wà-dôr'.

ecumenical—ěk-ū-měn'-ik-ăl.

eczema—ěk'-zē-mà.

"The pronunciation ěk-zē'-mà, though common, is contrary to the Latin accentuation."—*Web.*

Edam (cheese)—ē'-dām.

Edam—ā-dām'.

edelweiss—ā'-děl-vīs.

edema—ē-dē'-mà.

See *œdema*, the preferred spelling.

Eden—ē'-dn, *not* ē'-dĕn.

edible—ěd'-ĭb-l.

edict—ē'-dĭkt.

"Formerly also accented e-dikt', as in Shakespeare, who uses both."—*Web.*

edile—ē'-dĭl.

See *œdile*, another spelling.

Edinburgh—ěd'-n-bŭr-ō, *not* ěd'-ĭn-bŭrg.

édition de luxe—ā-dē-syôn' dē lŭks.

For ū, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

educate—ěd'-ū-cāt, *not* ěj'-ōō-kāt.

education—ěd-ū-kā'-shŭn, *not* ěj-ōō-kā'-shŭn.

e'en—ēn.

e'er—âr or ār.

eerie—ē'-rĭ.

See *eery*.

eery—ē'-rĭ.

See *eerie*.

efferent—ěf'-fēr-ĕnt, *not* ěf-fĕr'-ĕnt.

See *afferent*.

effigies—ěf'-ĭ-jĭz.

effigy—ěf'-ĭ-jĭ.

effort—ěf'-ōrt or ěf'-ĕrt.

"Formerly also ef-fort'."—*Web.*

effrontery—ěf-frŭn'-tĕr-ĭ; ěf-frŏnt'-ĕr-ĭ (Hal.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

effusive—ěf-fū'-siv, *not* ěf-fū'-ziv.

Égalité—ā-gā-lē-tā'.

"Philippe *Égalité*."

Egeria—ē-jē'-rĭ-ā.

Egeus—ē-jē'-ūs.

"Midsummer Night's Dream."

See *Ægeus*.

eggnog—ěg-nōg'.

egis—ē'-jĭs.

See *ægis*.

eglantine—ěg'-lăn-tĭn or ěg'-lăn-tĭn.

ego—ē'-gō or ěg'-ō.

"In the United States, the pronunciation ē'-gō, in accordance with the accepted rules for English pronunciation of Latin words, still prevails for this word and its derivatives, but, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, this pronunciation is now seldom heard in England."—*Web*.

egoism—ē'-gō-izm or ěg'-ō-izm.

See note under *ego*.

egoist—ē'-gō-ĭst or ěg'-ō-ĭst.

See note under *ego*.

egotism—ē'-gō-tĭzm or ěg'-ō-tĭzm.

See note under *ego*.

egotist—ē'-gō-tĭst or ěg'-ō-tĭst.

See note under *ego*.

egotistic—ē'-gō-tĭs'-tĭk or ěg'-ō-tĭs'-tĭk.

See note under *ego*.

egotize—ē'-gō-tĭz or ěg'-ō-tĭz.

egregious—ē-grē'-jūs or ē-grē'-jĭ-ūs.

egret—ē'-grēt or ěg'-rēt.

eh (interj.)—ā or ě.

Ehrenbreitstein—ā-rĕn-brĭt'-shtĭn.

Ehrenfels—ā'-rĕn-fĕls.

eider (duck)—ī'-dĕr.

Eiffel (Tower)—ěf-ěl', *not* ī'-fĕl.

Although this name is of German origin, M. Eiffel, the builder of the tower, is a French engineer, and

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

his countrymen pronounce the word as if spelled Effel, with the accent on the *final* syllable.

eighth—ätth.

Eikon Basilike—ī'-kōn bā-sīl'-īk-ē.

Eikonoclastes—ī-kōn-ō-klās'-tēz.

"Milton's *Eikonoclastes*."

Eildon (Hills)—ēl'-dūn.

Eileen—ā-lēn'.

Eisteddvod—ās-tēth'-vōd.

either—ē'-thēr or ī'-thēr (Web., C., Stor.);  
ē'-thēr (Stand., Wor.).

"The pronunciation ī'-thēr is both American and English, but is more prevalent in England (especially in London and the south) than in America. In the 17th century the word was pronounced approximately ā'-thēr, as shown by Ellis, and, according to the most reliable orthoëpists of the period, ī'-thēr seems to have been the preferred pronunciation, succeeding ā'-thēr in the 18th century. According to Walker, both ē'-thēr and ī'-thēr were in general cultivated use by 1791, since which time the orthoëpists have favored ē'-thēr as being more generally preferred by good speakers."—*Web*.

"*Either* and *neither* are so often pronounced ī'-ther and nī'-ther that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open *e*, rather than that of *i*, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes."—*Walker*.

"Between ēī'-ther and ēī'-ther there is little, in point of good usage, to choose; . . . but usage, as well as regularity, favors the sound of ē in these two words."—*Smart*.

"For the pronunciation ī'-ther and nī'-ther there is no authority, either of analogy or of the best speakers."—*R. G. White*.

The consensus of the above authorities is decidedly in favor of ē'-thēr; although ī'-thēr is the

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

pronunciation of a very respectable minority in the United States.

A Scotch professor, being asked which of the two pronunciations of this word he preferred, replied: "Ayther (ā'-thēr) will do."

eject (n.)—ē'-jěkt.

eject (vb.)—ē-jěkt'.

Elagabalus—ē-lā-ġāb'-ā-lūs.

See *Heliogabalus*.

élan—ā-lāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

eland—ē'-lānd.

The Standard Dictionary prefers ěl'-ānd.

elasticity—ē-lās-tīs'-īt-ĭ, *not* ē-lās-tīz'-īt-ĭ.

Elbe—ělb; Ger. pron., ěl'-bē.

Elbruz—ěl-brōōz'.

Elburz—ěl-bōōrz'.

El Caney—āl kā-nā'.

El Dorado—ěl dō-rā'-dō.

Elean (dialect)—ē'-lē-ān.

Eleanor—ěl'-ā-nôr or ěl'-ē-ā-nôr.

Eleanora d'Este—ā-lā-ō-nôr'-ā dēs'-tā.

Eleazar—ěl-ē-ā'-zār or ē-lē-ā'-zār.

"*Eleazar* and *Ithamar*."

Electra—ē-lěk'-trā.

electrician—ē-lěk-trīsh'-ān.

electricity—ē-lěk-trīs'-īt-ĭ or ěl-ěk-trīs'-īt-ĭ.

electrize—ē-lěk'-trīz.

electrolier—ē-lěk-trō-lēr'.

electrolysis—ē-lěk-trōl'-īs-īs.

electrolyze—ē-lěk'-trō-līz.

electron—ē-lěk'-trōn.

electrotypy—ē-lěk'-trō-tī-pĭ; ē-lěk-trōt'-ĭp-ĭ  
(Wor.).

eleemosynary—ěl-ē-mōs'-ĭn-ā-rĭ or ěl-ē-ē-mōs'-  
ĭn-ā-rĭ.

Stormonth says ěl-ē-mōz'-ĭn-ēr-ĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



elegiac—ěl-ē'-jǐ-āk or ěl-ē-jǐ'-āk.

This is the pronunciation given by Webster, the Century, and the Standard.

The Oxford English Dictionary, Stormonth, and Worcester say ěl-ē-jǐ'-āk.

elegiacal—ěl-ē-jǐ'-à-kāl.

elegiast—ěl-ē'-jǐ-äst.

elegist—ěl'-ē-jǐst.

elegize—ěl'-ē-jǐz.

elephantiasis—ěl-ē-fǎn-tǐ'-à-sǐs, *not* ěl-ē-fǎn-tǐ-ā'-sǐs.

elephantine—ěl-ē-fǎn'-tǐn or ěl-ē-fǎn'-tǐn, *not* ěl-ē-fǎn'-tēn.

elephantoid—ěl-ē-fǎn'-toid.

Eleusinian—ěl-ū-sǐn'-ǐ-ǎn.

"The *Eleusinian* Mysteries."

Eleusis—ē-lū'-sǐs; Modern Greek, ěl-ěf'-sǐs.

élève—ā-lěv'.

eleven—ē-lěv'-n, *not* lěv'-n.

Elgin (Marbles)—ěl'-gǐn, *not* ěl'-jǐn.

Elgin (Canada)—ěl'-gǐn.

Elgin (Illinois)—ěl'-jǐn.

Elgin (Scotland)—ěl'-gǐn.

Eli—ē'-lī.

"The Sons of *Eli*."

Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani!—ā'-lē, ā'-lē, lā'-mā  
sā-bāk-thā-nē'.

For κ, see p. 28.

Elia—ē'-lī-ā.

"Lamb intended the name, which was that of an Italian acquaintance, to be pronounced el'-lia, but this pronunciation has apparently never been used to any extent."—*Web*.

"The Essays of *Elia*."

Eliau—ē'-lī-ǎn.

"*Eliau* Doctrines."

Elias—ē-lī'-ās.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

elicit—ē-līs'-īt.

To be distinguished from *illicit*, which see.

eligible—ěl'-ī-jīb-l.

Elihu—ē-lī'-hū or ěl'-ī-hū.

Elijah—ē-lī'-jā.

See *Elisha*.

Elinor—ěl'-īn-ôr.

Eliphalet—ē-līf'-à-lět.

Elisha—ē-lī'-shà.

See *Elijah*.

Elisir d'Amore, L'—lā lē-zēr' dā-mō'-rā.

elisor—ěl'-īz-ēr or ē-lī'-zēr.

élite—ā-lēt'.

elixir—ē-līk'-sēr, *not* ěl'-īk-sēr.

Elizabethan—ē-līz-à-bē'-thăn or ē-līz'-à-běth-  
ăn.

Elizur—ē-lī'-zēr.

Ellen—ěl'-ěn, *not* ěl'-ŭn.

ellipse—ěl'-īps'.

Ellora—ěl-ō'-rà.

"The Cave-Temples of *Ellora*."

elm—ělm, *not* ěl'-ŭm.

See *chasm*, *prism*.

Elnathan—ěl-nā'-thăn.

elocution—ěl-ō-kū'-shŭn.

éloge—ā-lōzh'.

Elohim—ěl-ō'-hīm or ěl-ō'-hēm.

The Century and Standard Dictionaries say ěl'-  
ō-hīm.

Elohist—ē-lō'-hīst.

elongate—ē-lōng'-gāt or ē'-lōng-gāt, *not* ē-lōn'-  
gāt.

The Century Dictionary says ē-lōng'-gāt.

elongation—ē-lōng-gā'-shŭn, *not* ē-lōn-gā'-shŭn.

eloquence—ěl'-ō-kwěns.

Elsass-Lothringen—ěl-zās' lōt'-rīng-ěn.

See *Alsace-Lorraine*, *Luther*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Elsinore—ěl-sĭn-ōr', *not* ěl'-sĭn-ōr.

"But what is your affair in *Elsinore*?"

*Shakespeare.*

Elssler (Fanny)—ěls'-lēr, *not* ěs'-lēr.

elusive—ē-lū'-sĭv; ē-lū'-zĭv (Stor.).

See *illusive*.

elusory—ē-lū'-sō-rĭ.

Élysée, L'—lā-lē-zā'.

Elysian—ē-lĭzh'-ăn or ē-lĭz'-ĭ-ăn, *not* ē-lē'-zhăn.

Stormonth says ē-lĭzh'-ĭ-ăn.

"The *Elysian* Fields."

Elysium—ē-lĭzh'-ĭ-ŭm or ē-lĭz'-ĭ-ŭm.

elytrin—ěl'-ĭ-trĭn.

Elzevir—ěl'-zē-vēr or ěl'-zē-vēr.

emaciate—ē-mā'-shĭ-āt.

embalm—ěm-bām'.

ambassador—ěm-bās'-à-děr.

See *ambassador*, the preferred spelling.

emblazon—ěm-blā'-zŭn.

emblematiser—ěm-blēm'-à-tĭst.

emblematize—ěm-blēm'-à-tĭz.

embonpoint—ăn-bôn-pwăn'.

For ăn, ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

emboss—ěm-bôs'.

See *accost*.

embouchure—ăn-bōō-shŭr'.

For ŭ, ăn, see p. 26.

embrasure—ěm-brā'-zhŭr.

Stormonth says ěm-brā'-zhōor.

embryo—ěm'-brĭ-ō.

embryonal—ěm'-brĭ-ō-năl.

emeer—ē-mēr'.

See *emir*.

emendation—ē-měn-dā'-shŭn or ěm-ěn-dā'-shŭn.

emeritus—ē-měr'-ĭt-ŭs.

emersion—ē-měr'-shŭn.

See *immersion*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

émeute—ā-mût'; Fr. pron., ā-möt'.

For ō, see p. 25.

emigrant—ěm'-ĭ-ġrănt.

See *immigrant*.

emigrate—ěm'-ĭ-ġrāt.

See *immigrate*.

emigration—ěm'-ĭ-ġrā'-shŭn.

See *immigration*.

émigré—ā-mē-ġrā'.

Émil—ā-mēl'.

Émile—ā-mēl'.

"Rousseau's *Émile*."

Emilia—ē-mīl'-ĭ-ā.

Éminence Grise, L'—lā-mē-nāns' ġrēz.

For ān, see p. 27.

Éminence Rouge, L'—lā-mē-nāns' rōōzh.

For ān, see p. 27.

eminent—ěm'-ĭn-ěnt.

See *imminent*.

emir—ē-mēr' or ē'-mēr.

See *emeer*.

Emma—ěm'-mā, *not* ěm'-mēr.

Emmanuel—ěm-măn'-ū-ěl.

See *Immanuel*.

Emmaus—ěm-ā'-ūs or ěm'-ā-ūs.

Emmeline—ěm'-ē-līn.

Also written *Emeline*, but pronounced as above.

emmenagogue—ěm-ěn'-ā-ġōġ or ěm-ē'-nā-ġōġ.

emolliate—ē-mōl'-ĭ-āt.

emollient—ē-mōl'-yěnt or ē-mōl'-ĭ-ěnt.

emphasis—ěm'-fā-sīs.

empiric (n.)—ěm-pĭr'-ĭk, formerly also ěm'-pĭr-ĭk.

empiric (adj.)—ěm-pĭr'-ĭk.

empiricism—ěm-pĭr'-ĭs-ĭzm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

employé—ěm-ploi-ā'; Fr. pron., āN-plwā-yā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *employee*.

employee—ěm-ploi-ē'.

See *employé*.

employée—āN-plwā-yā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

empress—ěm'-prēs, *not* ěm'-prūs.

See *damage*.

empressement—āN-prēs-māN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

empyema—ěm-pĩ-ē'-mā.

empyreal—ěm-pĩr'-ē-āl or ěm-pĩr-ē'-āl.

empyrean—ěm-pĩr-ē'-ān.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester give ěm-pĩr'-ē-ān as an alternative form.

empyreuma—ěm-pĩ-rōō'-mā.

empyreumatic—ěm-pĩ-rōō-māt'-ík.

Ems—ěms, *not* ěmz.

In German, *s* final is sharp, as in *this*.

emu—ē'-mū.

Also written *emeu*, but pronounced as above.

emulsion—ē-mül'-shŭn.

emulsive—ē-mül'-sív.

enallage—ěn-āl'-à-jē.

enate—ē'-nāt or ē-nāt'.

enceinte—ān-sānt'; Fr. pron., āN-sānt'.

For āN, ān, see p. 26.

Enceladus—ěn-sěl'-à-dŭs.

encephalic—ěn-sē-fāl'-ík, *not* ěn-sěl'-à-lík.

encephalon—ěn-sěf'-à-lŏn.

enchant—ěn-chānt', *not* ěn-chānt'.

See *ask*.

enchiridion—ěn-kĩ-ríd'-ĩ-ŏn or ěn-kĩr-íd'-ĩ-ŏn.

Encke—ěng'-kē.

"*Encke's Comet*."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

enclasp—*ěn-klásp'*, *not* *ěn-klăsp'*.

See *ask*.

encomium—*ěn-kō'-mĭ-ŭm*.

encore—*äng-kōr'*; Fr. pron., *än-kōr'*.

For *än*, see p. 26.

encrinite—*ěn'-krĭn-ĭt*.

encyclic—*ěn-sĭk'-lĭk* or *ěn-sĭ'-klĭk*.

encyclical—*ěn-sĭk'-lĭk-ăl* or *ěn-sĭ'-klĭk-ăl*.

encyclopedia—*ěn-sĭ-klō-pē'-dĭ-ä*.

Also written *encyclopædia*, but pronounced as above.

encyclopedic—*ěn-sĭ-klō-pē'-dĭk* or *ěn-sĭ-klō-pēd'-ĭk*.

Also written *encyclopædic*, but pronounced as above.

Encyclopédie, L'—*län-sē-klō-pā-dē'*.

For *än*, see p. 26.

encyclopedism—*ěn-sĭ-klō-pē'-dĭzm*.

Also written *encyclopædism*, but pronounced as above.

encyclopedist—*ěn-sĭ-klō-pē'-dĭst*.

Also written *encyclopædist*, but pronounced as above.

endive—*ěn'-dĭv* or *ěn'-dĭv*.

endocarditis—*ěn-dō-kār-dĭ'-tĭs*.

See *itis* (termination).

endogamy—*ěn-dōg'-ä-mĭ*.

See *exogamy*.

endogen—*ěn'-dō-jĕn*.

See *exogen*.

endogenous—*ěn-dōj'-ē-nŭs*.

See *exogenous*.

endorse—*ěn-dōrs'*.

endosmose—*ěn'-dōz-mōs* or *ěn'-dōs-mōs*.

See *exosmose*.

endosmosis—*ěn-dōz-mō'-sĭs* or *ěn-dōs-mō'-sĭs*.

See *exosmosis*.

Endymion—*ěn-dĭm'-ĭ-ōn*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Eneid—ē-nē'-īd or ē'-nē-īd.

See *Æneid*, the preferred spelling.

enema—ěn'-ē-mà or ē-nē'-mà.

"The second pronunciation is very common, but, being contrary to the Latin and Greek accentuation, it has been usually considered erroneous by orthoëpists."—*Web*.

enemata—ē-nēm'-à-tà.

enervate—ěn'-ēr-vāt or ē-nûr'-vāt.

"The second pronunciation formerly prevailed, and is still preferred by many."—*Web*.

en évidence—āN nā-vē-dāns'.

For āN, see p. 26.

en famille—āN fā-mē'-yŭ.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

enfilade—ěn-fīl-ād'.

enfranchise—ěn-frān'-chīz or ěn-frān'-chīz.

See *disenfranchise*.

enfranchisement—ěn-frān'-chīz-měnt.

See *disenfranchisement*.

Engadine—ěn-gā-dēn'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Enghien, d'—dāN-gān' or dāN-gē-ān'.

For āN, ān, see p. 26.

engine—ěn'-jīn, *not* ěn'-jīn.

enginery—en'-jīn-rĭ, *not* ěn'-jīn-ēr-ĭ.

Engis (skull)—āN-zhēs'.

"The *Engis* Skull."

For āN, see p. 26.

England—īng'-gĭlānd, *not* ěng'-gĭlānd.

English—īng'-gĭlish, *not* ěng'-gĭlish.

engross—ěn-gŕōs'.

enhance—ěn-hāns', *not* ěn-hāns'.

See *ask*.

Enid—ē'-nĭd.

enigma—ē-nĭg'-mà; ěn-ĭg'-mà (Stor.).

enigmatic—ē-nĭg-măt'-ĭk or ěn-ĭg-măt'-ĭk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

en masse—āN mās'.

For āN, see p. 26.

ennui—āng-nwē'; Fr. pron., āN-nwē'.

"Although *ennui* has long been used in English, it has not been naturalized in pronunciation, but the plural, which is rare, may be pronounced with sounded 's'."—*Web*.

For āN, see p. 26.

ennuyé—āN-nwē-yā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

ennuyée—āN-nwē-yā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

en passant—āN pā-sāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

enquiry—ĕn-kwī'-rĭ.

See *inquiry*, the preferred spelling.

en rapport—āN rā-pôr'.

For āN, see p. 26.

en règle—āN rĕg'-l.

For āN, see p. 26.

en route—āN rōōt'.

For āN, see p. 26.

ensemble—āN-sāN'-bl.

For āN, see p. 26.

ensign—ĕn'-sĭn, *not* ĕn'-sĭn.

See *ensigncy*.

ensigncy—ĕn'-sĭn-sĭ.

Worcester says ĕn'-sĭn-sĭ.

See *ensign*.

ensilage—ĕn'-sĭl-āj.

en suite—āN swēt'.

For āN, see p. 26.

entelechy—ĕn-tĕl'-ē-kĭ.

entente cordiale—āN-tānt' kôr-dyāl'.

For āN, see p. 26.

enteric—ĕn-tĕr'-ĭk.

"*Enteric* Fever."

enteritis—ĕn-tĕr-ĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis* (termination).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



enthusiasm—ěn-thū'-zǐ-ǎzm.

Do not pronounce the *final* syllable ǎzm.

enthymeme—ěn'-thǐ-mēm.

entourage—āN-tōō-rāzh'.

For āN, see p. 26.

entozoön—ěn-tō-zō'-ōn.

entr'-acte—āN-trākt'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Entragues, Henriette d'—āN-rē-ět' dāN-trāg'.

For āN, see p. 26.

entrails—ěn'-trālz.

entrance (n.)—ěn'-trāns.

entrance (vb.)—ěn-trāns'.

entrée—āN-trā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

entremets—āN-trē-mā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

entre nous—āN-trē nōō'.

For āN, see p. 26.

entrepôt—āN-trē-pō'.

For āN, see p. 26.

entresol—ěn'-tēr-sōl; Fr. pron., āN-trē-sōl'.

For āN, see p. 26.

enunciate—ē-nŭn'-shǐ-āt.

See *annunciate*.

enunciation—ē-nŭn-sǐ-ā'-shŭn or ē-nŭn-shǐ-ā'-shŭn.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester say ē-nŭn-shǐ-ā'-shŭn.

See *annunciation*.

enunciative—ē-nŭn'-shǐ-ā-tĭv or ē-nŭn'-sǐ-ā-tĭv.

envelop (n.)—ěn-věl'-ōp or ěn'-věl-ōp.

Often pronounced, when meaning an "inclosing cover," approximately, as French, āN-vē-lōp'.

For āN, see p. 26.

envelop (vb.)—ěn-věl'-ŭp.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

envelope (n.)—ěn'-věl-ōp.

"The Century Dictionary prefers ěn-věl'-ŭp

The note under envelop (n.) applies to this word also.

enveloppe—āN-vě-lŏp'.

For āN, see p. 26.

environment—ěn-vī'-rŭn-měnt.

environs—ěn-vī'-rŭnz or ěn'-vīr-ŏnz.

envoi—āN-vwà'.

For āN, see p. 26.

envoy (messenger)—ěn'-voi.

See *envoy* (*postscript*).

envoy (postscript)—ěn'-voi.

The Century says ěn-voi'.

See *envoy* (*messenger*).

Eocene—ē'-ō-sēn.

eohippus—ē-ō-hīp'-ŭs.

Eolian—ē-ō'-lī-ăn.

See *Æolian*, the preferred spelling.

Eolic—ē-ŏl'-ĭk.

See *Æolic*, the preferred spelling.

eon—ē'-ŏn.

See *æon*, another spelling.

Eos—ē'-ŏs.

Eothen—ē-ŏ'-thěn.

Eozoic—ē-ō-zŏ'-ĭk.

ezoöon—ē-ō-zŏ'-ŏn.

"*Eozoön* Canadense."

epact—ē'-păkt.

The Standard Dictionary says ěp'-ăkt, and the Oxford English Dictionary gives it as an alternative form.

Epaminondas—ē-păm-ĭn-ŏn'-dăs.

Epaphroditus—ē-păf-rŏ-dī'-tŭs.

epaulet—ěp'-ô-lět.

Also written *epaulette*, but pronounced as above.

epencephalic—ěp-ěn-sē-făl'-ĭk.

epencephalon—ěp-ěn-sěf'-à-lŏn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

epergne—ē-pûrn' or ā-pěrn'.

Épernay—ā-pâr-nā'.

Epes—ěps, *not* ē'-pěz.

Epeus—ē-pē'-ūs.

ephah—ē'-fà, *not* ěf'-à.

Also written *ep̄ha*, but pronounced as above.

ephemera—ē-fěm'-ēr-à.

ephemeral—ē-fěm'-ēr-ăl.

Ephialtes—ěf-ĩ-ăl'-těz.

ephod—ěf'-öd.

ephor—ěf'-ör.

ephphatha—ěf'-à-thà.

Ephraim—ē'-frā-ĩm, *not* ē'-frũm.

Ephratah—ěf'-rà-tà.

Also written *Ephrata*, but pronounced as above.

epicene—ěp'-ĩ-sěn.

Also written *epicæne*, but pronounced as above.

Epictetus—ěp-ĩk-tě'-tūs.

"*Epictetus's Manual.*"

Epicurean—ěp-ĩ-kũ-rě'-ăn.

Less properly, ěp-ĩ-kũ'-rě-ăn.

Epicureanism—ěp-ĩ-kũ-rě'-ăn-ĩzm.

Epicurus—ěp-ĩ-kũ'-rūs.

epicycle—ěp'-ĩ-sĩ-kl.

epicyclic—ěp-ĩ-sĩk'-lĩk or ěp-ĩ-sĩ'-klĩk.

epiglottis—ěp-ĩ-ġlöt'-is.

See *glottis*.

epilepsy—ěp'-ĩ-lěp-sĩ.

epilogism—ē-pĩl'-ō-jĩzm.

See *epilogize*.

epilogize—ěp-ĩl'-ō-jĩz or ē-pĩl'-ō-jĩz.

epilogue—ěp'-ĩ-löġ, *not* ěp'-ĩ-löġ.

epimysium—ěp-ĩ-mĩzh'-ĩ-ũm or ěp-ĩ-mĩz'-ĩ-ũm.

Épinay, d'—dā-pē-nā'.

Epiphany—ē-pĩf'-à-nĩ.

Epirus—ē-pĩ'-rūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

episode—ěp'-ĭ-sōd.

episodic—ěp'-ĭ-sōd'-ĭk, *not* ěp'-ĭ-sō'-dĭk.

epistle—ē-pĭs'-l, *not* ē-pĭst'-l.

epitaph—ěp'-ĭ-táf, *not* ěp'-ĭ-táf.

See *ask*.

epithalamion—ěp'-ĭ-thá-lā'-mĭ-ōn.

See *epithalamium*, another spelling.

epithalamium—ěp'-ĭ-thá-lā'-mĭ-ŭm.

See *epithalamion*.

epithelial—ěp'-ĭ-thē'-lĭ-ăl.

epithelium—ěp'-ĭ-thē'-lĭ-ŭm.

epitome—ē-pĭt'-ō-mē, *not* ěp'-ĭ-tōm.

epitomize—ē-pĭt'-ō-mĭz.

epizoōtic—ěp'-ĭ-zō-ōt'-ĭk, *not* ěp'-ĭ-zōō'-tĭk.

epizoōty—ěp'-ĭ-zō'-ō-tĭ, *not* ěp'-ĭ-zōō'-tĭ.

epoch—ěp'-ōk or ē'-pōk.

This is the pronunciation of Webster, Worcester, and the Oxford English Dictionary.

The Century says ē'-pōk or ěp'-ōk; the Standard, ěp'-ōk; and Stormonth, ē'-pōk.

epochal—ěp'-ō-kăl.

epode—ěp'-ōd.

eponym—ěp'-ō-nĭm.

epopee—ěp'-ō-pē or ěp-ō-pē'.

epos—ěp'-ōs.

epsilon—ěp'-sĭl-ōn.

equability—ē-kwà-bĭl'-ĭt-ĭ or ěk-wà-bĭl'-ĭt-ĭ.

equable—ē'-kwà-bl or ěk'-wà-bl.

equably—ē'-kwà-blĭ or ěk'-wà-blĭ.

equanimity—ē-kwà-nĭm'-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ěk-wà-nĭm'-ĭt-ĭ.

equation—ē-kwā'-shŭn or ē-kwā'-zhŭn.

This is the marking of Webster and the Century Dictionary.

The Oxford English Dictionary, the Standard, Stormonth, and Worcester say ē-kwā'-shŭn.

equatorial—ē-kwà-tō'-rĭ-ăl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

**equerry**—ěk'-wěr'-ĭ or ě-kwěr'-ĭ.

This is the marking of Webster, Worcester, the Century, and the Oxford English Dictionary. The Standard and Stormonth say ěk'-wěr'-ĭ.

Also written *equery*, but pronounced as above.

**equestrienne**—ě-kwěs-trĭ-ěň'.

**equilibrant**—ě-kwĭl'-ĭ-brănt.

**equilibrate**—ě-kwĭl'-ĭ-brăt, *not* ě-kwĭl'-ĭ-brăt.

**equilibration**—ě-kwĭl'-ĭ-bră'-shŭn, *not* ě-kwĭl'-ĭ-bră-shŭn.

**equilibrator**—ě-kwĭl'-ĭ-bră-těr, *not* ě-kwĭl'-ĭb-ră-těr.

**equilibrist**—ě-kwĭl'-ĭb-rĭst.

The Century Dictionary says ě-kwĭl'-ĭ-brĭst.

**equilibrium**—ě-kwĭ-lĭb'-rĭ-ŭm.

**equilibrize**—ě-kwĭl'-ĭ-brĭz.

**equine**—ě'-kwĭn.

The Century and Standard Dictionaries say ě'-kwĭn or ě'-kwĭn.

**equinoctial**—ě-kwĭ-nők'-shăl.

**equinox**—ě'-kwĭn-öks.

**equipage**—ěk'-wĭ-pāj, *not* ě-kwĭp'-āj.

**equipoise**—ě'-kwĭ-poiz.

Smart says ěk'-wĭ-poiz.

**equisonance**—ě-kwĭ-sō'-năns or ě-kwĭs'-ō-năns.

**equitable**—ěk'-wĭ-tă-bl, *not* ě-kwĭt'-ă-bl.

**equites**—ěk'-wĭ-těz.

**equivoke**—ěk'-wĭ-vők or ě'-kwĭ-vők.

Also written *equivoque*, but pronounced as above.

See *equivoque*.

**équivoque**—ă-kē-vők'.

See *equivoke*.

**era**—ě'-ră.

**Érard**—ă-răr'.

**erasable**—ě-ră'-să-bl.

**eration**—ě-ră'-zhŭn.

**Erasmus**—ě-răz'-mŭs, *not* ě-răs'-mŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

erasure—ē-rā'-zhūr, *not* ē-rā'-shūr.

Erato—ēr'-ā-tō.

Eratosthenes—ēr-ā-tōs'-thē-nēz.

Ercilla y Zúñiga, de—dā ēr-thēl'-yā ē thoō'-nyē-  
gā.

See *Cáceres, Zamacoïs*.

Erckmann-Chatrion—ēr-k'-mān shā-trē-ān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

ere—ār.

Stormonth says ār.

Erebus—ēr'-ē-būs.

"Not *Erebus* itself were dim enough  
To hide thee from prevention."

*Shakespeare.*

Erectheum—ēr-ēk-thē'-ūm, *not* ēr-ēk'-thē-ūm.

erectile—ē-rēk'-tīl.

eremacausis—ēr-ē-mā-kō'-sis.

eremite—ēr'-ē-mīt.

erethism—ēr'-ē-thīzm.

ergo—ēr'-gō.

ergot—ēr'-gōt.

Eric—ē'-rīk or ēr'-īk.

Erie—ē'-rī.

Erigena—ē-rīj'-ē-nā or ēr-ī-jē'-nā.

Erin—ē'-rīn or ēr'-īn.

Erin go bragh—ā'-rīn gō brāg'.

For G, see p. 28.

Erinyes—ē-rīn'-ī-ēz.

Also written *Erinnyes*, but pronounced as above.

Erinys—ē-rīn'-īs or ē-rī'-nīs or ēr-ī'-nīs.

Also written *Erinnys*, but pronounced as above.

Eris—ē'-rīs or ēr'-īs.

Erlangen—ēr'-lāng-ēn.

ermine—ēr'-mīn.

Ernani—ēr-nā'-nē.

See *Hernani*, another spelling.

Eros—ē'-rōs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Erostratus—ē-rös'-trà-tüs.

err—ēr.

errand—ēr'-änd.

errata—ēr-rā'-tà.

erratum—ēr-rā'-tüm.

Erskine—ûrs'-kîn.

erudite—ēr'-öö-dit.

erudition—ēr'-öö-dish'-ün.

erysipelas—ēr-ï-sip'-ē-läs, *not* ïr-ï-sip'-ē-läs.

The first syllable of this word is almost universally mispronounced.

Erythræan—ēr-ï-thrē'-än.

"The *Erythræan* Sibyl."

Esaias—ē-zā'-yäs or ē-zī'-äs.

escalade—ës-kà-lād'.

escalop—ës-köl'-üp or ës-käl'-üp.

Also written *escallop*, but pronounced as above.

escapade—ës-kà-pād'.

eschatology—ës-kà-töl'-ō-jī.

escheat—ës-chēt'.

eschew—ës-chōō'.

eschscholtzia—ë-shölt'-sī-à or ë-shölt'-sī-à.

The pronunciation ës-költ'-shà is frequently heard.

Escorial—ës-kō'-rī-äl; Sp. pron., ës-kō-rē-äl'.

See *Escurial*.

escort (n.)—ës'-kôrt.

escort (vb.)—ës-kôrt'.

See *absent*.

escritoire—ës-kri'-twär'; Fr. pron., ës-kre'-twär'.

escudo—ës-kōō'-thō.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Escurial—ës-kū'-rī-äl.

See *Escorial*.

escutcheon—ës-küch'-ün.

Esdraelon—ës-drà-ē'-lön.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Eskimo—ěs'-kĭm-ō.

See *Esquimau*.

Eskimos—ěs'-kĭm-ōz.

• See *Esquimaux*.

esophagus—ě-sōf'-à-gŭs.

Also written *esophagus*, but pronounced as above.

esoteric—ěs-ō-těr'-ĭk.

See *exoteric*.

Esperanto—ěs-pěr-ăn'-tō.

espial—ěs-pĭ'-ăl.

espionage—ěs'-pĭ-ō-nāj or ěs-pĭ'-ō-nāj.

esplanade—ěs-plà-nād'; Fr. pron., ěs-plà-nād'.

Esprêmesnil—ā-prā-mā-něl'.

Also written *Épréménil*, but pronounced as above.

esprit—ěs-prē'.

esprit de corps—ěs-prē' dŭ kōr.

esquamate—ě-skwā'-māt.

Esquiline (Hill)—ěs'-kwĭl-ĭn or ěs-kē-lēn'.

Esquilino, Monte—mōn'-tā ěs-kwē-lē'-nō.

Esquilinus, Mons—mōnz ěs-kwĭl-ĭ'-nŭs.

Esquimau—ěs'-kĭm-ō.

See *Eskimo*.

Esquimaux—ěs'-kĭm-ō or ěs'-kĭm-ōz.

See *Eskimos*.

esquire—ěs-kwĭr'.

Esquirol—ěs-kwē-rōl'.

Esquiros—ěs-kwē-rōs'.

essay (n.)—ěs'-ā.

"Formerly, often ěs-a'."—*Web*.

essay (vb.)—ěs-ā'.

See *absent*.

essayist—ěs'-ā-ĭst, *not* ěs-ā'-ĭst.

Essene—ěs-ēn'.

See *Essenes*.

Essenes—ěs-ēnz' or ěs'-ē-nēz.

See *Essene*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Essenism—ěs'-ě-nǐzm or ěs-ě'-nǐzm.

estafette—ěs-tá-fět'.

Also written *estafet*, but pronounced as above.

Estaing, d'—děs-tǎN'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

estate—ěs-tāt', *not* ěs'-tāt.

Este, d'—děs'-tā.

"Villa d'Este."

Esterházy—ěs'-těr-hā-zē.

Also written *Eszterházy*, but pronounced as above.

Esther—ěs'-těr.

esthete—ěs'-thēt.

Estienne—ā-tyěN'.

See *Étienne*, another spelling.

estival—ěs'-tǐv-ǎl or ěs-tǐ'-vǎl.

See *æstival*, the preferred spelling.

estivate—ěs'-tǐv-āt.

See *æstivate*, the preferred spelling.

estoppel—ěs-tǒp'-ěl.

Estrées, Gabrielle d'—gǎb-rē-ěl' děs-trā'.

Estremadura—ěs-trā-mā-thōō'-rā.

See *Guadalquivir*.

eta—ě'-tá or ā'-tá.

etacism—ā'-tá-sǐzm.

étagère—ā-tá-zhâr'.

etc. (abbreviation)—ět sět'-ěr-â.

et cetera—ět sět'-ěr-â.

eternize—ě-těr'-nǐz.

"Formerly often, and still occasionally, ě'-těr-nǐz."—*Web*.

Etesian—ě-tě'-zhǎn.

"*Etesian Winds*."

ethene—ěth'-ēn.

The Century and Stormonth say ě'-thēn.

ethereal—ě-thě'-rē-ǎl.

etherean—ě-thě'-rē-ǎn.

ethereous—ě-thě'-rē-űs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ethide—ěth'-īd or ěth'-īd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

ethine—ěth'-īn or ěth'-ēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

Ethiopic—ē-thī-ōp'-īk.

ethnicism—ěth'-nī-sīzm.

ethnography—ěth-nōg'-rā-fī.

ethyl—ěth'-īl.

Étienne—ā-tyěn'.

See *Estienne*.

etiology—ē-tī-ōl'-ō-jī.

See *ætiology*.

etiquette—ět'-ī-kět.

The Century and Worcester accent the *final* syllable.

Etnean—ět-nē'-ān.

See *Ætnean*, the preferred spelling.

étude—ā-tūd'.

For ū, see p. 26.

étui—ā-twē'.

Eubœa—ū-bē'-ā.

eucalyptus—ū-kā-līp'-tūs.

Eucharist—ū'-kā-rīst.

Euclid—ū'-klīd.

Euclidean—ū-klīd'-ē-ān or ū-klīd-ē'-ān.

"*Euclidean* Geometry."

eudæmonism—ū-dē'-mōn-īzm.

Also written *eudemonism*, but pronounced as above.

Eudoxus—ū-dōk'-sūs.

Euergetes (Ptolemy)—ū-ēr'-jē-tēz.

Eugen—oi'-gān or oi-gān'.

Eugene—ū-jēn' or ū'-jēn.

Eugène—ō-zhěn'.

For ō, see p. 25.

eugenics—ū-jěn'-īks.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Eugénie de Montijo—ö-zhā-nē' dē mōN-tē-zhō'.

For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

Eulalia—ū-lā'-lī-à; It. pron., ā-ōō-lā'-lē-ā.

Eulalie—ö-lā-lē'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Eulenspiegel, Tyll—tīl oi'-lën-shpē-gēl or tīl oi'-lën-spē-gēl.

Euler—ū'-lēr; Ger. pron., oi'-lēr.

See *Beust, von*.

eulogium—ū-lō'-jī-ŭm.

Eumenēs—ū'-mē-nēz.

Eumenides—ū-mēn'-īd-ēz.

Eunice—ū'-nīs or ū-nī'-sē.

Eupatrid—ū-pāt'-rīd or ū'-pā-trīd.

Euphemia—ū-fē'-mī-ā.

euphemism—ū'-fē-mīzm.

euphemistic—ū-fē-mīs'-tīk.

euphonic—ū-fōn'-īk.

euphony—ū'-fō-nī.

euphrasy—ū'-frā-sī.

Euphrates—ū-frā'-tēz.

Euphrosyne—ū-frōs'-īn-ē.

Euphues—ū'-fū-ēz.

"Lyly's *Euphues*."

euphuistic—ū-fū-īs'-tīk.

eupione—ū'-pī-ōn or ū-pī'-ōn.

Eurasia—ū-rā'-shī-ā or ū-rā'-shā.

See *Eurasian*.

Eurasian—ū-rā'-shān or ū-rā'-zhān.

Eurasiatic—ū-rā-shī-āt'-īk or ū-rā-zhī-āt'-īk.

Eure-et-Loire—ör-ā-lwār'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Eureka—ū-rē'-kā.

Euripides—ū-rīp'-īd-ēz.

Euroclydon—ū-rōk'-līd-ōn.

Europa—ū-rō'-pā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

European—ū-rō-pē'-ăn, *not* ū-rō'-pē-ăn.

Euryale—ū-rī'-à-lē.

Euryalus—ū-rī'-à-lūs.

Euryanthe—ū-rī-ăn'-thē.

Eurydice—ū-rīd'-īs-ē.

Eurynome—ū-rīn'-ō-mē.

Eurystheus—ū-rīs'-thē-ūs or ū-rīs'-thūs.

Eusebius—ū-sē'-bī-ūs.

Eustachian—ū-stā'-kī-ăn.

"The *Eustachian* Tubes."

Eustachius—ū-stā'-kī-ūs.

Euterpe—ū-tēr'-pē.

Euterpean—ū-tēr'-pē-ăn.

euthanasia—ū-thà-nā'-zhī-à or ū-thà-nā'-zī-à.

euthanasý—ū-thăn'-à-sī.

Euxine (Sea)—ūk'-sīn, *not* ūk'-sīn.

Eva—ē'-vā.

evangel—ē-văn'-jěl.

evangelic—ē-văn-jěl'-īk or ěv-ăn-jěl'-īk.

evangelical—ē-văn-jěl'-īk-ăl or ěv-ăn-jěl'-īk-ăl.

Evangeline—ē-văn'-jē-lēn or ē-văn'-jē-līn or  
ē-văn'-jē-līn.

"Longfellow's *Evangeline*."

evangelization—ē-văn-jěl-īz-ā'-shŭn or ē-văn-  
jěl-ī-zā'-shŭn.

evangelize—ē-văn'-jěl-īz.

evasive—ē-vā'-sīv, *not* ē-vā'-zīv.

Evelina—ěv-ē-lī'-nā.

Eveline—ěv'-ē-līn or ěv'-ē-līn, *not* ěv-ěl-ēn'.

Evelyn—ěv'-ē-līn.

even—ěv'-n.

evening—ěv'-nīng.

Worcester and Stormonth make it a word of  
*three* syllables.

eversion—ē-věr'-shŭn, *not* ē-věr'-zhŭn.

eversive—ē-věr'-sīv, *not* ē-věr'-zīv.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

every—ěv'-ěr-ĭ or ěv'-rĭ.

Evesham—ěv'-shăm or ěv'-zăm.

"Locally also ě'-shăm or ě'-săm."—*Web.*

evident—ěv'-ĭ-děnt.

See *damage*.

evil—ě'-vl, *not* ě'-vĭl.

Some persons, desiring to seem exact in pronunciation, pronounce this word ě'-vĭl. It displays as much ignorance to introduce a sound that is superfluous as to neglect one that is requisite.

eviscerate—ě-vĭs'-ěr-āt.

evolution—ěv-ō-lū'-shŭn.

In England, frequently pronounced ě-vō-lū'-shŭn.

Ewart—ū'-ärt.

"William *Ewart* Gladstone."

ewe—ū.

ewer—ū'-ěr.

exacerbate—ěgz-ăs'-ěr-bāt.

Stormonth says ěks-ăs'-ěr-bāt, and the Oxford English Dictionary gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

exact—ěgz-ăkt', *not* ěks-ăkt'.

exaggerate—ěgz-ăj'-ěr-āt.

exaggeration—ěgz-ăj-ěr-ă'-shŭn.

exalt—ěgz-ôlt', *not* ěks-ôlt'.

exaltation—ěgz-ôl-tă'-shŭn.

examination—ěgz-ăm-ĭn-ă'-shŭn.

examine—ěgz-ăm'-ĭn.

example—ěgz-ăm'-pl or ěgz-ăm'-pl.

exarch—ěks'-ărk.

exarchate—ěks'-ăr-kăt or ěks-ăr'-kăt.

exarillate—ěks-ăr'-ĭl-āt.

exasperate—ěgz-ăs'-pěr-āt.

exasperation—ěgz-ăs-pěr-ă'-shŭn.

Excalibur—ěks-kăl'-ĭb-ŭr.

Also written *Excalibar*, but pronounced ěks-kăl'-ĭb-ăr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

excarnificate—ěks-kār-nĩ'-ĭk-āt.

ex cathedra—ěks kà-thě'-drà or ěks kăth'-ē-drà.

"This phrase, in English, is almost always pronounced with the accent on the penult. In Latin, the *e* in *cathedra* is either short or long, the word being pronounced căth'-e-dra or cā-thě'-drà."—*Wor.*

See *cathedra*.

excellent—ěk'-sěl-ěnt.

See *evident*.

excerpt—ěk'-sěrpt or ěk-sěrpt'.

exchequer—ěks-chěk'-ēr.

excisable—ěk-sĩ'-zà-bl.

excise—ěk-sĩz', not ěk'-sĩz.

exciseman—ěk-sĩz'-măn, not ěk'-sĩz-măn.

excitant—ěk-sĩ'-tănt.

excitation—ěk-sĩt-ă'-shŭn.

excitative—ěk-sĩ'-tă-tĩv.

exclamatory—ěks-klăm'-à-tō-rĩ.

exclusive—ěks-klŭ'-sĩv, not ěks-klŭ'-zĩv.

excrement—ěks'-krē-měnt.

excreta—ěks-krē'-tă.

excretin—ěks'-krē-tĩn or ěks-krē'-tĩn.

excretive—ěks-krē'-tĩv or ěks'-krē-tĩv.

excretory—ěks'-krē-tō-rĩ or ěks-krē'-tō-rĩ.

excruciate—ěks-krōō'-shĩ-ăt.

excruciation—ěks-krōō-shĩ-ă'-shŭn or ěks-krōō-sĩ-ă'-shŭn.

exculpate—ěks-kŭl'-păt or ěks'-kŭl-păt.

See *inculpate*.

excursion—ěks-kŭr'-shŭn or ěks-kŭr'-zhŭn.

See *incursion*.

excuse (n.)—ěks-kŭs'.

excuse (vb.)—ěks-kŭz'.

execute—eks'-ē-kŭt.

executer—ěks'-ē-kŭ-tēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

execution—ěks-ē-kū'-shŭn.

executive—ěgz-ěk'-ū-tiv or ěks-ěk'-ū-tiv.

exécutoire—āgz-ā-kū-twār'.

For ū, see p. 26.

executor—ěgz-ěk'-ū-tēr or ěks-ěk'-ū-tēr.

executrix—ěgz-ěk'-ū-triks or ěks-ěk'-ū-triks.

exedra—ěk'-sē-drā or ěk-sē'-drā.

exegesis—ěks-ē-jē'-sīs.

exegete—ěks'-ē-jēt.

exegetic—ěks-ē-jēt'-ik.

exegetist—ěks-ē-jē'-tist.

exemplar—ěgz-ěm'-plār.

exemplary—ěgz'-ěm-plā-rĭ or ěgz-ěm'-plā-rĭ.

exemplify—ěgz-ěm'-plĭf-ī.

exempt—ěgz-ěmpt'.

exemption—ěgz-ěmp'-shŭn.

exequatur—ěks-ē-kwā'-tŭr.

exequies—ěks'-ē-kwĭz, *not* ěks'-ē-kwēz.

exequy—ěks'-ē-kwĭ.

exergue—ěgz-ŭrg' or ěks-ŭrg'.

exert—ěgz-ĕrt'.

Exeter—ěks'-ē-tēr, *not* ěks'-tēr.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

exeunt—ěks'-ē-ŭnt, *not* ěgz'-ē-ŭnt.

exhalation—ěks-hā-lā'-shŭn or ěks-ā-lā'-shŭn.

exhale—ěks-hāl' or ěgz-hāl'.

exhaust—ěgz-ôst' or ěgz-hôst'.

exhaustible—ěgz-ôst'-ĭb-l or ěgz-hôst'-ĭb-l.

See *inexhaustible*.

exhaustion—ěgz-ôs'-chŭn or ěgz-hôs'-chŭn.

exhaustive—ěgz-ôs'-tiv or ěgz-hôs'-tiv.

exhibit—ěgz-ĭb'-it or ěgz-hĭb'-it.

exhibition—ěks-ĭb-ĭsh'-ŭn or ěks-hĭb-ĭsh'-ŭn.

exhibitive—ěgz-ĭb'-it-iv or ěgz-hĭb'-it-iv.

exhibitor—ěgz-ĭb'-it-ēr or ěgz-hĭb'-it-ēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

exhibitory—ĕġz-ĭb'-ĭt-ō-rĭ or ĕġz-hĭb'-ĭt-ō-rĭ.

exhilarate—ĕġz-ĭl'-ā-rāt or ĕġz-hĭl'-ā-rāt.

exhilaration—ĕġz-ĭl'-ā-rā'-shŭn or ĕġz-hĭl'-ā-rā'-shŭn.

exhort—ĕġz-ōrt' or ĕġz-hōrt'.

exhortation—ĕks-ōr-tā'-shŭn.

exhortative—ĕġz-ōr'-tā-tĭv or ĕġz-hōr'-tā-tĭv.

exhorter—ĕġz-ōr'-tēr or ĕġz-hōr'-tēr.

exhume—ĕks-hŭm' or ĕġz-hŭm'.

exigean—āġ-zē-zhāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

exigeante—āġ-zē-zhāNt'.

For āN, see p. 26.

exigence—ĕks'-ĭj-ĕns.

exigency—ĕks'-ĭj-ĕn-sĭ.

exiguity—ĕks-ĭ-ġŭ'-ĭt-ĭ.

exiguous—ĕġz-ĭġ'-ŭ-ŭs or ĕks-ĭġ'-ŭ-ŭs.

exile (n.)—ĕks'-ĭl or ĕġz'-ĭl.

exile (vb.)—ĕks'-ĭl or ĕġz'-ĭl.

"Formerly accented *ex-ile'*, as in Shakespeare (except as participial adjective), and hence still often pronounced with *x = gz* (ĕġ'-zĭl), though now always stressed on first syllable."—*Web*.

exilian—ĕġz-ĭl'-ĭ-ān or ĕks-ĭl'-ĭ-ān.

exilic—ĕġz-ĭl'-ĭk or ĕks-ĭl'-ĭk.

exist—ĕġz-ĭst', *not* ĕks-ĭst'.

existence—ĕġz-ĭs'-tĕns, *not* ĕks-ĭs'-tĕns.

exit—ĕks'-ĭt, *not* ĕġz'-ĭt.

ex libris—ĕks lĭ'-brĭs.

Exodus—ĕks'-ō-dŭs.

exogamy—ĕks-ōġ'-ā-mĭ.

See *endogamy*.

exogen—ĕks'-ō-jĕn.

See *endogen*.

exogenous—ĕks-ōġ'-ē-nŭs.

See *endogenous*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



exonerate—ěgz-ŏn'-ěr-āt.

exoneration—ěgz-ŏn-ěr-ā'-shŭn.

exonerator—ěgz-ŏn'-ěr-ā-těr.

exorable—ěks'-ō-rā-bl.

See *inexorable*.

exorbitant—ěgz-ŏr'-bīt-ānt.

exorcise—ěks'-ŏr-sīz or ěgz-ŏr'-sīz.

Also written *exorcize*, but pronounced as above.

exorcism—ěks'-ŏr-sīzm or ěgz-ŏr'-sīzm.

exorcist—ěks'-ŏr-sīst or ěgz-ŏr'-sīst.

exordium—ěgz-ŏr'-dī-ŭm.

exosmose—ěks'-ŏs-mōs or ěks'-ŏz-mōs.

See *endosmose*.

exosmosis—ěks-ŏs-mō'-sīs or ěks-ŏz-mō'-sīs.

See *endosmosis*.

exoteric—ěks-ŏ-těr'-īk.

See *esoteric*.

exotic—ěgz-ŏt'-īk, *not* ěks-ŏt'-īk.

expansible—ěks-pān'-sīb-l.

expatiate—ěks-pā'-shī-āt.

expatriate—ěks-pā'-trī-āt.

expedient—ěks-pē'-dī-ěnt, *not* ěks-pē'-jěnt.

expert (n.)—ěks'-pěrt or ěks-pěrt'.

expert (adj.)—ěks-pěrt'.

See *adept*.

expiable—ěks'-pī-ā-bl.

See *inexpiable*.

expirant—ěks-pī'-rānt.

See *expiration*.

expiration—ěks-pīr-ā'-shŭn.

See *inspiration*.

expiratory—ěks-pī'-rā-tō-rī.

See *inspiratory*.

explanatory—ěks-plān'-ā-tō-rī.

expletive (n.)—ěks'-plē-tīv.

expletive (adj.)—ěks'-plē-tīv or ěks-plē'-tīv.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

explicable—ěks'-plĭk-à-bl, *not* ěks-plĭk'-à-bl.

See *inexplicable*.

explicative—ěks'-plĭk-à-tĭv, *not* ěks-plĭk'-à-tĭv.

explicatory—ěks'-plĭk-à-tō-rĭ, *not* ěks-plĭk'-à-tō-rĭ.

explicit (abbreviation)—ěks'-plis-ĭt.

"*Explicitus est liber.*"

See *explicit* (adj.).

explicit (adj.)—ěks-plis'-ĭt.

See *explicit* (abbreviation).

exploit (n.)—ěks-ploit', *not* ěks'-ploit.

exploit (vb.)—ěks-ploit'.

explorative—ěks-plō'-rà-tĭv.

exploratory—ěks-plō'-rà-tō-rĭ or ěks-plōr'-à-tō-rĭ.

explore—ěks-plōr'.

explorer—ěks-plō'-rēr.

explosive—ěks-plō'-sĭv, *not* ěks-plō'-zĭv.

exponent—ěks-pō'-nĕnt, *not* ěks'-pō-nĕnt.

export (n.)—ěks'-pōrt.

export (vb.)—ěks-pōrt'.

When contrasted with *import*, this word is often accented on the *first* syllable.

exposé—ěks-pō-zā'.

expository—ěks-pōz'-ĭt-ō-rĭ.

expugnable—ěks-pŭġ'-nà-bl or ěks-pŭ'-nà-bl.

See *inexpugnable*.

expurgate—ěks'-pŭr-ġāt or ěks-pŭr'-ġāt.

expurgator—ěks'-pŭr-ġā-tēr or ěks-pŭr'-ġā-tēr.

expurgatory—ěks-pŭr'-ġā-tō-rĭ.

exquisite (n.)—ěks'-kwĭz-ĭt, *not* ěks-kwĭz'-ĭt.

exquisite (adj.)—ěks'-kwĭz-ĭt, *not* ěks-kwĭz'-ĭt.

exsiccate—ěk'-sĭk-āt or ěk-sĭk'-āt.

extant—ěks'-tānt or ěks-tānt'.

ex-tempore—ěks-tēm'-pō-rē, *not* ěks-tēm'-pōr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

extirpate—ěks'-těr-pāt or ěks-târ'-pāt.

Worcester and Stormonth give ěks-târ'-pāt only.

extirpator—ěks'-těr-pā-těr or ěks-târ'-pā-těr.

extol—ěks-tōl' or ěks-tōl'.

extra—ěks'-trá, *not* ěks'-trē.

extract (n.)—ěks'-trákt.

extract (vb.)—ěks-trákt'.

extraditable—ěks-trá-dí'-tá-bl.

extradite—ěks'-trá-dīt.

extrados—ěks-trā'-dōs.

See *intrados*.

extraordinary—ěks-trôr'-dĭn-ā-rĭ or ěks-trá-ôr'-dĭn-ā-rĭ.

Good usage, and the dictionaries generally, favor the first pronunciation.

extravaganza—ěks-tráv-ā-găn'-zà.

extravasate—ěks-tráv'-ā-sāt.

extravasation—ěks-tráv-ā-sā'-shŭn.

extricable—ěks'-trĭk-ā-bl, *not* ěks-trĭk'-ā-bl.

See *inextricable*.

extrude—ěks-trōd'.

exuberance—ěġz-ŭ'-běr-ăns.

exuberant—ěġz-ŭ'-běr-ănt.

exudate—ěks'-ŭ-dāt.

exudation—ěks-ŭ-dā'-shŭn.

exude—ěks-ŭd' or ěġz-ŭd'.

exult—ěġz-ŭlt', *not* ěks-ŭlt'.

exultant—ěġz-ŭl'-tănt.

exultation—ěks-ŭl-tā'-shŭn or ěġz-ŭl-tā'-shŭn.

exultingly—ěġz-ŭlt'-ĭng-lĭ.

exuviae—ěġz-ŭ'-vĭ-ē.

Eylau (Battle of)—ĭ'-low.

eyre—âr.

"Justices in *eyre*."

Eyre (Jane)—âr, *not* ĭr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

eyrie—ē'-rĭ or ā'-rĭ.

Also written *eyry*, but pronounced as above.  
See *erie*.

Eytinge—ēt'-ĭng.

Ezekiel—ě-zē'-kĭ-ěl or ē-zēk'-yěl.

## F

Faber (George Stanley)—fā'-bēr.

Faber, Johannes—yō-hān'-ēs fā'-bēr.

Fabius—fā'-bĭ-ūs.

Fabliaux—fā-blē-ō'.

Fabricius—fā-brĭsh'-ĭ-ūs.

fabulist—fāb'-ū-lĭst, *not* fā'-bū-lĭst.

fabulize—fāb'-ū-lĭz.

façade—fā-sād'.

*C* cedilla (ç) has the sound of *s*.

Stormonth says fā-sād'.

facet—fās'-ēt, *not* fā'-sēt.

See *faucet*.

facetia—fā-sē'-shĭ-ē.

facetious—fā-sē'-shŭs.

facial—fā'-shāl or fā'-shĭ-āl.

facient—fā'-shĕnt.

facies—fā'-shĭ-ēz.

facile—fās'-ĭl, *not* fā'-sĭl.

facile princeps—fā'-sĭl-ē prĭn'-sĕps.

fac-simile—fāk-sĭm'-ĭl-ē.

faction—fāk'-shŭs.

factitious—fāk-tĭsh'-ūs.

factory—fāk'-tō-rĭ, *not* fāk'-trĭ.

facula—fāk'-ū-lā.

fæcal—fē'-kāl.

Also written *fecal*, but pronounced as above.

fæces—fē'-sēz.

Also written *feces*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Faenza—fä-ënt'-sä.

See *Abruzzi*.

faërie—fā'-ēr-ĭ.

Also written *faëry*, but pronounced as above.

Faërie Queene—fā'-ēr-ĭ kwēn.

Fagin—fā'-gĭn.

"*Oliver Twist*."

Fahrenheit—fā'-rĕn-hĭt, *not* fār'-ĕn-ĭt.

faience—fā-yāns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

fainéant—fā-nā-ān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Fainéants, Les Rois—lā rwā' fā-nā-ān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

fait accompli—fā tā-kôn-plĕ'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

faker—fā'-kĕr.

See *fakir*.

fakir—fā-kĕr' or fā'-kĕr.

See *faker*.

falchion—fôl'-chŭn or fôl'-shŭn.

falcon—fôk'-n or fôlk'-n.

This is Webster's marking.

The *Century* and the *Standard* prefer fôk'-n while *Worcester* and *Stormonth* give fôk'-n only.

Falconbridge—fôk'-n-brĭj.

"*King John*."

falconer—fôk'-n-ēr.

Falconer—fôk'-n-ēr or fôlk'-n-ēr.

falconet—fô'-kō-nĕt or fāl'-kō-nĕt.

falconine—fāl'-kō-nĭn or fāl'-kō-nĭn.

falconry—fôk'-n-rĭ.

Falkland (Islands)—fôk'-lănd.

Falkland—fôk'-lănd.

"*Caleb Williams*."

fallen—fôl'-n.

Fallières—fāl-yâr'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

false—fôls.

falsetto—fôl-sět'-ō.

falsi crimen—făl'-sī krī'-mĕn.

familiar—fà-mĭl'-yâr.

familiarity—fà-mĭl'-ĭ-ăr'-ĭt-ĭ or fà-mĭl-yăr'-ĭt-ĭ.

familiarization—fà-mĭl-yâr-ĭz-ā'-shŭn or fà-mĭl-yâr-ĭ-zā'-shŭn.

familiarize—fà-mĭl'-yâr-ĭz.

family—făm'-ĭl-ĭ, *not* făm'-lĭ.

fanatic—fà-năt'-ĭk.

fancy—făn'-sĭ, *not* fàn'-sĭ.

fandango—făn-dăng'-gō.

fane—fān.

Faneuil (Hall)—făn'-l or făn'-yĕl or fŭn'-l.

"The last is the oldest pronunciation, still often heard; the others are due to the influence of the spelling."—*Web*.

fanfare—făn'-fâr.

fanfaronade—făn-fà-rŏn-ād'.

fantasia—fàn-tà-zĕ'-à or făn-tă'-zĭ-à.

fantasie—făn-tă-zĕ'.

fantassin—făn'-tă-sĭn.

Fantine—fāN-tĕn'.

"Les Misérables."

For āN, see p. 26.

fantoccini—făn-tō-chĕ'-nĕ.

See *Abbatucci*.

far—fâr, *not* fŭr.

farad—făr'-ăd.

faradic—făr'-ăd'-ĭk.

faradism—făr'-à-dĭzm.

faradize—făr'-à-dĭz.

farandole—fà-răn'-dŏl; Fr. pron., fà-rāN-dŏl'.

For āN, see p. 26.

far-fetched—făr'-fĕcht or făr-fĕcht'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

farina—fà-rī'-nà or fà-rē'-nà.

The second pronunciation is the one generally heard.

Farnese—fār-nā'-sā.

"The *Farnese Hercules*."

farò—fâr'-ō or fā'-rō.

Faroe (Islands)—fâr'-ō or fā'-rō.

Farquhar—fâr'-kwâr or fâr'-kâr.

farrago—fâr-ā'-gō.

Farrar (Canon)—fâr'-âr, *not* fâr-âr'.

Farrar (Geraldine)—fâr-âr', *not* fâr'-âr.

far-reaching—fâr'-rēch-ing or fâr-rēch'-ing.

farthingale—fâr'-thīng-gāl.

fascēs—fās'-ēz.

fascia—fāsh'-ī-ā.

fascine—fās-ēn'.

fast—fāst, *not* fäst.

See *ask*.

fasten—fās'-n, *not* fäs'-n.

See *ask*.

fastener—fās'-n-ēr, *not* fäs'-n-ēr.

See *ask*.

fastening—fās'-n-ing, *not* fäs'-n-ing.

See *ask*.

Fata Morgana—fā'-tā mōr-gā'-nā.

Fatima—fāt'-īm-ā or fā'-tē-mā.

"The *Arabian Nights*."

fatuity—fà-tū'-īt-ī.

faubourg—fō'-bōōrg; Fr. pron., fō-bōōr'.

Faubourg St. Antoine—fō-bōōr' sânt än-twän'.

For än, äN, see p. 26.

Faubourg St. Germain—fō-bōōr' sän zhâr-män'.

For än, see p. 26.

faucēs—fô'-sēz.

faucet—fô'-sēt or fô'-sīt, *not* fäs'-ēt.

Frequently mispronounced.

See *facet*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Faucit (Helen)—fô'-sīt.

faugh—fô.

fault—fôlt.

"Although the *l* was often inserted in the spelling from the 16th century, it was commonly mute at least as late as the middle of the 18th century. Pope rimed *fault* with *ought* and *thought*, and Dr. Johnson (1755) says: 'The *l* is sometimes sounded, and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed.' The *l* is still often silent in dialect."  
—*Web*.

faun—fôn.

"The *Faun* of Praxiteles."

fauna—fô'-nà.

Fauntleroy—fänt'-lē-roi or fônt'-lē-roi.

"Little Lord *Fauntleroy*."

Faure—fôr.

Faust—fowst.

Faustina—fôs-ti'-nà, *not* fôs-tē'-nà.

Faustus (Dr.)—fôs'-tūs; Ger. pron., fows'-tōōs.

"The Tragical History of Doctor *Faustus*."

fauteuil—fō-tō'-yū.

For ō, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

faux pas—fō-pä', *not* fōō'-pô.

Favorita, La—lā fā-vō-rē'-tā.

favorite—fā'-vēr-īt.

Favre, Jules—zhül fā'-vr.

For ū, see p. 26.

Fayal—fi-äl'.

fayalite—fā'-äl-īt.

fealty—fē'-äl-tī.

Sheridan and Jameson say fēl'-tī.

tebrifugal—fē-brīf'-ū-gäl or fēb-rī-fū'-gäl.

febrifuge—fēb'-rī-fūj, *not* fē'-brī-fūj.

febrile—fē'-brīl or fēb'-rīl.

See *antifebrile*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



February—fěb'-roō-ā-rĭ, *not* fěb'-yōō-ā-rĭ.

Do not pronounce the *second* syllable yōō.

Fechter—fěk'-tēr.

For k, see p. 28.

fecit—fē'-sĭt, *not* fēs'-ĭt.

fecund—fěk'-ŭnd or fē'-künd.

See *infecund*.

fecundate—fěk'-ŭn-dāt.

fecundation—fěk'-ŭn-dā'-shŭn.

fecundity—fē-kŭn'-dĭt-ĭ.

federal—fěd'-ēr-āl, *not* fěd'-rāl.

Federalist—fěd'-ēr-āl-ĭst, *not* fěd'-rāl-ĭst.

Fédora—fā-dō'-rā.

feldspar—fěld'-spār.

Felice—fā-lē'-chā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Félice—fā-lēs'.

Felicia—fē-lĭsh'-ĭ-ā or fē-lĭsh'-ā; It. pron., fā-lē'-chā.

feline—fē'-lĭn or fē'-lĭn.

The Oxford English Dictionary and the Century give fē'-lĭn as an alternative pronunciation.

Felix—fē'-lĭks.

fellah—fěl'-ā.

felloe—fěl'-ō.

fellow—fěl'-ō, *not* fěl'-ēr.

See *damage*.

felo-de-se—fē'-lō-de-sē or fěl'-ō-dē-sē.

felucca—fěl'-ŭk'-ā.

feme-covert—fēm-kŭv'-ērt

Also written *femme-covert*, but pronounced as above.

feme-sole—fēm-sōl'.

Also written *femme-sole*, but pronounced as above.

femineity—fēm-ĭn-ē'-ĭt-ĭ.

See *femininity*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

femininity—fěm'-in'-in'-it-ĭ.

See *femininity*.

femoral—fěm'-ō-rāl.

"The *Femoral Artery*."

femur—fē'-mūr.

Fénelon—fā-nē-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Fenian—fē'-nĭ-ăn, *not* fēn'-yăn.

Fenwick—fěn'-ĭk, *not* fēn'-wĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

feod—fūd.

feodal—fū'-dāl.

feodality—fū-dāl'-it-ĭ.

feoff—fěf.

ferine—fē'-rĭn or fē'-rĭn.

ferment (n.)—fēr'-měnt.

ferment (vb.)—fēr'-měnt'.

See *absent*.

Ferney—fěr-nā'.

"The Patriarch of *Ferney*."

Feronia—fē-rō'-nĭ-à.

Ferrara—fěr-rā'-rā.

Ferrero, Guglielmo—gōōl-yē-āl'-mō fěr-rā'-rō.

ferriage—fěr'-ĭ-āj, *not* fěr'-āj.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

ferrocyanide—fěr-ō-sī'-à-nĭd or fěr-ō-sī'-à-nĭd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

ferrule (ring)—fěr'-ōōl or fěr'-ĭl.

See *ferule* (rod).

Ferry, Jules—zhŭl fěr-ē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

fertile—fēr'-tĭl or fēr'-tĭl.

In England, frequently pronounced fēr'-tĭl.

fertilization—fēr-tĭl-ĭz-ā'-shŭn or fēr-tĭl-ĭ-zā'-shŭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ferule (rod)—fěř'-ōól or fěř'-īl.

See *ferrule* (ring).

Fesole—fěs'-ō-lā.

See *Fiesole*.

fesse—fěs.

festina lente—fěs-tī'-ná lěň'-tě.

fetal—fě'-tāl.

See *fætal*, another spelling.

fête—fât.

fête champêtre—fât shāN-pā'-trű.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

fetiales—fě-shī-ā'-lēz.

fetich—fě'-tish or fět'-ish.

See *fetish*.

fetichism—fě'-tish-izm or fět'-ish-izm.

See *fetishism*.

feticide—fě'-tis-id.

See *fæticide*, another spelling.

fetid—fět'-id or fě'-tīd.

fetish—fě'-tish or fět'-ish.

See *fetich*.

fetishism—fě'-tish-izm or fět'-ish-izm.

See *fetichism*.

fetor—fě'-tör.

Also written *fætor*, but pronounced as above.

fetus—fě'-tűs.

See *fætus*, another spelling.

feu—fū.

feuar—fū'-ār.

Feuerbach—foi'-ēr-bāk.

For K, see p. 28.

See *Beust, von*.

Feuillet, Octave—ők-tāv' fō-yā'.

For ō, see p. 25.

feuilleton—fō-yě-tôn'.

For ō, ōN, see pp. 25, 27.

Fezzan—fěz-zān'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

fiacre—fyà'-krŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

fiancé—fē-āN-sā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

fiancée—fē-āN-sā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

fiasco—fē-ās'-kō, not fī-ās'-kō.

fiat—fī'-āt.

"*Fiat Money.*"

fibril—fī'-brīl, not fīb'-brīl.

fibrilla—fī-brīl'-ā.

fibrillar—fī'-brīl-ār.

fibrillary—fī'-brīl-ā-rī.

fibrillose—fī'-brīl-ōs or fī-brīl'-ōs.

fibrillous—fī'-brīl-ūs or fī-brīl'-ūs.

fibrin—fī'-brīn.

fibrinogen—fī-brīn'-ō-jěn or fī'-brīn-ō-jěn.

fibrinous—fī'-brīn-ūs.

Fichte, von—fōn fīk'-tē.

For K, see p. 28.

fichu—fīsh'-ōō; Fr. pron., fē-shū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

fico (trifle)—fē'-kō.

"A *fico* for the phrase."—*Shakespeare*.

Fidelio—fē-dā'-lē-ō.

fidelity—fīd-ěl'-īt-ī or fī-děl'-īt-ī.

fiducial—fī-dū'-shāl.

fiduciary—fī-dū'-shī-ā-rī or fī-dū'-shā-rī.

fief—fēf.

fieldfare—fēld'-fâr.

Fierabras—fē-ā-rā-brā'.

Fiesole—fyēs'-ō-lā.

See *Fesole*.

Figaro—fē-gā-rō', not fē-gā'-rō.

"*Le Mariage de Figaro.*"

figlia—fēl'-yā.

See *Bentivoglio*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Figlia del Reggimento—fēl'-yā dēl rā-jē-mēn'-tō.

See *Bentivoglio*.

figlio—fēl'-yō.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Figuier—fē-gyā'.

figure—fīg'-ūr.

"In British usage usually fīg'-ēr, the pronunciation preferred by the Oxford English Dictionary."—*Web*.

Walker says: "There is a coarse and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The first is such a pronunciation as makes the *u* short and shut, as if written *figgur*; the last preserves the sound of *u* open, as if *y* were prefixed, *fig'-yure*."

Fiji (Islands)—fē'-jē.

Fijian—fē'-jē-ăn, *not* fē-jē'-ăn.

filch—fīlch or fīlsh.

"He that *filches* from me my good name."  
*Shakespeare*.

filet—fē-lā'.

filet de bœuf—fē-lā' dū bōf.

For ō, see p. 25.

filial—fīl'-yāl or fīl'-ī-āl.

filigree—fīl'-ī-ḡrē.

Filoque (Controversy)—fīl-ī-ō'-kwē.

Filipino—fīl-ī-pē'-nō.

Fille de Madame Angot, La—lā fē'-yŭ dū mā-  
dām' ān-ḡō'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Fille du Régiment, La—lā fē'-yŭ dū rā-zhē-mān.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

fillet—fīl'-ēt.

fillip—fīl'-īp.

fillipeen—fīl-īp-ēn'.

Written also *philippine*, but pronounced as above.  
See *philopena*, the preferred spelling.

film—fīlm, *not* fīl'-ŭm.

See *elm*.

filose—fī'-lōs or fī-lōs'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

filoselle—fīl-ō-zěl' or fīl-ō-sěl'.

fil—fēs.

"Dumas *fil*."

finale—fē-nā'-lā, *not* fī-nā'-lē.

finance (n.)—fīn-āns' or fī-nāns', *not* fī'-nāns.

finance (vb.)—fīn-āns' or fī-nāns'.

finances—fīn-ān'-sēz or fī-nān'-sēz, *not* fī'-nān-sēz.

financial—fīn-ān'-shāl, *not* fī-nān'-shāl.

financier—fīn-ān-sēr' or fīn-ān'-sī-ēr; Fr. pron.,  
fē-nān-syā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

fin du siècle—fān dū syĕk'-l.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

finesse—fīn-ēs'; Fr. pron., fē-nēs'.

fingrigo—fīng'-grīg-ō.

finis—fī'-nīs.

Finistère—fīn-īs-tār'.

See *Finisterre* (Cape).

Finisterre (Cape)—fīn-īs-tār'.

See *Finistère*.

finite—fī'-nīt.

See *infinite*.

finocchio—fīn-ō'-kī-ō.

fiord—fyōrd.

See *fjord*, another spelling.

fiorite—fī-ō'-rīt.

See *ite* (chemical termination).

Firenze—fē-rĕnt'-sā.

See *Abruzzi*.

firman—fēr'-mān or fēr-mān'.

Firmin-Didot—fēr-mān'-dē-dō'.

For ān, see p. 26.

fissural—fīsh'-ūr-āl.

fissure—fīsh'-ūr.

fistula—fīs'-tū-lā.

Fiume—fyōō'-mā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

fjord—fyôrd.

See *fjord*, another spelling.

flaccid—flăk'-sîd, *not* flăs'-îd.

flagellant—flăj'-ël-ănt or flă-jěl'-ănt.

flagellate—flăj'-ël-ăt.

flageolet—flăj-ō-lět' or flăj'-ō-lět.

flagon—flăg'-ŭn.

flagrant—flă'-gřănt.

flambeau—flăm'-bō; Fr. pron., flăn-bō'.

For ân, see p. 26.

flamboyant—flăm-boi'-ănt.

Flameng—flă-măn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Flammarion—flă-mă-rē-ôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

flânerie—flă-něr-ě'.

See *flâneur*.

flâneur—flă-nör'.

For ô, see p. 25.

flannel—flăn'-ël.

*Not* flăn'-ën, unless written *flannen*, which is an obsolete spelling.

flask—flăsk, *not* flăsk.

See *ask*.

flat-iron—flăt'-î-ŭrn.

Flaubert, Gustave—güs-tăv' flō-bâr'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

flaunt—flănt or flônt.

See *craunch*.

Flauto Magico, Il—ël flow'-tō mă'-jē-kō.

Fleance—flē'-ăns.

" . . . Goes *Fleance* with you?"—*Shakespeare*.

fleur-de-lis—flûr-dě-lē'; Fr. pron., flôr-dě-lē'.

For ô, see p. 25.

See *lis* (*lily*), *flower-de-luce*.

Fleurus (Battle of)—flō-rūs'.

For ô, ŭ, see pp. 25, 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Fleury, de—dŭ flō-rē'.

For ō, see p. 25.

flew—flū, *not* flōō.

flibbertigibbet—flīb'-ēr-tī-jīb-ēt or flīb'-ēr-tī-jīb-īt.

Fliegende Holländer, Der—dēr flē'-gēn-dē hōl'-ān-dēr.

flimsy—flīm'-zī.

flinch—flīnch or flīnsh.

flocchi—flōk'-sī.

floccose—flōk'-ōs or flōk-ōs'.

flocculence—flōk'-ū-lēns.

flocculent—flōk'-ō-lēnt.

flocculose—flōk'-ū-lōs or flōk-ū-lōs'.

Flora—flō'-rà, *not* flōr'-ā.

floral—flō'-rāl, *not* flōr'-āl.

Floréal—flō-rā-āl'.

Florentine—flōr'-ēn-tēn or flōr'-ēn-tīn or flōr'-ēn-tīn.

floriculture—flō'-rī-kŭl-tŭr or flōr'-ī-kŭl-tŭr.

florid—flōr'-īd, *not* flō'-rīd.

florin—flōr'-īn, *not* flō'-rīn.

florist—flō'-rīst or flōr'-īst.

floss—flōs, *not* flōs *nor* flōs.

See *accost*.

Flotow, von—fōn flō'-tō.

flotsam—flōt'-sām.

See *jetsam*.

flour—flowr.

See *flower*.

flower—flow'-ēr.

See *flour*.

flower-de-luce—flow-ēr-dē-lūs'.

This is a corruption of *fleur-de-lis*, which see.

flue—flū, *not* flōō.

fluency—flū'-ēn-sī, *not* flōō'-ēn-sī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



fluent—flū'-ënt, *not* flōō'-ënt.

fluid—flū'-īd, *not* flōō'-īd.

flume—flūm, *not* flōōm.

fluoric—flū-ōr'-īk, *not* flōō-ōr'-īk.

fluoride—flū'-ōr-īd or flū'-ōr-īd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

fluorine—flū'-ōr-īn or flū'-ōr-ēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

fluorite—flū'-ōr-īt.

See *ite* (chemical termination).

flute—flūt, *not* flōōt.

fluviate—flū'-vī-ā-tīl.

foci (pl. of focus)—fō'-sī.

foetal—fē'-tāl.

See *fetal*, the preferred spelling.

foeticide—fē'-tīs-īd.

See *feticide*, the preferred spelling.

foetus—fē'-tūs.

See *fetus*, the preferred spelling.

foehn—fûn; Ger. pron., fōn.

For ō, see p. 25.

foliaceous—fō-lī-ā'-shūs.

foliage—fō'-lī-āj.

Folies Bergère, Les—lā fō-lē' bër-zhër'.

folio—fō'-lī-ō or fōl'-yō.

Folkestone—fōk'-stūn.

• See *Alnwick*.

Fomalhaut—fō'-māl-hôt or fō'-māl-hō.

foment (n.)—fō'-mënt.

foment (vb.)—fō-mënt'.

See *absent*.

Fonseca, da—dā fōn-sā'-kā.

font—fōnt.

See *fount*.

Fontainebleau—fôn-tān-blō'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

fontanel—fŏn-tă-nĕl'.

Also written *fontanelle*, but pronounced as above.

Fontenoy (Battle of)—fŏnt'-ĕ-noi; Fr. pron.,  
fŏnt-nwā'.

For ŏN, see p. 27.

Fontevrault—fŏN-tĕ-vrŏ'.

For ŏN, see p. 27.

food—fŏod, *not* fŏod.

The words *broom*, *room*, *soon*, *soup*, and *spoon*, are liable to be similarly mispronounced.

for—fŏr, *not* fŭr.

In rapid speech, this is a common and perhaps an unavoidable error.

forage—fŏr'-āj.

foramen—fŏ-rā'-mĕn.

"*Foramen Magnum*."

foraminifera—fŏ-rām-ĭn-ĭf'-ĕr-ā.

foray—fŏr'-ā.

See *furray*.

forbad—fŏr-băd'.

"*Forbad* has been declared obsolete by some dictionaries, but is still in common use."—*Web*.

See *forbade*.

forbade—fŏr-băd', *not* fŏr-bād'.

See *forbad*.

forbear (n.)—fŏr-bâr' or fŏr'-bâr.

See *forebear* (n.).

forbear (vb.)—fŏr-bâr'.

forebear (n.)—fŏr'-bâr or fŏr-bâr'.

See *forbear* (n.).

forecast (n.)—fŏr'-kâst.

forecast (vb.)—fŏr-kâst'.

See *absent*.

forecaster—fŏr-kâst'-ĕr, *not* fŏr'-kâs-tĕr.

forecastle—fŏr'-kâs-l.

Seamen say fŏk'-sl.

forefather—fŏr'-fâth-ĕr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

foregone—fōr-ġōn'.

"A *Foregone* Conclusion."

See *accost*.

forehead—fōr'-ĕd.

The Century Dictionary gives fōr'-hĕd as an alternative pronunciation.

forensic—fō-rĕn'-sĭk.

forerunner—fōr-rŭn'-ĕr.

foresail—fōr'-sāl.

Seamen say fōr'-sl or fō'-sl.

forest—fōr'-ĕst, *not* fōr'-ŭst.

See *damage*.

forge—fōrj or fôrj.

forger—fōr'-jĕr or fôr'-jĕr.

forgery—fōr'-jĕr-ĭ or fôr'-jĕr-ĭ.

forget—fōr-ġĕt'.

forked (adj.)—fôrkt or fôrk'-ĕd.

The second pronunciation is generally used in a poetic sense.

forked (part.)—fôrkt.

See *learned*.

form—fôrm, *not* fôm.

Pronounce the *r* sound.

formidable—fôr'-mĭd-à-bl.

Formosa—fôr-mō'-sà.

Fornarina, La—lă fôr-nă-rĕ'-nă.

forray—fōr'-ā.

See *foray*.

Fors Clavigera—fôrz klà-vĭj'-ĕr-à.

forsooth—fōr-sōōth'.

forte (n.)—fôrt.

forte (adj.)—fôr'-tā.

forthwith—fōrth-wĭth' or fōrth-wĭth'.

fortissimo—fōr-tĭs'-ĭm-ō; It. pron., fōr-tĕ'-sĕ-mō.

fortnight—fôrt'-nĭt or fôrt'-nĭt.

fortress—fôr'-trĕs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

fortuitous—för-tū'-īt-ūs.

Fortuna—för-tū'-nā.

fortune—fôr'-tūn.

Fortuny y Carbo—för-tōō'-nē ē kār'-bō.

forty—fôr'-tī.

forum—fō'-rūm, *not* fôr'-ūm.

forward—fôr'-wērd.

Foscari—fös'-kā-rē.

"The Two *Foscari*."

fosse—fös.

Foucault—fōō-kō'.

"*Foucault's* Experiment."

Fouché—fōō-shā'.

foulard—fōōl-ārd'; Fr. pron., fōō-lār'.

foundery—fown'-dēr-ī or fown'-drī.

See *foundry*.

foundry—fown'-drī.

See *foundery*.

fount—fownt.

See *font*.

fountain—fown'-tīn.

Pronounce the *final* syllable distinctly.

See *captain*.

Fouquier-Tinville—fōō-kyā' tăn-vēl'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

four—fôr, *not* fôr.

fourchette—fōōr-shēt'.

Fourier—fōō-rē-ā'.

Fourierism—fōō'-rī-ēr-īzm.

foutra—fōō'-trā.

"A *foutra* for the world and worldings base."—  
*Shakespeare*.

fovea—fō'-vē-ā.

foveolate—fō'-vē-ō-lāt.

foyer—fwā-yā', *not* foi'-ēr.

Fra Angelico—frā än-jěl'-ē-kō.

Fra Bartolommeo—frā bār-tō-lōm-mā'-ō.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

fracas—frā'-kās; Fr. pron., frā-kā'.

Webster says that the first pronunciation is the usual one in the United States, the second in England.

Fracasse, Capitaine—kā-pē-tān' frā-kās'  
fractious—frāk'-shūs

Fra Diavolo—frā dē-ā'-vō-lō.

fragile—frāj'-il; Fr. pron., frā-zhēl'.

fragmental—frāg-měnt'-āl or frāg'-měnt-āl.

fragmentary—frāg'-měnt-ā-rī, *not* frāg-měnt'-ā-rī.

fragrant—frā'-grānt.

franc (coin)—frangk; Fr. pron., frān.

For ān, see p. 26.

France—frāns, *not* frāns; Fr. pron., frāns.

See *ask*.

France, Anatole—ā-nā-tōl' frāns.

For ān, see p. 26.

Frances—frān'-sēs.

See *Francis*.

Francesca da Rimini—frān-sēs'-kā dā rīm'-in-ē;

It. pron., frān-chēs'-kā dā rē'-mē-nē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Franche Comté—frānsh kōn-tā'.

For ān, ōn, see pp. 26, 27.

Franchi—frāng'-kē.

franchise (n.)—frān'-chīz or frān'-chīz.

franchisement—frān'-chīz-měnt.

Françis—frān'-sīs.

See *Frances*.

François—frān-swā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *Françoise*.

Françoise—frān-swāz'.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *François*.

frangipane—frān'-jī-pān.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

frangipani—frän-jĩ-păn'-ĩ or frän-jĩ-pä'-nĩ.

See *frangipanni*.

frangipanni—frän-jĩ-păn'-ĩ.

See *frangipani*.

frankincense—frängk'-ĩn-sěns.

Franz-Josef—fränts-yō'-zěf.

Franz Joseph d'or (coin)—fränts yō'-sěf dōr.

frappé—frā-pā'.

frate—frā'-tā.

frater—frā'-tēr.

fraternal—frā-tēr'-nāl.

fraternize—frāt'-ēr-nĩz or frā'-tēr-nĩz.

fraternizer—frāt'-ēr-nĩ-zēr.

fratricidal—frāt'-rĩ-sĩ-dāl or frā'-trĩ-sĩ-dāl.

fratricide—frāt'-rĩ-sĩd.

Perry pronounces it frā'-trĩ-sĩd.

frau—frow.

fräulein—froi'-lĩn.

Fraunhofer, von—fōn frown'-hō-fēr.

"*Fraunhofer's Lines*."

Frédégonde—frā-dā-gōnd'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Frederica—frěd-ēr-ĩ'-kā.

freemason—frē'-mā-sn.

freemasonry—frē'-mā-sn-rĩ.

Freiburg—fri'-böörg.

For G, see p. 28.

Freischütz, Der—dēr fri'-shüts.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Frelinghuysen—frē'-lĩng-hĩ-zěn.

Frémont (John Charles)—frē-mōnt'.

frenetic (n.)—frē-nět'-ĩk.

See *phrenetic* (n.).

frenetic (adj.)—frē-nět'-ĩk, formerly frěn'-ē-tĩk.

See *phrenetic* (adj.).

frequent (adj.)—frē'-kwěnt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

frequent (vb.)—frē-kwěnt'.

See *absent*.

frequentage—frē-kwěnt'-āj or frē'-kwěnt-āj.

frequentative—frē-kwěnt'-à-tiv.

frequented—frē-kwěnt'-ěd.

See *unfrequented*.

frequently—frē'-kwěnt-lī.

Frere—frēr.

Frère—frâr.

Fresenius—frā-zā'-nē-ōos.

Fresnel—frā-něl'.

Freund—froit.

See *Beust, von*.

Frey (Elizabeth)—fri.

Freya—frā'-à.

Freycinet, de—dū frā-sē-nā'.

Freytag, Gustav—gōos-tāv' fri'-täg.

For G, see p. 28.

Fribourg—frē-bōor'.

fricandeau—frīk-ăn-dō'; Fr. pron., frē-kān-dō'.

For ân, see p. 26.

fricassee—frīk-à-sē', *not* frīg-à-zē'.

See *fricassée*.

fricassée—frē-kà-sā'.

See *fricassee*.

Friedland (Battle of)—frēd'-lānd or frēd'-lānt.

friends—frëndz, *not* frënz.

Pronounce the *d* sound.

friendship—frënd'-shīp, *not* frën'-shīp.

Pronounce the *d* sound.

Friesian—frē'-zhăn.

See *Frisian*.

Friesic—frē'-sīk.

frieze—frēz.

frijol—frē'-hōl or frē-hōl'.

Frimaire—frē-mâr'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

friseur—frē-zûr'; Fr. pron., frē-zôr'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Frisian—frīzh'-än.

See *Friesian*.

frivolity—frīv-öl'-īt-ī.

Frobisher—fröb'-ish-ēr or frö'-bīsh-ēr.

Froebel—frö'-bēl.

For ö, see p. 25.

Froissart—froī'-särt; Fr. pron., frwä-sär'.

from—fröm, *not* früm.

Fronde, La—lā frônd'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Frondeurs, Les—lā frôn-dör'.

For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

frontal—frün'-täl or frön'-täl.

Front de Bœuf—frôn dü böf'.

Scott's "Ivanhoe."

For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

Frontenac, de—dü frôn-tē-nāk'; Anglicized,  
frön'-tē-nāk.

For ôN, see p. 27.

frontier—frön'-tēr or frün'-tēr.

frontiersman—frön'-tērz-män or frün'-tērz-män.

frontispiece—frün'-tīs-pēs or frön'-tīs-pēs.

frontlet—frünt'-lēt.

"They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes."  
*Deut. vi., 8.*

frost—fröst, *not* fröst *nor* frôst.

See *accost*.

froth—frôth, *not* fröth *nor* frôth.

See *accost*.

Froude—frōd.

frow (tool)—frö.

See *frow (wife)*.

frow (wife)—frow.

See *frow (tool)*.

froward—frö'-wērd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



frowzy—frow'-zĭ.

Also written *frouzy*, but pronounced as above.

Fructidor—frük-tē-dör'.

For ū, see p. 26.

fructiferous—frük-tĭf'-ēr-ŭs.

frugivorous—frōō-jĭv'-ō-rŭs.

frumenty—frōō'-mĕn-tĭ.

Fuchs, Leonhard—lā-ōn-härt' fööks.

For k, see p. 28.

Fuchs, von—fŏn fööks.

fuchsia—fŭ'-shĭ-à or fŭ'-shà.

"As a Latin generic name, föök'-sĭ-à."—*Web.*

Fuegians—fŭ-ē'-jĭ-ānz.

fuel—fŭ'-ĕl, *not* fŭ'-ŭl.

See *damage*.

fugato—fōō-gā'-tō.

fugue—fŭg.

Fujiyama—fōō-jē-yā'-mā.

See *Fusiyama*, another spelling.

fulcrum—fŭl'-krŭm.

fulsome—fŭl'-sŭm.

funeral—fŭ'-nē-brāl or fŭ-nē'-brāl.

funereal—fŭ-nē'-rē-āl.

fungi—fŭn'-jĭ, *not* fŭng'-gĭ.

fungus—fŭng'-gŭs.

funicle—fŭ'-nĭk-l.

fureur—fŭ-rör'.

For ö, ù, see pp. 25, 26.

furniture—fŭr'-nĭt-yŭr, *not* fŭr'-nĭch-ŭr.

furor—fŭ'-rör.

furore—fōō-rō'-rā or fŭ-rō'-rē, *not* fŭ'-rör.

Fürst—fürst.

"*Fürst* Bismarck."

For ū, see p. 26.

furze—fŭrz, *not* fŭz.

furzy—fŭr'-zĭ, *not* fŭz'-ĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

fusel (oil)—fū'-zěl.

fusil—fū'-zīl.

fusileer—fū-zīl-ēr'.

Also written *fusilier*, but pronounced as above.  
fusillades—fū-zīl-ādz'; Fr. pron., fū-zē-yād'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Fusiyama—fōō-zē-yā'-mā.

See *Fujiyama*, the preferred spelling.  
futile—fū'-tīl; fū'-tīl or fū'-tīl (Stor.).

future—fū'-tūr; fū'-tūr or fū'-chōōr (Stor.).

futurist—fū'-tūr-īst.

Fyt, Jan—yān fit.

## G

gaberdine—gāb-ēr-dēn' or gāb'-ēr-dēn.

Gaboriau, Émile—ā-mēl' gā-bō-ryō'.

Gabriel—gā'-brī-ěl.

Gabrielle—gāb-rē-ěl'.

Gadarenes—gād-ā-rēnz' or gād'-ā-rēnz.

"The Country of the *Gadarenes*."

Gade—gā'-dē.

Gades (Cadiz)—gā'-dēz.

Gadhelic—gā-dēl'-īk or gād'-ēl-īk.

"I have been accustomed always to say gād-ēl'-īk."—*William Dwight Whitney*.

gadoid—gā'-doid.

Gadski—gāt'-skī.

Gæa—jē'-ā.

See *Gaia*, another spelling.

Gaelic—gā'-līk; gā'-līk or gā'-līk (Stor.).

Gaeta—gā-ēt'-ā.

Gaia—gā'-yā or gī'-ā.

See *Gæa*, another spelling.

Gaillard—gā-yār'.

gainsaid—gān-sēd' or gān'-sēd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

gainsay—gān-sā' or gān'-sā.

Gainsborough—gānz'-brō or gānz'-brū.

'gainst—gēnst.

Formerly written without the apostrophe.

Gairdner (James)—gārd'-nēr.

gairish—gâr'-ish.

See *garish*, the preferred spelling.

gala—gā'-lā, *not* gāl'-ā.

Galahad (Sir)—gāl'-ā-hād.

Galápagos (Islands)—gā-lā'-pā-gōs.

Galashiels—gāl'-ā-shēlz'.

Galata (Bridge)—gā'-lā-tā

Galatea—gāl'-ā-tē'-ā.

"Pygmalion and *Galatea*."

See *Galatia*.

Galatia—gā-lā'-shī-ā or gā-lā'-shā.

See *Galatea*.

galaxy—gāl'-āk-sī.

Galen—gā'-lēn.

Galignani—gā-lēn-yā'-nē.

See *Agnesi*.

Galilean—gāl'-īl-ē'-ān.

Galileo—gāl'-īl-ē'-ō; It. pron., gā-lē-lā'-ō.

galiot—gāl'-ī-ōt.

Also written *galliot*, but pronounced as above.

Gall—gōl; Ger. pron., gāl.

gallant (n.)—gāl'-ānt' or gāl'-ānt.

gallant (brave)—gāl'-ānt.

See *gallant* (*polite*).

gallant (polite)—gāl'-ānt'.

See *gallant* (*brave*).

gallantly (bravely)—gāl'-ānt-lī.

See *gallantly* (*politely*).

gallantly (politely)—gāl'-ānt'-lī.

See *gallantly* (*bravely*).

gallantry—gāl'-ānt-rī, *rarely* gāl'-ānt'-rī.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Gallatin (Albert)—gǎl'-à-tǐn; Fr. pron., gâ-lâ-tăN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Gallaudet—gǎl-ô-dět'.

Galle—gâ'-lě.

Gallegos—gǎl-yâ'-gōs.

galleon—gǎl'-ē-ŭn.

gallery—gǎl'-ēr-ĭ, *not* gǎl'-rĭ.

gallic—gǎl'-ĭk.

"*Gallic Acid.*"

See *Gallic*.

Gallic—gǎl'-ĭk.

See *gallic*.

Gallifet, de—dŭ gâ-lě-fâ'.

galligaskin—gǎl-ĭ-gās'-kĭn.

Gallinger—gǎl'-ĭn-jēr.

Gallitzin—gâ-lět'-sĕn.

The Russian form *Golitsyn* is pronounced as above.

gallivant—gǎl-ĭv-ănt'.

gallop—gǎl'-ŭp.

See *galop* (*dance*).

gallows—gǎl'-ōz or gǎl'-ŭs.

galoche—gâ-lōsh'.

See *galoshe*, the preferred spelling.

galop (*dance*)—gǎl'-ŭp; Fr. pron., gâ-lō'.

galore—gâ-lōr'.

galoshe—gâ-lōsh'.

Also written *galosh*, but pronounced as above.

See *galoche*.

galsome—gôl'-sŭm.

Galvani—gǎl-vâ'-nĕ.

Galveston—gǎl'-vĕs-tŭn.

Galway—gôl'-wâ.

Gama da, Vasco—vās'-kō dâ gâ'-mă.

Gamaliel—gâ-mă'-lĭ-ĕl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Gambetta—*gǎm-bět'-á*; Fr. pron., *gān-bět-á'*.

For *ān*, see p. 26.

gamboge—*gǎm-bōj'* or *gǎm-bōōj'*.

Gambrinus—*gǎm-brī'-nūs*.

gamin—*gǎm'-in*; Fr. pron., *gā-mān'*.

For *ān*, see p. 26.

gamut—*gǎm'-ūt*.

Gananoque—*gā-nā-nōk'*.

Gand—*gān*.

For *ān*, see p. 26.

ganglia—*gǎng'-glī-ā*.

ganglion—*gǎng'-glī-ōn*.

gangrene—*gǎng'-grēn*, *not gǎn'-grēn*.

gangrenous—*gǎng'-grē-nūs*, *not gǎn'-grē-nūs*.

ganoid—*gǎn'-oid*.

Gans—*gāns*.

Gansevoort—*gǎns'-vōōrt*.

gantlet (glove)—*gānt'-lēt* or *gānt'-lēt*.

See *gauntlet*.

gantlet (punishment)—*gānt'-lēt* or *gānt'-lēt*.

Ganymede—*gǎn'-īm-ēd*.

See *Ganymedes*.

Ganymedes—*gǎn-īm-ē'-dēz*.

See *Ganymede*.

gaol—*jāl*.

gape—*gāp* or *gāp*; coll., *gǎp*.

In England, generally pronounced *gāp*.

"The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word (*gāp*) seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified than the slender English *a*."—*Walker*.

gaper—*gā'-pēr* or *gā'-pēr*.

garage—*gā-rāzh'* or *gār'-āj*.

"*Garage* is recent in English, and has as yet acquired no settled pronunciation; compare *massage*, which has been longer in use as a borrowed word."—*Web*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Garcia—gār'-shĭ-à; Sp. pron., gār-thē'-ā.

See *Cáceres*.

garçon—gār-sôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

garden—gärd'-n, *not* gyärd'-n.

See *card*.

gardenia—gār-dē'-nĭ-à.

Gargantua—gār-găn'-tū-à; Fr. pron., gār-gāN-twà'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Gargantuan—gār-găn'-tū-ăn.

gargle—gār'-gl.

gargoyle—gār'-goil.

garibaldi—gār-ĭ-bäl'-dĭ or gār-ĭ-bäl'-dĭ.

Garibaldi, Giuseppe—jöö-sěp'-pā gā-rē-bäl'-dē;

Eng. pron., gār-ĭ-bäl'-dĭ.

Do not say gār-ĭ-böl'-dĭ.

Garibaldian—gār-ĭ-bäl'-dĭ-ăn or gā-rĭ-bäl'-dĭ-ăn.

garish—gār'-ĭsh; gā'-rĭsh (Stor.).

See *gairish*.

Garnier-Pagès—gār-nyā'-pā-zhēs'.

Garonne—gā-rōn'.

garrote—gār-öt' or gār-öt'.

See *garrotte*.

garrotte—gār-öt'.

See *garrote*.

garrulity—gār-ōō'-lĭt-ĭ.

garrulous—gār'-ōō-lūs.

gas—gās, *not* gāz.

gasconade—gās-kōn-ād'.

Gascony—gās'-kō-nĭ.

gaselier—gās-ě-lēr'.

gaseous—gās'-ē-ūs or gā'-sē-ūs or gā'-zē-ūs or

gāz'-ē-ūs.

gasoline—gās'-ō-lēn or gās'-ō-lĭn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

gasometer—gās-ōm'-ē-tēr.

Less properly, gāz-ōm'-ē-tēr.

gasp—gāsp, *not* gāsp.

See *ask*.

Gaston—gās-tōN'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

gastræa—gās-trē'-à.

"The *Gastræa* Theory."

gastritis—gās-trī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

gastropod—gās'-trō-pōd.

gastrula—gās'-trōō-là.

gather—gāth'-ēr, *not* gēth'-ēr.

Gatti-Gasazza—gā'-tē gā-zāt'-sā.

See *Abruzzi*.

Gatun (Dam)—gā-tōōn'.

gaucherie—gōsh-rē'.

GaUCHO—gow'-chō.

Gaudin—gō-dāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

gauge—gāj.

gaunt—gānt or gōnt.

See *craunch*.

gauntlet—gānt'-lēt or gōnt'-lēt.

See *craunch*, *gantlet* (glove).

Gauss—gows.

Gautama—gō'-tā-mā; Hindu pron., gow'-tā-mā.

See *Gotama*, another spelling.

Gautier, Théophile—tā-ō-fēl' gō-tyā'.

gavel (mallet)—gāv'-ēl, *not* gā'-vēl.

gavel (mowed grain)—gāv'-ēl or gā'-vēl.

gavel (tribute)—gāv'-ēl.

gavelkind—gāv'-ēl-kind.

gavelock—gāv'-ē-lōk.

gavot—gā-vōt' or gāv'-ōt.

See *gavotte*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

gavotte—gā-vōt'; Fr. pron., gā-vōt'.

See *gavot*.

Gawain (Sir)—gō'-wān.

Gay-Lussac—gā-lū-sāk'.

For ū, see p. 26.

gazette—gā-zēt'.

"Originally accented as at present, but later also *ga'-zette*, as given by Dr. Johnson, again becoming *ga-zette'* from the eighteenth century."—*Web*.

gazetteer—gāz-ēt-ēr', *not* gā-zēt'-ēr.

gazon—gā-zōōn'; Fr. pron., gā-zôn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

Ge—jē or gā.

Geber—gā'-bēr.

Gebhardt, von—fōn gēb'-hārt.

Gebhart—gā-bār'.

Gebir—gā'-bēr.

gee (vb., and interj.)—jē.

Gehenna—gē-hēn'-à, *not* jē-hēn'-à.

Geikie (James)—gē'-kī, *not* gī'-kī.

"The first syllable of the name *Geikie* is pronounced as if spelled *gēē*—hard *g* as in 'gun', long *e* as in 'me'."—*James Geikie*.

geisha—gā'-shā.

gelatinate—jēl-āt'-īn-āt.

gelatine—jēl'-à-tīn.

Also written *gelatin*, but pronounced as above.

gelatinous—jēl-āt'-īn-ūs.

gelatinize—jēl-āt'-īn-īz.

geld—gēld.

gelding—gēld'-īng.

Gelée, Claude—klōd zhē-lā'.

See *Lorrain, Claude*.

gelid—jēl'-īd.

Gelon—jē'-lōn.

Gemini—jēm'-īn-ī, *not* jīm'-īn-ī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Gemmi (Pass)—gēm'-mē.

gendarme—jěn-därm'; Fr. pron., zhāN-därm'.

For āN, see p. 26.

genealogical—jěn-ē-à-lěj'-īk-āl or jē-nē-à-lěj'-īk-āl.

genealogist—jěn-ē-āl'-ō-jīst or jē-nē-āl'-ō-jīst.

Do not pronounce the *third* syllable ōl, in this and the two following words.

genealogize—jěn-ē-āl'-ō-jīz or jē-nē-āl'-ō-jīz.

See note under *genealogist*.

genealogy—jěn-ē-āl'-ō-jī or jē-nē-āl'-ō-jī.

See note under *genealogist*.

Genée—zhē-nā'.

generally—jěn'-ēr-āl-ī, *not* jěn'-rāl-ī.

generic—jē-nēr'-īk.

Genesareth (Lake)—gē-nēs'-à-rēth.

See *Gennesaret (Lake)*.

Genesis—jěn'-ē-sīs.

Genest—zhē-ně'.

Also written *Genêt*, but pronounced as above.

Genevèse—jěn-ē-vēz' or jěn-ē-vēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Genevieve—jěn-ē-vēv'.

Geneviève—zhěn-vē-ěv'.

Genevra—jē-něv'-rà.

See *Ginevra*, another spelling.

Genghis Khan—jěn'-gīz kān.

This name is spelled in more than twenty different ways.

For K, see p. 28.

genial—jē'-nī-āl or jēn'-yāl.

geniality—jē-nī-āl'-īt-ī or jēn-yāl'-īt-ī.

genialize—jē'-nī-āl-īz or jēn'-yāl-īz.

genie—jē'-nī.

génie—zhā-nē'.

genii—jē'-nī-ī.

genius (spirit)—jē'-nī-ūs or jēn'-yūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

genius (talent)—jēn'-yŭs or jē'-nī-ŭs.

genius loci—jē'-nī-ŭs lō'-sī.

Genlis, de—dŭ zhāN-lēs'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Gennesaret (Lake)—gēn-ēs'-ā-rēt or jē-nēs'-ā-rēt.

See *Genesareth (Lake)*.

Genoa—jēn'-ō-ā, *not* jēn-ō'-ā.

Genoese—jēn-ō-ēz' or jēn-ō-ēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Genova—jēn'-ō-vā.

genre—zhāN'-r.

For āN, see p. 26.

gens—jēnz.

Genseric—jēn'-sēr-īk.

"*Genseric the Vandal.*"

gentes—jēn'-tēz.

gentian—jēn'-shān.

Gentile—jēn'-tīl.

The Century Dictionary prefers jēn'-tīl, and the Oxford English Dictionary gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

Gentilism—jēn'-tīl-īzm or jēn'-tīl-izm.

Worcester and the Oxford English Dictionary say jēn'-tīl-izm.

gentilize—jēn'-tīl-īz.

gentlemen—jēn'-tīl-mēn, *not* jēn'-tīl-mŭn.

See *damage*.

genuflection—jēn-ū-flēk'-shŭn or jē-nū-flēk'-shŭn.

genuine—jēn'-ū-īn, *not* jēn'-ū-īn.

geocentric—jē-ō-sēn'-trīk.

See *heliocentric*.

Geoffrey—jēf'-rī.

Geoffrey Crayon—jēf'-rī krā'-ŭn.

Geoffroy—zhōf-frwā'.

Also written *Geoffroi*, but pronounced as above.

geography—jē-ōg'-rā-fī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

geometry—jē-ōm'-ē-trī.

Georg—gā-ōrg'.

For G, see p. 28.

Georges—zhōrzh.

Georges (M'd'lle)—zhōrzh.

Georgics—jōr'-jīks.

"The *Georgics* of Virgil."

Geraint (Sir)—jēr-ānt'.

Geraldine—jēr'-āl-dīn.

The usual pronunciation is jēr-āl-dēn'.

Gerard—jēr'-ard or jē-rārd'.

Gérard—zhā-rār'.

gerb—jērb.

Also written *gerbe*, but pronounced as above.

Gerber—gēr'-bēr.

Gergesenes—gēr'-gē-sēnz or gēr-gē-sēnz'.

Gergesites—gēr'-gē-sīts.

Gerhardt (chemist)—zhā-rār'.

Gerhardt (poet)—gēr'-hārt.

Gerizim—gēr'-iz-īm or gē-rī'-zīm.

See *Ebal*.

germane—jēr-mān' or jēr'-mān.

Germania—jēr-mā'-nī-à; Ger. pron., gēr-mā'-  
nē-à.

Germanicus—jēr-mān'-īk-ūs.

Germinal—zhēr-mē-nāl'.

Gerolstein—zhēr'-ōl-stīn.

"La Grande Duchesse de *Gerolstein*."

Gérôme—zhā-rōm'.

Geronimo (Apache)—jē-rōn'-īm-ō.

Géronte—zhā-rōnt'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Gerry—gēr'-ī.

gerrymander—gēr-ī-mān'-dēr.

Gerster—gēr'-stēr.

Gertrude—gēr'-trōod.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

gerund—jěr'-ünd, *not* jē'-ründ.

Gervinus—gěr-vē'-nōos.

Geryon—jē'-rĭ-ön.

Gesenius—gě-sē'-nĭ-ūs; Ger. pron., gě-zā'-nē-ōos.

gest—jěst.

Also written *geste*, but pronounced as above.

Gesta Romanorum—jės'-tà rō-mà-nō'-rũm.

gesture—jės'-tūr, *not* jės'-chŭr.

get—gět, *never* gĭt.

Gethsemane—gěth-sēm'-à-nē.

gew-gaw—gũ'-gô.

geyser—gĭ'-sēr or gĭ'-zēr.

"This word has long been Anglicized, and current usage is divided about equally between the two pronunciations given above, gě'-sēr being no longer recognized. The pronunciation gā'-sēr or gā'-sēr, little heard, represents approximately the Icelandic pronunciation."—*Web*.

ghastly—găst'-lĭ, *not* gäst'-lĭ.

See *ask*.

ghaut (landing-place)—gôt.

Also written *ghat*, but pronounced as above.

See *Ghauts (The)*.

Ghauts (The)—gôts.

"The *Ghauts* of India."

Also written *Ghats*, but pronounced as above.

See *ghaut (landing-place)*.

Gheber—gě'-bēr or gā'-bēr.

Also written *Ghebre*, but pronounced as above.

Gheezeh—gě'-zē.

See *Gizeh*, the preferred spelling.

Ghent—gěnt.

gherkin—gěr'-kĭn.

Ghetto—gět'-ō.

Ghibelline—gĭb'-ěl-ĭn.

Ghiberti—gě-běr'-tē.

In Italian, *gh*, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like *g* in *go*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ghirlandajo—gēr-lān-dā'-yō.

See *Ghiberti*.

Ghizeh—gē'-zē.

See *Gizeh*, the preferred spelling.

ghoul—gōōl, *not* gowl.

"They are neither man nor woman,  
They are neither beast nor human,  
They are *Ghouls*."—*Poe*.

Giacomo—jā'-kō-mō.

See *Giorgio*.

Gianicolo, Monte—mōn'-tā jā-nē'-kō-lō.

See *Giorgio*.

giaour—jowr.

gib (cat)—gīb, *not* jīb.

gib (clasp)—gīb, *not* jīb.

gib (vb.)—gīb, *not* jīb.

gibber—jīb'-ēr or gīb'-ēr.

" . . . the sheeted dead

Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets."  
*Shakespeare*.

gibberish—gīb'-ēr-ish.

gibbet—jīb'-ēt or jīb'-īt.

gibbon—gīb'-ūn.

gibbose—gīb-ōs' or gīb'-ōs.

gibbosity—gīb-ōs'-īt-ī.

gibbous—gīb'-ūs.

gibe—jīb.

Also written *jibe*, but pronounced as above.

giblet—jīb'-lēt or jīb'-līt.

Gibraltar—jīb-rōl'-tār; Sp. pron., hē-brāl-tār'.

See *Gila*.

Gide—zhēd.

Giers, de—dū gērs.

Giessbach—gēs'-bāk.

For κ, see p. 28.

Gifford—gīf'-ērd.

gigantean—jī-gān-tē'-ān, *not* jī-gān'-tē-ān.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Gigantes—jī-gǎn'-tēz.

gigantic—jī-gǎn'-tīk.

giglet—gīg'-lēt, *not* jīg'-lēt.

gigot—jīg'-ōt; Fr. pron., zhē-gō'.

gig-saw—jīg'-sō.

Gila—hē'-lā.

"In Spanish, *g* before *e* and *i*, and *j* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch*, in *ach*."—*Gaz*.

Gila monster—hē'-lā mōn'-stēr.

See *Gila*.

Gilbertine—gīl'-bēr-tīn or gīl'-bēr-tīn.

Gil Blas de Santillane—zhēl blās dū sān-tē-lān'.

*Gil Blas*, in Spanish, is pronounced hēl blās.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *Gila*.

Gilboa—gīl-bō'-ā or gīl'-bō-ā.

Gilchrist—gīl'-krīst.

Giles—jīlz.

gill (brook)—gīl.

gill (girl)—jīl.

"Each Jack with his *Gill*."—*Ben Jonson*.

gill (glen)—gīl.

gill (measure)—jīl.

gillie—gīl'-ī.

Also written *gilly*, but pronounced as above.

gilly-flower—jīl'-ī flow'-ēr, *not* gīl'-ī flow'-ēr.

gimbal—gīm'-bāl or jīm'-bāl.

gin (machine)—jīn, *not* gīn.

The Cotton *Gin*."

gin (snare)—jīn, *not* gīn.

Ginevra—jē-nēv'-rā.

See *Genevra*.

gingival—jīn'-jīv-āl or jīn-jī'-vāl.

Gioconda, La—lā jō-kōn'-dā.

See *Giorgio*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Gioja—jō'-yā.

See *Giorgio*.

Giordano Bruno—jōr-dā'-nō brōō'-nō.

See *Giorgio*.

Giorgio—jōr'-jō.

G, in Italian, before *e, i, u,* or *y,* combines with these letters to form the sound of *j*.

Giorgione—jōr-jō'-nā.

See *Giorgio*.

Giotto—jōt'-tō.

See *Giorgio*.

Giovanni—jō-vān'-nē.

See *Giorgio*.

giraffe—jīr-āf', *not* jīr-āf'.

Stormonth gives zhīr-āf' as an alternative pronunciation.

Giralda—hē-rāl'-dā.

See *Gila*.

girandole—jīr'-ān-dōl; Fr. pron., zhē-rān-dōl'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Girard (College)—jīr-ārd'.

Girard—jīr-ārd'; Fr. pron., zhē-rār'.

Girardin—zhē-rār-dāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

gird—gērd.

girl—gērl, *not* gyērl.

See *card*.

Giroflé-Girofla—zhē-rō-flā' zhē-rō-flā'.

Girolamo—jē-rō'-lā-mō.

Gironde—zhē-rōnd'; Eng. pron., jīr-ōnd'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Girondin—jīr-ōn'-dīn; Fr. pron., zhē-rōn-dāN'.

For āN, ōN, see pp. 26, 27.

Girondist—jīr-ōn'-dīst.

See *Girondiste*.

Girondiste—zhē-rōn-dēst'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

See *Girondist*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

girth—gērth.

gist—jĭst, *not* gĭst.

Giulia—jōō'-lē-ā.

See *Giorgio*.

Giuliano—jōō-lē-ā'-nō.

See *Giorgio*.

Giulio—jōō'-lē-ō.

See *Giorgio*.

Giulio Romano—jōō'-lē-ō rō-mā'-nō.

See *Giorgio*.

Giuseppe—jōō-sĕp'-pā.

See *Giorgio*.

Gizeh—gĕ'-zē.

"The Pyramids at Gizeh."

glacé—glā-sā'.

glacial—glā'-shāl or glā'-shĭ-āl or glā'-sĭ-āl.

glacier—glā'-shĕr or glās'-ĭ-ĕr or glā'-shĭ-ĕr.

glacis—glā'-sĭs or glās'-ĭs; Fr. pron., glā-sē'.

gladiator—glād'-ĭ-ā-tēr.

gladiole—glād'-ĭ-ōl.

gladiolus—glā-dī'-ō-lūs or glād-ĭ-ō'-lūs.

"The penultimate *o* in this word is short, and the accent therefore, as Latin, properly falls upon the antepenult (glā-dī'-ō-lūs), as indicated by most orthoëpists; glād-ĭ-ō'-lūs is, however, common in popular or colloquial usage."—*Web*.

Gladstone—glād'-stŭn, *not* glād'-stōn.

Gladys—glād'-ĭs.

glaive—glāv.

Glamis—glāms.

Commonly pronounced glā'-mĭs.

"Hail to thee, thane of *Glamis*."—*Shakespeare*.

glamour—glām'-ĕr or glā'-mĕr.

glance—glāns, *not* glāns.

See *ask*.

Glasgow—glās'-kō or glās'-gō.

glass—glās, *not* glās.

See *ask*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Glastonbury—*ġlās'-ŭn-bēr-ĭ* or *ġlās'-tŭn-bēr-ĭ*.

"*Glastonbury Abbey.*"

See *Alnwick*.

glauberite—*ġlô'-bēr-ĭt* or *ġlow'-bēr-ĭt*.

Glauber's Salts—*ġlô'-bērz sôlts* or *ġlow'-bērzsôlts*.

glaucoma—*ġlô-kô'-mà*.

glaucous—*ġlô'-kŭs*.

Glaucus—*ġlô'-kŭs*.

"*The Last Days of Pompeii.*"

glazier—*ġlā'-zhēr* or *ġlā'-zĭ-ēr* or *ġlā'-zhĭ-ēr*.

glenoid—*ġlē'-noid*.

"*The Glenoid Cavity.*"

glissade—*ġlĭs-ād'* or *ġlĭs-ād'*.

glisten—*ġlĭs'-n*, *not* *ġlĭst'-n*.

globose—*ġlô'-bôs* or *ġlô-bôs'*.

globule—*ġlôb'-ŭl*.

Gloriana—*ġlô-rĭ-ā'-nà*.

"*The Faërie Queene.*"

gloss—*ġlôs*, *not* *ġlôs* *nor* *ġlôs*.

See *accost*.

glottis—*ġlôt'-ĭs*.

See *epiglottis*.

Gloucester—*ġlôs'-tēr*.

See *Alnwick*.

glower—*ġlow'-ēr*.

glucinum—*ġlŭ-sĭ'-nŭm*.

Gluck, von—*fŏn ġlŏok*.

See *Glück, von*.

Glück, von—*fŏn ġlŭk*.

See *Gluck, von*.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

glucose—*ġlŭ'-kôs*.

glue—*ġlŭ*, *not* *ġlŏō*.

gluey—*ġlŭ'-ĭ*, *not* *ġlŏō'-ĭ*.

gluteal—*ġlŭ-tē'-ăl* or *ġlŭ'-tē-ăl*.

gluten—*ġlŭ'-tĕn*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

glycerine—*glis'-ēr-ĭn*, *not glis'-ēr-ĕn*.

Also written *glycerin*, but pronounced as above.

See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

glycogen—*gli'-kō-jĕn*.

Glyptotheca—*glip-tō-thē'-kā*.

Glyptothek—*glip-tō-tāk'*.

Gneisenau, von—*fŏn ġnī'-zē-now*.

gneiss—*nīs*.

Gneist, von—*fŏn ġnist*.

gnome—*nŏm*.

gnomic—*nŏ'-mĭk* or *nŏm'-ĭk*.

"The *Gnomic* Poets."

gnomical—*nŏ'-mĭk-ăl* or *nŏm'-ĭk-ăl*.

gnomon—*nŏ'-mŏn*.

gnostic—*nŏs'-tĭk*.

See *agnostic*.

gnu—*nŏō* or *nū*.

goatee—*gō-tē'*.

go-bang—*gō-băng'*.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Gobelin—*gŏb'-ĕ-lĭn*; Fr. pron., *gō-blăn'*.

For *ăn*, see p. 27.

Gobi—*gō'-bē*.

"The Desert of *Gobi*."

goblin—*gŏb'-lĭn*.

God—*gŏd*.

"From a desire to utter the name of God more deliberately than the short vowel naturally allows, the pronunciation is often (*gŏd*) or even (*gôd*)."—

*Oxford English Dictionary*.

See *accost*.

Godavery—*gō-dă'-vēr-ĭ*.

Godiva (Lady)—*gō-dī'-vā*.

Godoy, de—*dā gō-thō'-ē*; Eng. pron., *dŭ gō-doi'*.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Goelet—*gō-lēt'*.

Goethals—*ġû'-tălz*; Ger. pron., *gŏ'-tăls*.

For *ŏ*, see p. 25.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Goethe, von—fŏn gŏ'-tē.

Also written *Göthe, von*; but pronounced as above.

For ō, see p. 25.

Goethean—gŭ'-tē-ăn.

Goethian—gŭ'-tī-ăn.

Goetz—gŏts.

For ō, see p. 25.

goiter—gŏi'-tēr.

Also written *goitre*, but pronounced as above.

goître—gŭā'-tr.

See *goiter*.

Golconda—gŏl-kŏn'-dà.

golden—gŏld'-n, *not* gŏld'-ĕn.

Goldmark—gŏlt'-mārk.

Goldschmidt (M'me)—gŏlt'-shmīt.

Golgotha—gŏl'-gŏ-thà, *not* gŏl-gŏ'-thà.

golf—gŏlf.

The Standard Dictionary gives gŏf as an alternative pronunciation.

"Sometimes gŏf, an approximate imitation of the Scotch pronunciation."—*Web*.

Goliath—gŏ-li'-ăth, *not* gŏ-li'-à.

Frequently mispronounced.

gondola—gŏn'-dŏ-là, *not* gŏn-dŏ'-là.

gondolier—gŏn-dŏ-lēr'.

gone—gŏn.

See *accost*.

gonfalon—gŏn'-fà-lŏn.

gonfalonier—gŏn-fà-lŏn-ēr'.

goniometer—gŏ-nī-ŏm'-ē-tēr.

gonorrhea—gŏn-ŏr-rē'-à.

Also written *gonorrhæa*, but pronounced as above.

gooseberry—gŏōz'-bēr-ĭ or gŏōs'-bēr-ĭ.

Stormonth says gŏōz'-bēr-ĭ.

gopher (wood)—gŏ'-fēr.

Gordian—gŏr'-dī-ăn.

"The *Gordian Knot*."

Gordius—gŏr'-dī-ŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

gorgeous—gôr'-jüs; gôr'-jĩ-űs (Stor.).

gorget—gôr'-jět.

Gorgias—gôr'-jĩ-ăs.

Gorgon—gôr'-gön.

Gorgonian—gôr'-gō'-nĩ-ăn.

gorgonize—gôr'-gön-iz.

gorilla—gō-rĩl'-à.

Gorki—gôr'-kē.

gormand—gôr'-mănd.

See *gourmand*.

Gortchakoff—gâr-chà-kôf'.

Also written *Gorchakov*, *Gortchakov*, *Gortchakow*,  
but pronounced as above.

goshawk—gôs'-hôk.

gosling—göz'-lĩng, *not* gôs'-lĩng.

gospel—gôs'-pěl.

See *accost*.

gospeler—gôs'-pěl-ēr.

gossamer—gôs'-à-měr, *not* göz'-à-měr.

Gosse—gôs.

Got—gō.

Gotama—gō'-tà-mà.

See *Gautama*, another spelling.

Gotha (duchy)—gō'-tă.

See *Luther*.

Gotha (Canal)—gō'-tă or yō'-tă,

For ô, see p. 25.

Gotham (England)—gôt'-ăm.

Often improperly pronounced gō'-thăm.

"The Merry Tales of the Mad Men of *Gotham*."

See *Gotham* (*New York City*).

Gotham (New York City)—gō'-thăm or  
gôth'-ăm.

See *Gotham* (*England*).

Gothamite—gō'-thăm-īt or gôth'-ăm-īt.

Gothicism—gôth'-ĩ-sĩzm.

Gothicize—gôth'-ĩ-sĩz.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Götterdämmerung—göt-tēr-dâ'-mēr-ōong.

For ö, see p. 25.

Göttingen—gö'-tīng-ën.

For ö, see p. 25.

Gottschalk—göt'-shälk, *not* göt'-shôk.

gouge—gowj or gōoj.

Gough (John B.)—gōf, *not* gowf *nor* gōf.

See *accost*.

goulash—gōō'-lāsh.

See *gulash*.

Gounod—gōō-nō'.

gourd—gōrd or gōord.

gourde (coin)—gōord.

Gourgaud—gōōr-gō'.

gourmand—gōōr'-mānd; Fr. pron., gōōr-mān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *gormand*.

gourmet—gōōr-mě'.

gout (drop)—gowt, *not* gōot.

"Gouts of blood."—*Shakespeare*.

goût (taste)—gōō.

gouvernante—gōō-věr-nānt'.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *governante*.

Gouverneur—gōōv-ěr-nēr'; Fr. pron., gōō-věr-nōr'.

For ö, see p. 25.

gouvernante—gǔv'-ěr-nānt.

The Century Dictionary pronounces the final syllable nānt.

See *gouvernante*.

government—gǔv'-ěr-něnt, *not* gǔv'-ěr-měnt.

Pronounce the second syllable ěn, *not* ěr.

governor—gǔv'-ěr-nēr.

Gower—gow'-ěr or gōr.

gown—gown, *not* gownd.

Gracias á Dios—grä'-thē-ās ā dē-ōs'.

See *Cáceres*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

gracile—*grās'-īl.*

gracioso—*grā-shī-ō'-sō*; Sp. pron., *grā-thē-ō'-sō.*  
See *Cáceres.*

gradual—*grād'-ū-āl*, *not* *grāj'-ū-āl.*

graduate—*grād'-ū-āt*, *not* *grāj'-ū-āt.*

Graefe, von—*fōn grā'-fē.*

graft—*grāft*, *not* *grāft.*

See *ask.*

grafter—*grāft'-ēr*, *not* *grāft'-ēr.*

See *ask.*

Grail (Holy)—*grāl.*

gramercy—*grā-mēr'-sī.*

"Gramercy, Mammon, said the gentle knight."  
*Spenser.*

Gramercy (New York City Park)—*grām'-ēr-sī.*

graminivorous—*grām-in-iv'-ō-rūs.*

gramme—*grām.*

Gramont, de—*dū grā-mōn'.*

For *ôn*, see p. 26.

Granada—*grā-nā'-dā*; Sp. pron., *grā-nā'-thā.*

See *Guadalquivir.*

granary—*grăn'-à-rī*, *not* *grā'-nà-rī.*

"We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the first *a* like that in *grain*; but all our orthoëpists mark it like the *a* in *grand*. The first manner would insinuate that the word is derived from the English word *grain*; but this is not the case; it comes from the Latin *granarium*, and, by our own analogy, has the antepenultimate vowel short."—*Walker.*

grandchild—*gränd'-child*, *not* *grăn'-child.*

Pronounce the *d* sound in the first syllable.

granddaughter—*gränd'-dô-tēr*, *not* *grăn'-dô-tēr.*

See *grandchild.*

Grande Chartreuse, La—*là gränd shär-tröz'.*

For *ô*, *ân*, see pp. 25, 26.

Grande Grille (Vichy)—*gränd grē'-yū.*

For *ân*, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Grande Mademoiselle, La—là ġrānd mād'-  
mwà-zěl'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Grande Terre—ġrānd târ'.

For ān, see p. 26.

grandeur—ġrān'-dūr, *not* ġrān'-jūr.

grandfather—ġrānd'-fā-thēr, *not* ġrān'-fā-thēr.

See *grandchild*.

grandiose—ġrān'-dī-ōs.

grandma—ġrānd'-mā; coll., ġrān'-mā.

grandmamma—ġrānd-mā-mā' or ġrānd-mā'-mā.

See *grandchild*.

Grand Monarque, Le—lū ġrān mō-nārک'.

For ān, see p. 26.

grandmother—ġrānd'-mūth-ēr.

See *grandchild*.

grandpa—ġrānd'-pā; coll., ġrān'-pā.

grandpapa—ġrānd-pā-pā' or ġrānd-pā'-pā.

See *grandchild*.

Grand Prix de Paris—ġrān prē dū pā-rē'.

For ān, see p. 26.

grandsire—ġrānd'-sīr, *not* ġrān'-sīr.

See *grandchild*.

grandson—ġrānd'-sūn, *not* ġrān'-sūn.

See *grandchild*.

Granicus (Battle of the)—ġrā-nī'-kūs, *not* ġrān'-  
īk-ūs.

granivorous—ġrā-nīv'-ō-rūs.

grant—ġrānt, *not* ġrānt.

See *ask*.

grasp—ġrāsp, *not* ġrāsp.

See *ask*.

grass—ġrās, *not* ġrās.

See *ask*.

Gratiano—ġrā-shī-ā'-nō or ġrā-tē-ā'-nō.

gratis—ġrā'-tīs, *not* ġrāt'-īs.

"Free, gratis, and for nothing."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

gratitude—grăt'-ĭ-tūd, *not* grăt'-ĭ-tōōd.

gratuitous—grà-tū'-ĭ-tūs.

gratuity—grà-tū'-ĭ-tĭ.

gratulatory—grăt'-ū-là-tō-rĭ.

gravamen—grà-vā'-mĕn.

Gravelotte (Battle of)—grāv-lőt'.

grazier—grā'-zhĕr.

grease (n.)—grēs.

grease (vb.)—grēz or grēs.

greaser—grēz'-ĕr or grēs'-ĕr.

greasy—grēz'-ĭ or grēs'-ĭ.

greave—grēv.

Greenough—grē'-nō.

Greenwich (England)—grĭn'-ĭj.

*See Alnwick.*

Greenwich (U. S.)—grĕn'-wĭch.

*Popularly pronounced grĭn'-ĭch.*

Gregorian—grē-gō'-rĭ-ăn, *not* grē-gôr'-ĭ-ăn.

*"The Gregorian Calendar."*

Gregory Nazianzen—grĕg'-ō-rĭ năz-ĭ-ăn'-zĕn.

Grenada (U. S.)—grĕn-ă'-dă.

*See Granada.*

Grenada (West Indies)—grĕn-ă'-dă.

grenade—grē-năd'.

grenadier—grĕn-ă-dĕr'.

grenadin (flower)—grĕn'-ă-dĭn.

*Also written grenadine, but pronounced as above.*

grenadine (fabric)—grĕn'-ă-dĕn.

Grenoble—grē-nōb'-l.

Grétry—grā-trĕ'.

Greuze—grōz.

*For ô, see p. 25.*

Greville—grĕv'-ĭl.

*See Gréville, Henri.*

Gréville, Henri—ăn-rĕ' grā-vĕl'.

*For ân, see p. 26.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)



Grévy—*grā-vē'*.

gridiron—*grīd'-ī-ŭrn*, *not grīd'-ī-rŭn*.

Grieg—*grēg*.

grievous—*grē'-vŭs*.

grimace—*grīm-ās'*.

Grimaldi—*grē-māl'-dē*.

grimalkin—*grīm-āl'-kĭn* or *grīm-ōl'-kĭn*.

grimly—*grīm'-lĭ*.

grimy—*grī'-mĭ*.

Grindelwald—*grĭn'-dĕl-vālt*.

grindstone—*grīnd'-stōn*.

"Formerly often spelt without the 'd,' and still commonly pronounced *grīnd'-stŭn*, *grĭn'-stun*, colloquially and in dialect."—*Web*.

gripe—*grĭp*, *not grĭp*.

"Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown,  
And put a barren sceptre in my *gripe*."

*Shakespeare.*

grippe (influenza)—*grĭp*; Fr. pron., *grēp*.

grisette—*grĭz-ĕt'*; Fr. pron., *grē-zĕt'*.

Grisi—*grē'-sē*.

grisly—*grĭz'-lĭ*, *not grĭs'-lĭ*.

Grisons—*grē-zōn'*.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

gristle—*grĭs'-l*, *not grĭz'-l*.

gristly—*grĭs'-lĭ*, *not grĭz'-lĭ*.

See *grizzly*.

grizzly—*grĭz'-lĭ*.

See *gristly*.

groat (coin)—*grōt* or *grôt*.

"The second was until recently the preferred pronunciation."—*Web*.

grocery—*grō'-sēr-ĭ*, *not grōs'-rĭ*.

rogram—*grōg'-rām*.

Grolier—*grōl-yā'* or *grōl'-yā*.

"The *Grolier* Design."

Grolier de Servières—*grōl-yā' dŭ sēr-vyâr'*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Groot—*grōt*, *not* *grōōt*.

In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like *o* long (ō).

Gros—*grō*.

groschen (coin)—*grō'-shēn*.

Grosvenor—*grōv'-nēr*.

See *Alnwick*.

Grote—*grōt*.

grotesque—*grō-těsk'*.

Grotius—*grō'-shĭ-ūs*.

grotto—*grōt'-ō*.

Grouchy, de—*dŭ grōō-shē'*, *not* *dŭ grōō'-chē*.

grovel—*grōv'-ĕl*, *not* *grŭv'-ĕl*.

groveler—*grōv'-ĕl-ēr*, *not* *grŭv'-ĕl-ēr*.

gruel—*grōō'-ĕl*.

Grütli—*grüt'-lē*.

"The Men of *Grütli*."

For *û*, see p. 26.

Gruyère (cheese)—*grŭ-yâr'*.

For *û*, see p. 26.

Guadalajara—*gwā-thā-lā-hā'-rā*.

See *Guadalquivir*, *Jorullo*.

Guadalquivir—*gō-dāl-kwĭv'-ēr*; Sp. pron., *gwā-thāl-kē-vēr'*.

"At the end of a syllable, or between two vowels, *d*, in Spanish, sounds like the English *th* in *this*, but is somewhat softer."—*Gaz*.

Guadalupe—*gō-dā-lōōp'*; Sp. pron., *gwā-thālōō'-pā*.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Guadarrama, Sierra da—*syēr'-rā dā gwā-dā-rā'-mā*.

guaiacum—*gwĭ'-ā-kŭm*.

Guam—*gwām*.

guanaco—*gwā-nā'-kō*.

guano—*gwā'-nō*.

guarantee—*gār-ăn-tē'*.

See *guaranty*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

guarantor—gär'-än-tôr, *not* gär-än-tôr'.

guaranty—gär'-än-tĭ.

See *guarantee*.

guard—gärd, *not* gyärd.

See *card*.

Guardafui (Cape)—gwär-dā-fwē'.

guardian—gär'-dĭ-än, *not* gär-dēn'.

Guatemala—gô-tē-mä'-lā; Sp. pron., gwā-tā-mä'-lā.

See *Aguinaldo*.

guava—gwā'-vā.

Guayaquil—gwī-à-kēl'.

gubernatorial—gū-bēr-nā-tō'-rĭ-äl.

gudgeon—gŭj'-ŭn.

guelder (rose)—gĕl'-dēr.

Guelph—gwĕlf.

Also written *Guelf*, but pronounced as above.

Guendolen—gwĕn'-dō-lĕn.

See *Gwendolen*.

Guercino—gwĕr-chē'-nō.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

guerdon—gĕr'-dŭn.

Guericke, von—fŏn gā'-rĭk-ĕ.

Guérin, de—dŭ gā-rān'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Guernsey—gĕrn'-zĭ.

Guerrière, La—lā gâr-yâr'.

guerrilla—gĕr-ĭl'-à.

Gueux—gö.

For ö, see p. 25.

Guglielmo—gŏöl-yāl'-mō.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Guiana—gĕ-ā'-nā.

See *Aguinaldo*, *Guyana*.

Guicciardini—gwĕ-châr-dē'-nē.

See *Bertuccio*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Guiccioli—g̃wē'-chō-lē.

"Countess *Guiccioli*."

See *Bertuccio*.

Guichard—g̃ē-shār'.

guidance—g̃ī'-dāns, *not* gyī'-dāns.

See *card*.

guide—g̃īd, *not* gyīd.

See *card*.

Guido Reni—g̃wē'-dō rā'-nē, *not* g̃ē'-dō rā'-nē.

guidon—g̃ī'-dōn; Fr. pron., g̃ē-dôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

guild—g̃īld.

Also written *gild*, but pronounced as above.

Guild—g̃īld.

Guildenstern—g̃īl'-dēn-stērn.

guilder (coin)—g̃īl'-dēr.

Guildford—g̃īl'-fērd or g̃īld'-fērd.

guildhall—g̃īld'-hól.

guile—g̃īl, *not* gyīl.

See *card*.

Guillaume—g̃ē-yōm'.

guillemot—g̃īl'-ē-mōt.

guilloche—g̃īl-ōsh'.

Guillotin—g̃ē-yō-tān'.

For āN, see p. 26.

guillotine—g̃īl'-ō-tēn.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester accent the *final* syllable.

guimpe—g̃ämp; Fr. pron., g̃ānp.

For āN, see p. 26.

guinea (coin)—g̃īn'-ī.

Guinea—g̃īn'-ī.

Guiniver—g̃wīn'-ī-vēr.

Guinivere—g̃wīn'-ī-vēr'.

Guiney—g̃ī'-nī.

Guinness—g̃īn'-ēs.

"*Guinness's Ale*."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

guipure—*gē-pūr'*; Fr. pron., *gē-pūr'*.

For *û*, see p. 26.

Guiscard—*gēs-kār'*.

Guiscardo—*gwis-kār'-dō*.

"Sigismonda and *Guiscardo*."

See *Sigismonda*.

guise—*gīz*, *not gīyīz*.

See *card*.

Guise, de—*dū gū-ēz'* or *dū gēz*.

See *Barras*.

Guizot—*gē-zō'* or *gwē-zō'*.

See *Barras*.

gulash—*gōō'-lāsh*.

See *goolash*, the preferred spelling.

gulden (coin)—*gōōl'-dēn*.

gules (heraldry)—*gūlz*.

gum arabic—*gūm ār'-ā-bīk*, *not gūm ār-ā'-bīk*.

See *Arabic*.

gums—*gūmz*.

Gunsaulus—*gūn-sō'-lūs*.

gunstock—*gūn'-stōk*, *not gūn'-stōk*.

Gunter—*gūn'-tēr*.

Günther—*gūn'-tēr*.

For *û*, see p. 26.

gunwale—*gūn'-ēl* or formally, *gūn'-wāl*.

"Commonly pronounced *gūn'-ēl*."—*Wor*.

gustatory—*gūs'-tà-tō-rī*.

Gustavus—*gūs-tā'-vūs*, *not gūs-tā'-vūs*.

Gustavus Adolphus—*gūs-tā'-vūs ā-dōl'-fūs*; Ger.  
pron., *gōōs-tā'-vōōs ā-dōl'-fōōs*.

Gustavus Vasa—*gōōs-tā'-vōōs vā'-sā*.

Gutenberg—*gōō'-tēn-bērg*.

For *G*, see p. 28.

Guthrie (Thomas)—*gūth'-rī*.

gutta-percha—*gūt'-ā pēr'-chá*.

Guyana—*gē-ā'-nā*.

Guyandotte—*gī-ān-dōt'*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Guy Fawkes—gī fôks'.

Guyon—gī'-on or gē'-ôn; Fr. pron., gū-ē-ôn'.

For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Guyon (Sir)—gī'-ün.

Spenser's "*Faerie Queene*."

Guyot—gē-yō'.

Guzmán, de—dā gōōth-mān'.

See *Zamacois*.

Guzmán Blanco—gōōs-mān' bläng'-kō.

In Spanish America, *z* is commonly pronounced like English *s* in *sun*.

"The Spanish language, as spoken in Mexico and South America, differs in some points materially from the true Spanish. Thus *z* and *c* before *e* and *i*, instead of having the sound of *th*, are generally pronounced like *s*. Among the uneducated classes *ll* is universally sounded like *y*: thus, *gallo* is pronounced gā'-yō."—*Biog*.

Gwendolen—gwěn'-dō-lěn.

See *Guendolen*.

gybe—jīb.

Also written *jibe*, but pronounced as above.

Gyges—ji'-jěz.

"*Gyges's Ring*."

gymkhana—jīm-kā'-nā.

gymnasium—jīm-nā'-zī-ŭm, *not* jīm-nā'-zhŭm;

Ger. pron., gīm-nā'-zī-ōom or güm-nā'-zī-ōom.

For ü, see p. 26.

gymnast—jīm'-näst.

gymnastics—jīm-näs'-tīks.

gymnosophist—jīm-nös'-ō-fīst.

gymnosperm—jīm'-nō-spěrm.

See *angiosperm*.

gynæceum—jīn-ē-sē'-ŭm or jī-nē-sē'-ŭm.

gynarchy—jīn'-ār-kī or jī'-nār-kī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

gynecologist—jĭn-ē-kōl'-ō-jĭst or jĭ-nē-kōl'-ō-jĭst.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary says ġī-nē-kōl'-ō-jĭst.

Also written *gynæcologist*, but pronounced as above.

gynecology—jĭn-ē-kōl'-ō-jĭ or jĭ-nē-kōl'-ō-jĭ.

Also written *gynæcology*, but pronounced as above.

gynobase—jĭn'-ō-bās or jĭ'-nō-bās.

gynœcium—jĭn-ē'-sĭ-ŭm or jĭ-nē'-sĭ-ŭm.

Also written *gynecium*, but pronounced as above.

gynophore—jĭn'-ō-fōr or jĭ'-nō-fōr.

gypsum—jĭp'-sŭm.

gyrate—jĭ'-rāt.

gyration—jĭ-rā'-shŭn.

gyratory—jĭ'-rà-tō-rĭ.

gyrfalcon—jēr'-fōk-n.

See *jyrfalcon*, another spelling.

gyroscope—jĭ'-rō-skōp.

Gyula—dyōōl'-ō.

Gyulai—dyōōl'-ō-ě.

gyve (fetter)—jĭv.

"Formerly, probably until after 1800, ġiv."—

*Web.*

## H

Haakon (King)—hō'-kōn.

Haarlem—hār'-lēm.

See *Boerhaave*.

Haas—hās.

Haase—hā'-zē.

Habakkuk—hā-bāk'-ŭk or hāb'-à-kŭk.

"The Book of *Habakkuk*."

Habana—hā-vā'-nā.

In Spanish, *b*, especially between two vowels, often has the sound of English *v*, in *vow*.

See *Havana*.

habeas corpus—hā'-bē-ās kōr'-pŭs, *not* hāb'-ē-ās kōr'-pŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

haberdine—hăb'-ēr-dēn or hăb'-ēr-dĭn.

habergeon—hăb'-ēr-jŭn or hă-bēr'-jŭn.

habiliment—hă-bĭl'-ĭm-ĕnt.

Habitant—ă-bē-tāN'.

"The *Habitants* of Canada."

For āN, see p. 26.

habitat—hăb'-ĭ-tăt.

habitué—hă-bit'-ŭ-ā; Fr. pron., â-bē-tŭ-ā'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

hacienda—ă-syĕn'-dă or hă-sĭ-ĕn'-dă.

In Spanish America, *c* before *e* or *i* is usually pronounced like English *s* in *sun*.

Hackert—hăk'-ĕrt.

Hades—hă'-dēz.

Hading (Jane)—ă-dăn'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

hadj—hăj.

hadji—hăj'-ĕ.

Hadrian—hă'-drĭ-ăn.

See *Adrian*.

Haeckel—hĕk'-l; Ger. pron., hă'-kl.

hæmatin—hĕ'-mă-tĭn or hĕm'-ă-tĭn.

Also written *hematin*, but pronounced as above.

hæmato (prefix)—hĕm'-ă-tō or hĕ'-mă-tō.

In this and the four words following, the *first* syllable is written either *hæm* or *hem*.

hæmatose—hĕ'-mă-tōs or hĕm'-ă-tōs.

See *hæmato* (prefix).

hæmic—hĕ'-mĭk or hĕm'-ĭk.

See *hæmato* (prefix).

hæmo (prefix)—hĕ'-mō or hĕm'-ō.

See *hæmato* (prefix).

hæmoglobin—hĕ-mō-glō'-bĭn or hĕm-ō-glō'-bĭn.

See *hæmato* (prefix).

Haensel und Gretel—hân'-sĕl ōont grā'-tĕl.

Hafiz—hă'-fĭz or hă-fĕz'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 27)



Hagar—hā'-gār.

Hagedorn, von—fõn hā'-gē-dörn.

Hagen—hā'-gēn.

Haggai—hăg'-ā-i or hăg'-i.

hagiarchy—hăg'-i-ār-kī or hā'-jī-ār-kī.

hagiocracy—hăg'-i-ök'-rà-sī or hā'-jī-ök'-rà-sī.

Hagiographa—hăg'-i-ög'-rà-fà or hā'-jī-ög'-rà-fà.

hagiographer—hăg'-i-ög'-rà-fēr or hā'-jī-ög'-rà-fēr.

hagiography—hăg'-i-ög'-rà-fī or hā'-jī-ög'-rà-fī.

Hague (The)—hăg.

See *'s Gravenhage*, the Dutch name of this city.

ha-ha—hā-hā'.

See *aha*.

Hahnemann—hā'-nē-mān.

Hahn-Hahn, von—fõn hān'-hān.

Haidee—hī-dē', *not* hā'-dē.

"Don Juan."

Hainan—hī-nān'.

Haiti—hā'-tī; Fr. pron., ā-ē-tē'.

See *Hayti*, another spelling.

Haitian—hā'-tī-ān.

Also written *Haytian*, which see.

Hakluyt—hăk'-lōōt.

halberd—hăl'-bērd, formerly hōl'-bērd.

halcyon (n.)—hăl'-sī-ōn.

halcyon (adj.)—hăl'-sī-ōn.

"*Halcyon Days*."

Halcyone—hăl'-sī-ō-nē.

See *Alcyone*, another spelling.

Haldeman—hōl'-dē-mān, *not* hăl'-dē-mān.

Halévy—ā-lā-vē'.

half—hāf; more properly, hăf.

See *ask*.

halfpenny—hā'-pěn-ī or hăf'-pěn-ī or hăp'-ěn-ī  
or hăp'-ěn-ī or hā'-pěn-ī.

There is authority for each and all of these pronunciations.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

halibut—hăl'-ĭ-büt or hől'-ĭ-büt.

Halicarnassus—hăl-ĭ-kār-năs'-ūs.

"Dionysius of *Halicarnassus*."

halite—hăl'-it or hā'-lit.

Halle—hā'-lē.

hallelujah—hăl-ē-lōō'-yà.

See *alleluia*.

Also written *halleluiah*, but pronounced as above.

Haller, von—fön hā'-lēr.

hallo—hăl-ō'.

Also written *kalloa*, but pronounced as above.

halloo—hăl-ōō'.

Hals, Franz—frānts hāls.

Halsbury—hōlz'-brē.

See *Alnwick*.

Halstead, Murat—mū-răt' hōl'-stěd.

halve—hāv.

More properly, hāv.

See *ask*.

Halys—hā'-lĭs.

hamadryad—hām'-à-drī-ăd.

hamadryades—hām'-à-drī'-à-dēz.

hamadryads—hām'-à-drī-ădz.

Hamelin—hā'-mē-lĭn.

"The Pied Piper of *Hamelin*."

Hamilcar Barca—hā-mĭl'-kār bār'-kā.

Hamite—hām'-it.

Hanau (Battle of)—hā'-now.

handbook—hănd'-bōōk, *not* hăn'-bōōk.

Pronounce the *d* sound.

handcuff—hănd'-kŭf, *not* hăn'-kŭf.

See *handbook*.

Handel—hăn'-děl.

See *Händel*.

Händel—hân'-děl.

See *Handel*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

handful—händ'-fööl, *not* hăn'-fööl.

See *handbook*.

handkerchief—häng'-kēr-chīf.

See *kerchief*.

handsome—hăn'-sũm.

Stormonth says händ'-sũm.

See *unhandsome*.

hangar—häng'-gār; Fr. pron., ân-gār'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Hanover—hăn'-ō-vēr.

In German, this word is written *Hannover*, and pronounced hăn-ō'-vēr.

Hans Breitmann—hāns brit'-mān.

Hans Sachs—hāns zāks.

Hanukka—hā'-nōók-kā.

Also written *Hanukkah*, but pronounced as above.

Haphtarah—hāf-tā'-rā.

Hapsburg—hāps'-bûrg; Ger. pron., hāps'-böörg.

For G, see p. 28.

hara-kiri—hā'-rā kē'-rē.

harass—hār'-ās.

"Often pronounced hā-rās', but this has never been countenanced by orthoëpists."—*Web*.

harbinger—hār'-bīn-jēr.

Hardecanute—hār-dē-kā-nūt'.

Hardee (General)—hār'-dē, *not* hār-dē'.

Hardinge—hār'-dīng, *not* hār'-dīnzh *nor* hār'-dīnj.

hareem—hā-rēm'.

See *hareem*.

harem—hā'-rēm or hā'-rēm or hā'-rēm.

See *hareem*.

Harfloeur—ār-flör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

haricot—hār'-ī-kō or hār'-ī-kōt.

Harleian—hār-lē'-ăn or hār'-lē'-ăn.

"The *Harleian* Collection."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Harlequin—här'-lē-kwĭn or här'-lē-kĭn.

See *Columbine*.

harmonic—här-mön'-ĭk.

harmonica—här-mön'-ĭk-à.

harmonicon—här-mön'-ĭk-ön.

harmonics—här-mön'-ĭks.

Haroun-al-Raschid—hä-rōön' är-rà-shēd'.

Also written *Harun-al-Raschid*, but pronounced as above.

Harpagon—är-pā-gôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Harpocrates—här-pök'-rà-tēz.

harpsichord—härp'-sĭ-kôrd.

hartbeest—härt'-bēst.

See *hartebeest*, the preferred spelling.

hartebeest—härt'-bēst or här'-tē-bēst.

Hartleian—härt-lē'-ăn or här't'-lĭ-ăn.

Hartleyan—härt'-lē-ăn.

Hartz (Mountains)—härts.

Also written *Harz*, but pronounced as above.

haruspex—há-rūs'-pěks.

haruspice—há-rūs'-pĭs.

Harwich (England)—här'-ĭj or här'-ĭch.

See *Alnwick*.

Harwich (U. S.)—här'-wĭch.

Hasdrubal—häs'-drōō-bäl.

hashish—hăsh'-ēsh or hà-shēsh'.

Also written *hasheesh*, but pronounced as above.

haslet—hăs'-lēt or hăs'-lĭt.

hasten—hăs'-n, *not* hăst'-n.

hatchel—hăch'-ĕl.

Hauck (Minnie)—howk or hôk.

Haughton—hô'-tŭn.

haunch—hănch or hōnch.

See *craunch*.

haunt—hănt or hōnt.

See *craunch*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Hauptmann—howpt'-mân.

Hauser, Kaspar—kās'-pār how'-zēr.

Hausmann (Baron)—ōs-mân'.

hautboy—hō'-boi.

See *oboe*.

Hautes-Alpes—ōtz-âlp'.

Hautes-Pyrénées—ōt-pē-rā-nā'.

Haute-Savoie—ōt-sà-vwā'.

hauteur—hō-tûr'; Fr. pron., ō-tōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Haüy—â-wē'.

Havana—hâ-văn'-â.

See *Habana*.

Haverhill (Eng.)—hăv'-ēr-îl.

Haverhill (U. S.)—hā'-vēr-îl.

Havre, Le—lŭ àv'-r.

Havre de Grace (U. S.)—hăv'-ēr dŭ ġrās.

Hawaii—hā-wī'-ē.

Hawaiian (Islands)—hā-wī'-yăn.

Hawarden—hâr'-dĕn or hôr'-dĕn.

See *Alnwick*.

Haweis—hois.

hawse—hôz or hôs.

hawser—hôz'-ēr or hôs'-ēr.

Haydn—hā'-dn; Ger. pron., hī'-dn.

Haye, La—là ā'.

Haye Sainte, La—là ā sānt'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Hayti—hā'-tĭ; Fr. pron., ā-ē-tē'.

See *Haiti*, the preferred spelling.

Haytian—hā'-tĭ-ăn.

See *Haitian*, the preferred spelling.

Hazlitt—hăz'-lĭt.

heard—hĕrd, *not* hĕrd, formerly given by Webster.

hearth—hārth, *not* hĕrth.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

heath—hēth.

heather—hēth'-ēr.

heathy—hēth'-ī.

heaume—hōm.

heaven—hēv'-n, *not* hēv'-ēn.

See *evil*.

hebdomadal—hēb-dōm'-ā-dāl.

"*Hebdomadal* Council."

Hebe—hē'-bē, *not* hēb.

Hébert—ā-bâr'.

hebetudinous—hēb-ē-tū'-dīn-ūs.

Hebraism—hē'-brā-īzm.

Hebraist—hē'-brā-īst.

Hebraize—hē'-brā-īz.

Hebrides—hēb'-rīd-ēz.

Hebron—hē'-brūn, *not* hēb'-rūn.

Hecate—hēk'-ā-tē.

Also written *Hekate*, but pronounced as above.

"Formerly often hēk'-āt, as in Shakespeare and Milton."—*Web*.

"In every instance in Shakspeare except one, and in one instance in Milton, the rhythm requires the pronunciation to be hēk'-āt."—*Century Dictionary*.

hecatomb—hēk'-ā-tōm or hēk'-ā-tōōm.

hectoliter—hēk'-tō-lē-tēr.

Also written *hectolitre*, but pronounced as above.

Hecuba—hēk'-ū-bā.

"What 's *Hecuba* to him, or he to *Hecuba*,

That he should weep for her?"—*Shakespeare*.

Hedone—hēd'-ō-nē.

hedonism—hē'-dōn-īzm or hēd'-ōn-īzm.

Hegel—hā'-gēl.

Hegelian—hā-gā'-lī-ăn or hē-gē'-lī-ăn.

Hegeman—hēg'-ē-măn.

hegemonic—hēj-ē-mōn'-īk or hē-jē-mōn'-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

hegemony—hē-jēm'-ō-nĭ or hēj'-ē-mō-nĭ or hē'-jē-mō-nĭ.

Webster says that, in the pronunciation of this word, some prefer *hard g* (ġ), as in *go*, after the Greek.

hegira—hēj'-ĭr-à or hē-jĭ'-rà.

Also written *hejira*, but pronounced as above.

"The first is etymologically the correct pronunciation, but the second is much more widely used both popularly and among scholars."—*Web.*

Heidelberg—hĭ'-děl-běrg.

For G, see p. 28.

heigh—hĭ or hā.

heigh-ho—hĭ'-hō or hā'-hō.

height—hĭt, *not* hĭtth.

Heine, Heinrich—hĭn'-rĭk hĭ'-nē.

E final, in German, is always sounded.

heinous—hā'-nūs, *not* hē'-nūs.

heir—âr.

Helen—hěl'-ĕn.

Helena—hěl'-ē-nà, *not* hěl'-ē'-nà.

See *Saint Helena* (mother of Constantine).

Helenus—hěl'-ē-nūs, *not* hěl'-ē'-nūs.

Helgoland—hěl'-ġō-lānt.

See *Heligoland*.

heliacal—hē-lĭ'-à-kāl.

helices—hěl'-ĭs-ēz.

Helicon—hěl'-ĭk-ŏn.

Heligoland—hěl'-ĭ-ġō-lānt.

See *Helgoland*, the preferred spelling.

heliocentric—hē-lĭ-ŏ-sĕn'-trĭk.

See *geocentric*.

heliochromy—hē'-lĭ-ŏ-krō-mĭ.

Heliogabalus—hē-lĭ-ŏ-ġăb'-à-lūs.

See *Elagabalus*, the correct form of this word.

Helios—hē'-lĭ-ŏs.

heliotrope—hē'-lĭ-ŏ-trōp.

heliotypy—hē'-lĭ-ŏ-tĭ-pĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

helix—hē'-līks or hēl'-īks.

Hellas—hēl'-ās.

Helle—hēl'-ē.

hellebore—hēl'-ē-bōr.

Hellene—hēl'-ēn.

Hellenic—hēl'-ēn'-īk or hēl'-ē'-nīk.

Worcester says hēl'-ēn-īk or hēl'-ēn'-īk.

Hellenize—hēl'-ēn-īz.

Hellespont—hēl'-ēs-pōnt.

Hellespontine—hēl'-ēs-pōn'-tīn or hēl'-ēs-pōn'-tīn.

helm—hēlm, *not* hēl'-ūm.

See *elm*.

Helmholtz, von—fōn hēlm'-hōlts.

Héloise—ā-lō-ēz'.

"Abélard and *Héloise*."

See *Abélard*.

helot—hēl'-ōt or hē'-lōt.

helotry—hēl'-ōt-rī or hē'-lōt-rī.

Helvetia—hēl'-vē'-shī-ā.

Helvetian—hēl'-vē'-shān.

Helvetic—hēl'-vēt'-īk.

Helvétius—hēl'-vē'-shī-ūs; Fr. pron., ěl-vā-sē-ūs'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Hemans (Mrs.)—hēm'-ānz; pop., hē'-mānz.

hematin—hēm'-ā-tīn or hē'-mā-tīn.

Also written *hæmatin*, but pronounced as above.

hematite—hēm'-ā-tīt or hē'-mā-tīt.

Also written *hæmatite*, but pronounced as above.

See *ite* (*chemical termination*).

hemato (prefix)—hēm'-ā-tō or hē'-mā-tō.

Also written *hæmato*, but pronounced as above.

hemi (prefix)—hēm'-ī.

See *demi* (*prefix*), *semi* (*prefix*).

hemiopia—hēm'-ī-ō'-pī-ā.

hemiplegia—hēm'-ī-plē'-jī-ā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



hemiplegy—hěm'-ĭ-plē-jĭ.

hemistich—hěm'-ĭ-stĭk.

henceforth—hěns-fōrth' or hěns'-fōrth.

See *thenceforth*.

Hengest—hěng'-gěst.

"*Hengest* and *Horsa*."

See *Horsa*.

Hengstenberg—hěng'-stěn-běrg.

For G, see p. 28.

Henlopen (Cape)—hěn-lō'-pěn.

Hennepin—hěn'-ē-pĭn; Fr. pron., ěn-păn'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Henner—ěn-ěr'.

Henri—āN-rē'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Henriade, La—lā āN-rē-ăd'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Henriot—āN-rē-ō'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Henriques—ěn-rē'-kěs.

Henriquez—ān-rē'-kěth.

See *Zamacois*.

Henry—hěn'-rĭ, *not* hěn'-ěr-ĭ.

A word of *two* syllables.

hepatic—hē-păt'-ĭk.

hepatite—hěp'-ă-tīt.

Stormonth says hē-păt'-it.

hepatitis—hěp'-ă-tĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis* (*termination*).

hepatization—hěp'-ă-tĭz-ă'-shŭn or hěp'-ă-tĭ-ză'-shŭn.

hepatize—hěp'-ă-tĭz.

Hephæstion—hē-fěs'-tĭ-ŏn.

Hephæstus—hē-fěs'-tŭs.

See *Hephaistos*, another spelling.

Hephaistos—hē-fis'-tōs.

See *Hephæstus*, another spelling.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Heptateuch—hěp'-tá-tūk.

Hera—hē'-rá.

See *Here*, another spelling.

Heraclean—hěr-à-klē'-ăn.

See *Heracleian*, another spelling.

Heracleian—hěr-à-klē'-yăn or hěr-à-klē'-ăn.

See *Heraclean*, another spelling.

Heracles—hěr'-à-klēz.

Also written *Herakles*, but pronounced as above.

Heraclidæ—hěr-à-klī'-dē.

Heraclitean—hěr-à-klī-tē'-ăn.

Heraclitus—hěr-à-klī'-tūs, *not* hěr-āk'-līt-ūs.

"The name of *Democritus*, the laughing philosopher, being often mentioned in connection with that of *Heraclicus*, the weeping philosopher, there is a tendency to accent the latter, incorrectly, on the second syllable."—*Wor.*

See *Democritus*.

heraldic—hěr-ăl'-dīk, *not* hěr'-ăl-dīk.

Hérault de Séchelles—ā-rō' dū sā-shěl'.

Herat—hěr-āt'.

herb—ěrb or hěr̄b.

"The historical pronunciation is *úr̄b*, which still prevails in the best usage in the United States, although *húr̄b* is also used. In England *húr̄b* has increased in use since about 1800, and now apparently prevails in the best usage."—*Web.*

herbaceous—hěr-bā'-shūs.

herbage—ěrb'-āj or hěr̄b'-āj.

See note under *herb*.

herbal (n.)—hěr̄b'-ăl.

herbal (adj.)—hěr̄b'-ăl.

herbarium—hěr-bā'-rī-ŭm.

herbivora—hěr-bīv'-ō-rà.

herbivorous—hěr-bīv'-ō-rūs.

herby—ěrb'-ĭ or hěr̄b'-ĭ.

See note under *herb*.

Herculaneum—hěr-kū-lā'-nē-ŭm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Herculean—hēr-kū'-lē-ăn, *not* hēr-kū-lē'-ăn.  
 Here—hē'-rē.

See *Hera*, another spelling.

hereafter—hēr-ăf'-tēr, *not* hēr-ăf'-tēr.

hereditament—hēr-ē-dīt'-ă-měnt.

Hereford—hēr'-ē-fērd.

herein—hēr-in'.

hereinto—hēr-in'-tōō.

hereof—hēr-ōv' or hēr-ōf'.

See *whereof*.

heresiarch—hēr'-ē-sī-ărk or hē-rē'-sī-ărk.

Worcester says hē-rē'-zī-ărk.

heretic—hēr'-ē-tīk.

See *Arabic*.

hereunto—hēr-ūn-tōō'.

hereupon—hēr-ūp-ōn'.

herewith—hēr-wīth' or hēr-wīth'.

Worcester says hēr'-wīth.

"Although *th* in *with* has its vocal sound, yet in the compounds *herewith*, *therewith*, and *wherewith*, it is, according to the orthoëpists, pronounced with its sharp or whispered sound. Good usage, however, allows it to retain in the compound the same sound that it has in the simple word." — *Webster*.

See *wherewith*.

hermaphrodite—hēr-măf'-rō-dīt, *not* â-môr'-fō-dīt.

hermeneutics—hēr-mē-nū'-tīks.

Hermes (Mercury)—hēr'-mēz.

Hermes, Georg—gā-ōrg' hēr'-mās.

For G, see p. 28.

Hermias—hēr-mī'-ăs or hēr'-mī-ăs.

Hermione—hēr-mī'-ō-nē.

"A Winter's Tale."

Hernández—ăr-năn'-dēth.

See *Zamacois*.

Hernani—ěr-nă'-nē.

See *Ernani*, another spelling.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Hero—hē'-rō.

"*Hero* and *Leander*."

Hérodiade—ā-rō-dē-ād'.

Herod—hēr'-ūd.

Herodian—hē-rō'-dī-ān, *not* hēr'-ūd-ē-ān.

Herodias—hē-rō'-dī-ās.

Herodotus—hē-rōd'-ō-tūs.

heroine—hēr'-ō-in.

heroism—hēr'-ō-izm.

Hérolde—ā-rōld'.

Herr—hēr.

Herren—hēr'-ēn.

herring—hēr'-īng, *not* hēr'-īn.

Herschel—hēr'-shēl.

Hertford (College at Oxford)—hār'-fērd.

Hertz—hērts.

Heruli—hēr'-ōō-lī.

Herzegovina—hērt-sē-gō-vē'-nā.

Hesiod—hē'-sī-ōd or hē'-shī-ōd.

Hesione—hē-sī'-ō-nē.

hesitate—hēs'-ī-tāt.

The Century Dictionary gives hēs'-ī-tāt as an alternative pronunciation.

Hesperides—hēs-pēr'-ī-dēz.

Hesse—hēs.

Hesse-Cassel—hēs-kās'-ēl.

Hesse-Nassau—hēs-nās'-ō.

Hessian—hēsh'-ān.

Hester—hēs'-tēr.

Hestia—hēs'-tī-ā.

hetæra—hē-tē'-rā.

See *hetaira*, another spelling.

hetærisism—hē-tē'-rīzm.

See *hetairism*, another spelling.

hetaira—hē-tī'-rā.

hetairism—hē-tī'-rīzm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

- heterochromous—hět-ēr-ō-krō'-mūs.  
heterodox—hět'-ēr-ō-dōks.  
heterogamy—hět-ēr-ōg'-ā-mī.  
heterogeneity—hět-ēr-ō-jē-nē'-īt-ī.  
heterogeneous—hět-ēr-ō-jē'-nē-ūs.  
heteropathy—hět-ēr-ōp'-ā-thī.  
heterophemy—hět'-ēr-ō-fē-mī or hět-ēr-ōf'-ē-mī.  
heterophyllous—hět-ēr-ō-fil'-ūs.  
heteroscian—hět-ēr-ōsh'-ī-ān or hět-ēr-ōsh'-ān.  
hexagonal—hěks-āg'-ō-nāl.  
hexastich—hěks'-ā-stīk.  
Hexateuch—hěks'-ā-tūk.  
hey—hā.  
heyday—hā'-dā.  
Heyne—hī'-nē.  
Heyse—hī'-zē.  
hiatus—hī-ā'-tūs.  
Hiawatha—hī-ā-wō'-thā.  

“Other pronunciations of this name are sometimes given, as hī-ā-wō'-tā, hē-ā-wō'-thā, etc. The Iroquoian pronunciation is hī-ōn-hwā'h'-thā'h (first syllable like *high*).”—*Web*.

hibernacle—hī'-bēr-nā-kl or hī-bēr'-nā-kl.  
hibernate—hī'-bēr-nāt.  
Hibernicism—hī-bēr'-nīs-izm.  
hibernization—hī-bēr-nīz-ā'-shūn.  
hiccough—hīk'-ūp.  

Also written *hiccup*, but pronounced as above.

hidalgo—hīd-āl'-gō; Sp. pron., ē-dāl'-gō.  
hideous—hīd'-ē-ūs.  
hierarchy—hī'-ēr-ār-kī.  
Hiero—hī'-ēr-ō.  
hieroglyphic—hī-ēr-ō-glīf'-īk.  
hieroglyphist—hī-ēr-ōg'-līf-īst or hī-ēr-ō-glīf'-īst.  
Hieronymus—hī-ēr-ōn'-īm-ūs.  
hierophant—hī'-ēr-ō-fānt or hī-ēr'-ō-fānt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

highway—hī'-wā, *not* hī-wā'.

highwayman—hī'-wā-măn, *not* hī-wā'-măn.

hilarious—hī-lā'-rī-ūs or hīl-ā'-rī-ūs.

The Century Dictionary prefers hī, and the Standard Dictionary, hīl.

hilarity—hī-lār'-īt-ī or hīl-ār'-īt-ī.

The Century Dictionary prefers hīl-ār'-īt-ī, and the Standard Dictionary, hī-lār'-īt-ī.

Hilary (Term)—hīl'-ā-rī.

Hildebrand—hīl'-dē-brănd.

Hillard (George S.)—hīl'-ărd, *not* hīl-ărd'.

Hilo—hē'-lō.

Himalaya—hīm-ā'-lā-yā.

Less correctly, hīm-ā-lā'-yā.

Himalayan—hīm-ā'-lā-yăn.

Less correctly, hīm-ā-lā'-yăn.

hinder (adj.)—hīn'-dēr.

See *hinder* (vb.).

hinder (vb.)—hīn'-dēr.

See *hinder* (adj.).

Hindoo—hīn'-dōō or hīn-dōō'.

See *Hindu*, the preferred spelling.

Hindoostani—hīn-dōō-stā'-nē.

See *Hindustani*, the preferred spelling.

Hindu—hīn'-dōō or hīn-dōō'.

See *Hindoo*.

Hindustan—hīn-dōō-stān'.

See *Kurdistan*.

Hindustani—hīn-dōō-stā'-nē.

hinterland—hīn'-tēr-lănd; Ger. pron., hīn'-tēr-lănt.

Hippocrates—hīp-ōk'-rā-tēz.

Hippocrene—hīp'-ō-krēn; class. pron., hīp-ō-krē'-nē.

Hippolyta—hīp-ōl'-īt-ā.

"*Midsummer Night's Dream*."

See *Hippolytus*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Hippolyte—hĭp-ŏl'-ĭt-ē; Fr. pron., ē-pō-lēt'.

Hippolytus—hĭp-ŏl'-ĭt-ūs.

Hippomenes—hĭp-ŏm'-ē-nēz.

hippophagi—hĭp-ŏf'-ā-jī.

hippopotamus—hĭp-ŏ-pŏt'-ā-mūs.

hirsute—hēr'-sūt or hēr-sūt'.

hirundine—hĭr-ŭn'-dĭn or hĭr-ŭn'-dĭn.

Hispania—hĭs-pā'-nĭ-ā or hĭs-pā'-nĭ-ā.

Hispanic—hĭs-pān'-ĭk.

Hispaniola—hĭs-pān-yŏ'-lā.

historiographer—hĭs-tŏ-rĭ-ŏġ'-rā-fēr.

historiography—hĭs-tŏ-rĭ-ŏġ'-rā-fĭ.

history—hĭs'-tŏ-rĭ, *not* hĭs'-trĭ.

histrionic—hĭs-trĭ-ŏn'-ĭk.

histrionism—hĭs'-trĭ-ŏ-nĭzm.

h'm—hm.

Hoangho—hwāng-hŏ'.

Also written *Hwangho*, but pronounced as above.

Hobbema—hŏb'-ĕm-ā.

Hobbes—hŏbz.

Hobbesian—hŏb'-zĭ-ān.

Hobbesism—hŏbz'-ĭzm.

hobo—hŏ'-bŏ.

Hoboken—hŏ'-bŏ-kĕn.

hoch—hŏκ.

For κ, see p. 28.

Hoche—ŏsh.

Hohenlohe—hŏ-ĕn-lŏ'-ĕ.

"When preceded by title, as *Fürst*, accented hŏ'-ĕn-lŏ-ĕ."—*Web*.

Hohenstaufen—hŏ-ĕn-shtow'-fĕn.

See note under *Hohenlohe*.

Hohenzollern—hŏ-ĕn-tsŏl'-ĕrn.

See note under *Hohenlohe*.

hoist—hoist, *not* hĭst.

hoity-toity—hoi'-tĭ toi'-tĭ, *not* hĭ'-tĭ tĭ'-tĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Holbein—hōl'-bīn.

Holborn—hō'-bŭrn, *not* hōl'-bŭrn.

See *Alnwick*.

Holinshed—hōl'-īnz-hēd or hōl'-īn-shēd.

holla (interj.)—hōl'-ā or hōl'-ā'.

hollo (n.)—hōl'-ō or hōl'-ō'.

hollo (vb.)—hōl'-ō.

hollo (interj.)—hōl'-ō or hōl'-ō'.

holloa (interj.)—hōl'-ō'.

hollow—hōl'-ō.

holly-hock—hōl'-ī-hōk, *not* hōl'-ī-hōk.

holm—hōm.

This is the marking of Webster and the Oxford English Dictionary.

Worcester says hōlm, which is also the preference of Stormonth, the Century, and the Standard.

Holm, Saxe—sāks hōm.

holocaust—hōl'-ō-kōst.

Holofernes—hōl'-ō-fēr'-nēz.

Also written *Holophernes*, but pronounced as above.

Holstein—hōl'-stīn.

Holyhead—hōl'-ī-hēd.

Holyoke (Mount)—hōl'-yōk, *not* hō'-lī-ōk.

Holyrood (Palace)—hōl'-ī-rōod.

holystone—hō'-lī-stōn.

homage—hōm'-āj, *not* ōm'-āj.

See *damage*.

Homburg—hōm'-bōōrg.

For G, see p. 28.

homely—hōm'-lī.

Homeric—hō-mēr'-īk.

homestead—hōm'-stēd, *not* hōm'-stīd.

homicidal—hōm'-īs-ī-dāl, *not* hōm-īs-ī'-dāl.

homiletics—hōm-īl-ēt'-īks.

homochromous—hō-mō-krō'-mŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



homodont—hǒm'-ō-dǒnt or hō'-mō-dǒnt.

homœo (prefix)—hō'-mē-ō or hǒm'-ē-ō.

Also written *homeo*, but pronounced as above.

"The etymological pronunciation would be hǒ-mē'-ō-, as in hǒ-moi'-ō-; but usage favors hǒm'-ē-ō-, or in popular use hō'-mē-ō; the last especially in *homæopathy* and its family (the only really popular members of the group)."—*Oxford English Dictionary*.

"Good usage in the United States distinctly favors hō'-mē-ō- in all words beginning with this prefix."—*Web*.

homœopath—hō'-mē-ō-pǣth or hǒm'-ē-ō-pǣth.

See note under *homæo* (prefix).

Also written *homeopath*, but pronounced as above.

homœopathic—hō-mē-ō-pǣth'-ĭk or hǒm-ē-ō-pǣth'-ĭk.

See note under *homæo* (prefix).

Also written *homeopathic*, but pronounced as above.

homœopathist—hō-mē-ōp'-ă-thĭst or hǒm-ē-ōp'-ă-thĭst.

See note under *homæo* (prefix).

Also written *homeopathist*, but pronounced as above.

homœopathy—hō-mē-ōp'-ă-thĭ or hǒm-ē-ōp'-ă-thĭ.

See note under *homæo* (prefix).

Also written *homeopathy*, but pronounced as above.

homogeneity—hō-mō-jē-nē'-ĭt-ĭ or hǒm-ō-jē-nē'-ĭt-ĭ.

homogeneous—hō-mō-jē'-nē-ŭs or hǒm-ō-jē'-nē-ŭs.

homograph—hǒm'-ō-ġrăf or hō'-mō-ġrăf.

homoio (prefix)—hō-moi'-ō.

See *homæo* (prefix).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

homoiousian—hō-moi-ōō'-sǐ-ăn or hō-moi-ow'-sǐ-ăn.

See *homoousian*.

homologous—hō-mōl'-ō-gūs.

homologue—hōm'-ō-lōg or hō'-mō-lōg.

homonym—hōm'-ō-nīm or hō'-mō-nīm.

homoousian—hō-mō-ōō'-sǐ-ăn or hō-mō-ow'-sǐ-ăn  
or hōm-ō-ow'-sǐ-ăn.

See *homoiousian*.

homoplasy—hō-mōp'-là-sǐ or hō'-mō-plās-ǐ or  
hōm'-ō-plās-ǐ.

honest—ōn'-ěst, *not* ōn'-üst.

See *damage*.

Hong-Kong—hōng-kōng.

Orthoēpists say that neither syllable of this word is accented; but, practically speaking, one or the other is necessarily accented in pronouncing it.

honi soit qui mal y pense—ō'-nē swá kē mǎl ē  
pāns.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

Honiton (lace)—hōn'-īt-ŭn.

Honolulu—hō-nō-lōō'-lōō, *not* hōn-ō-lōō'-lōō.

honorable—ōn'-ēr-à-bl, *not* ōn'-rà-bl.

honorarium—ōn-ō-rā'-rī-ŭm.

hoodlum—hōōd'-lŭm; hōōd'-lŭm (Wor.).

hoodoo—hōō'-dōō.

hoof—hōōf, *not* hōōf.

A very common error.

Hooge, de—dŭ hō'-Gē.

For *G*, see p. 28.

See *Groot*.

Hoogh—hōg.

Hoogvliet—hōg'-vlēt.

For *G*, see p. 28.

hoop—hōōp, *not* hōōp.

hoopoe—hōō'-pōō or hōō'-pō.

hoosier—hōō'-zhēr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Hoosier (State)—hōō'-zhēr.

Hôpital, L'—lō-pē-tāl'.

See *Hospital, de L'*.

Horace—hör'-ās, *not* hôr'-ās.

Horæ—hō'-rē.

Horatio—hō-rā'-shĭ-ō or hō-rā'-shō.

Horicon—hör'-ĭk-ōn.

horizon—hō-rĭ'-zŭn or hō-rĭ'-zn.

"Formerly accented hor'-i-zon, as in Shake-  
speare."—*Web.*

See *abdomen*.

hornblende—hōrn'-blënd.

horologe—hör'-ō-lōj or hör'-ō-lōj.

horoscope—hör'-ō-skōp, *not* hō'-rō-skōp.

horrid—hör'-ĭd, *not* hôr'-ĭd.

Horsa—hōr'-sà.

See *Hengest*.

hors concours—ôr kôn-kōōr'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

hors de combat—ôr dŭ kôn-bà'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

hors de propos—ôr dŭ prō-pō'.

hors de saison—ôr dŭ sâ-zôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

hors d'œuvre—ôr dō'-vrŭ.

For ô, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

horseradish—hōrs'-răd-ish, *not* hôrs'-rěd-ish.

horseshoe—hōrs'-shōō, *not* hôr'-shōō.

Hortense—ôr-tăns'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Hortensia—hōr-tĕn'-shĭ-à or hōr-tĕn'-shà.

Hortensius—hōr-tĕn'-shĭ-ŭs or hōr-tĕn'-shŭs.

hortus siccus—hōr'-tŭs sĭk'-ŭs.

Hosea—hō-zē'-à, *not* hō'-zē-à *nor* hō'-zhà.

This last pronunciation is very common as a  
colloquialism.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

hosier—hō'-zhēr.

hosiery—hō'-zhēr-ī.

hospice—hös'-pīs or hös'-pēs.

hospitable—hös'-pīt-à-bl, *not* hös-pīt'-à-bl.

Frequently mispronounced.

See *inhospitable*.

hospitably—hös'-pīt-à-blī, *not* hös-pīt'-à-blī.

See *inhospitably*.

hospital—hös'-pīt-äl, *not* hös'-pīt-äl *nor* hös'-pīt-äl.

See *accost*.

Hospital, de L'—dü lō-pē-tál'.

See *Hôpital, L'*.

hospitaler—hös'-pīt-à-lēr, *not* hös-pīt'-à-lēr.

Also written *hospitaller*, but pronounced as above.

hospodar—hös'-pō-dār.

hostage—hös'-tāj, *not* hös'-tāj.

hostel—hös'-těl; hō-těl' (Wor.).

hosteler—hös'-těl-ēr.

hostelry—hös'-těl-rī.

Worcester prefers hō'-těl-rī.

hostile—hös'-tīl or, especially in British usage, hös'-tīl.

hostler—hös'-lēr or ös'-lēr.

The leading authorities are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

See *ostler*.

Hôtel de Cluny—ö-těl' dü klü-nē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Hôtel des Invalides—ö-těl' dā zăN-và-léd'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Hôtel Dieu—ö-těl' dyō.

For ö, see p. 25.

Hôtel de Ville—ö-těl' dü vėl.

Hotham—höth'-ăm.

Houdin—ōō-dăN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Houdon—ōō-dôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

hough—hők.

Houghton (Lord)—hō'-tŭn or how'-tŭn.

See *Milnes (Richard Monckton)*.

Houghton (Henry Oscar)—hō'-tŭn.

Hougomont—ōō-gō-môn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

hound—hownd.

houri—hōō'-rĭ or how'-rĭ.

housewife—hows'-wĭf.

Worcester prefers hŭz'-wĭf.

When this word is used to denote a small bag for needles, thread, etc., it is usually pronounced hŭz'-ĭf.

See *huswife (small bag)*.

housewifery—hows'-wĭf-ēr-ĭ.

Worcester says hŭz'-wĭf-rĭ or hows'-wĭf-rĭ.

housing (saddle-cloth)—howz'-ĭng, *not* hows'-ĭng.

Houssaye, Arsène—ār-sân' ōō-sā'.

Houston (Texas)—hūs'-tŭn, *not* hows'-tŭn.

Houston (Sam)—hūs'-tŭn, *not* hows'-tŭn.

Houyhnhnm—hōō-ĭn'-m or hwĭn'-m.

hovel—höv'-ĕl.

Formerly and still occasionally, hŭv'-ĕl.

hover—hŭv'-ēr or hŏv'-ēr.

howadji—how-ăj'-ĭ.

howdah—how'-dă.

howdy-do—how'-dĭ-dōō.

howitzer—how'-ĭt-sēr.

Huc—ük or hŭk.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Hudibras—hŭ'-dĭ-brăs, *not* hŭ'-dĭ-brà.

Huerta—wĕr'-tă.

*H*, in Spanish, is seldom pronounced.

Hughenden—hŭ'-ĕn-dĕn.

Hughes (Thomas)—hŭz.

Hugli (river)—hōō'-glĕ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Huguenot—hū'-gē-nōt.

Huguenots, Les—lā ū-gē-nō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Huidekoper—hī'-dē-kō-pēr.

Hulin—ū-lāN.

Also written *Hullin*, but pronounced as above.

For ū, āN, see p. 26.

hullo—hūl-ō'.

human—hū'-mān, *not* ū'-mān.

humane—hū-mān', *not* ū-mān'.

"Formerly also accented hu' mane."—*Web.*

humanity—hū-mān'-īt-ī, *not* ū-mān'-īt-ī.

humanization—hū-mān-iz-ā'-shūn or hū-mān-ī-zā'-shūn, *not* ū-mān-iz-ā'-shūn.

humanize—hū'-mān-iz, *not* ū'-mān-iz.

humble—hūm'-bl.

"Formerly, and still occasionally, ūm'-bl."—*Web.*

Humboldt, von—vōn hūm'-bōlt; Ger. pron.,  
fōn hōōm'-bōlt.

humerus—hū'-mēr-ūs.

humid—hū'-mīd, *not* ū'-mīd.

humidity—hū-mīd'-īt-ī, *not* ū-mīd'-īt-ī.

humiliate—hū-mīl'-ī-āt, *not* ū-mīl'-ī-āt.

humiliation—hū-mīl-ī-ā'-shūn, *not* ū-mīl-ī-ā'-shūn.

humility—hū-mīl'-īt-ī, *not* ū-mīl'-īt-ī.

humor (n. and vb.)—hū'-mēr or ū'-mēr.

"The *h*, formerly silent, is now generally pronounced, both in England and the United States, although many good speakers, following the older orthoëpists, as Smart, omit it, especially in the senses referring to mental states."—*Web.*

humorist—hū'-mēr-īst or ū'-mēr-īst.

humorous—hū'-mēr-ūs or ū'-mēr-ūs.

Humperdinck—hōōm'-pēr-dīngk.

hunchback—hūnch'-bāk.

hundred—hūn'-drēd, *not* hūn'-dērd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

hundredth—hŭn'-drĕdth, *not* hŭn'-dĕrdth.

Hungarian—hŭng-gā'-rĭ-ăn, *not* hŭn-gā'-rĭ-ăn.

Hungary—hŭng'-gā-rĭ.

hungry—hŭng'-gri.

Hunjadi János—hŏon'-yöd-ĭ yā'-nōsh.

Hunker—hŭng'-kēr.

Huron—hŭ'-rŏn.

"Formerly pronounced hā-rŏn'."—*Gaz.*

hurrah—hŏor-ā' or hŭr-ā', *not* hŏor-ô'.

Also written *hurra*, but pronounced as above.

See *hurray*.

hurray—hŏor-ā' or hŭr-ā'.

See *hurrah*.

hurtleberry—hŭrt'-l-bĕr-ĭ.

See *whortleberry*.

Huss (John)—hŭs; Ger. pron., hŏos.

Also written *Hus*, but pronounced as above.

hussar—hŏoz-ār', *not* hŭz-ār'.

hussy—hŭz'-ĭ, *not* hŭs'-ĭ.

hustle—hŭs'-l, *not* hŭst'-l.

huswife (small bag)—hŭz'-ĭf.

See *housewife*.

Huygens—hĭ'-gĕnz; Dutch pron., hoi'-gĕns.

Also written *Huyghens*, but pronounced as above.

Huysman—hois'-mān.

See *Huysmans*.

Huysmans—ŭs-māN'.

For ŭ, āN, see p. 26.

See *Huysman*.

huzza—hŭz-ā' or hŏoz-ā'.

hyacinth—hĭ'-ā-sĭnth.

Hyacinthe, Père—pâr ē-ā-sănt'.

For āN, see p. 26.

hyacinthine—hĭ-ā-sĭn'-thĭn.

"The *hyacinthine* boy, for whom

Morn well might break and April bloom."

*Emerson.*

Hyacinthus—hĭ-ā-sĭn'-thŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Hyades—hī'-à-dēz.

"The Rainy *Hyades*."

See *Hyads*.

Hyads—hī'-ădz.

See *Hyades*.

hyaline—hī'-ă-līn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

hyalite—hī'-ă-līt.

See *ite* (chemical termination).

Hybla—hī'-blā.

"But, for your words, they rob the *Hybla* bees,  
And leave them honeyless."—*Shakespeare*.

Hyblaeon—hī-blē'-ăn.

Also written *Hyblean*, but pronounced as above.

hybrid—hī'-brīd or hīb'-rīd.

hybridism—hī'-brīd-īzm or hīb'-rīd-īzm.

hybridization—hī-brīd-īz-ā'-shŭn or hīb-rīd-īz-ā'-shŭn.

hybridize—hī'-brīd-īz or hīb'-rīd-īz.

hydatid—hī'-dā-tīd or hīd'-ă-tīd.

Hydra—hī'-drā.

hydrangea—hī-drăn'-jē-ă, *not* hī-drăn'-jā.

hydraulic—hī-drô'-līk, *not* hī-dröl'-īk.

hydraulics—hī-drô'-līks, *not* hī-dröl'-īks.

hydride—hī'-drīd or hī'-drīd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

hydrometer—hī-dröm'-ē-tēr.

hydropathic—hī-drō-păth'-īk.

hydropathist—hī-dröp'-ă-thīst.

hydropathy—hī-dröp'-ă-thī.

hydrophobia—hī-drō-fō'-bī-ă.

hydrophobic—hī-drō-fō'-bīk or hī-drō-fōb'-īk.

Hygeia—hī-jē'-ă.

hygiene—hī'-jī-ēn or hī'-jēn.

hygienic—hī-jī-ēn'-īk.

hygienist—hī'-jī-ēn-īst.

hygrometer—hī-ğröm'-ē-tēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Hyksos—hĭk'-sōs or hĭk'-sōs.

Hylas—hĭ'-lās.

Hymen—hĭ'-mĕn.

Hymenæus—hĭ-mĕn-ē'-ūs.

hymeneal—hĭ-mē-nē'-āl.

See *ideal*.

Hymettus (Mount)—hĭ-mĕt'-ūs.

hymnal—hĭm'-nāl.

hymned (part.)—hĭmd.

See *hymning* (part.).

hymning (part.)—hĭm'-ĭng or hĭm'-nĭng.

"The *hymning* choir."

"The participles *hymning* and *hymned* are colloquially pronounced hĭm'-ĭng and hĭmd, but with solemnity, hĭm'-nĭng and hĭm'-nĕd."—*Smart*.

hymnody—hĭm'-nō-dĭ.

hymnology—hĭm-nōl'-ō-jĭ.

hypæthral—hĭp-ē'-thrāl or hĭ-pē'-thrāl.

Also written *hypethral*, but pronounced as above.

hypallage—hĭp-āl'-à-jē or hĭ-pāl'-à-jē.

Hypatia—hĭ-pā'-shĭ-à.

hyperæmia—hĭ-pēr-ē'-mĭ-à.

Also written *hyperemia*, but pronounced as above.

hyperæsthesia—hĭ-pēr-ēs-thē'-sĭ-à or hĭ-pēr-ēs-thē'-zĭ-à.

Also written *hyperesthesia*, but pronounced as above.

hyperbaton—hĭ-pēr'-bà-tōn.

hyperbola—hĭ-pēr'-bō-là.

hyperbole—hĭ-pēr'-bō-lē.

Hyperborean—hĭ-pēr-bō'-rē-ān.

hypericum—hĭ-pēr'-ĭk-ŭm.

Hyperion—hĭ-pē'-rĭ-ōn or hĭ-pēr-ĭ'-ōn.

"*Hyperion* to a satyr."—*Shakespeare*.

hypertrophy—hĭ-pēr'-trō-fĭ.

hypnotic—hĭp-nōt'-ĭk.

hypnotism—hĭp'-nō-tĭzm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

hypnotist—hĭp'-nō-tĭst.

hypnotization—hĭp-nō-tĭz-ā'-shun or hĭp-nō-tĭ-zā'-shŭn.

hypo (prefix)—hĭ'-pō or hĭp'-ō.

"The etymological pronunciation is hĭp'-ō (the y being short in Greek and Latin), and all words compounded with this prefix were, until comparatively recently, given the short sound in pronouncing dictionaries of English. The best current usage, however, while retaining the short sound in many older words, as *hĭp'-o-crite*, *hĭy-poc'-ri-sy*, etc., and dividing more or less evenly on others, as *hyp-o-chon'-dri-ac*, *hy-pob'-o-le*, etc., almost universally prefers the long sound in recent words, especially in scientific terminology, as in *hĭy-po-der'-mic*, *hĭy-po-phos'-phite*, *hĭy-pog'-e-nous*, etc."—*Web*.

hypochondria—hĭp-ō-kōn'-drĭ-ā or hĭ-pō-kōn'-drĭ-ā.

hypochondriac—hĭp-ō-kōn'-drĭ-āk or hĭ-pō-kōn'-drĭ-āk.

hypochondriacal—hĭp-ō-kōn-drĭ'-ā-kāl or hĭ-pō-kōn-drĭ'-ā-kal.

hypochondriasis—hĭp-ō-kōn-drĭ'-ā-sĭs or hĭ-pō-kōn-drĭ'-ā-sĭs.

hypocrisy—hĭp-ōk'-rĭs-ĭ.

hypocrite—hĭp'-ō-krĭt.

hypocritical—hĭp-ō-krĭt'-ĭk-āl.

hypocycloid—hĭ-pō-sĭ'-kloid or hĭp-ō-sĭ'-kloid.

hypodermic—hĭ-pō-dēr'-mĭk or hĭp-ō-dēr'-mĭk.

hypogastric—hĭ-pō-gās'-trĭk or hĭp-ō-gās'-trĭk.

hypogeal—hĭp-ō-jē'-āl or hĭ-pō-jē'-al.

"*Hypogeal Forces*."

hypogene—hĭp'-ō-jēn or hĭ'-pō-jēn.

hypoglossal—hĭ-pō-glōs'-āl or hĭp-ō-glōs'-āl.

hypophosphate—hĭ-pō-fōs'-fāt or hĭp-ō-fōs'-fāt.

hypophosphite—hĭ-pō-fōs'-fĭt or hĭp-ō-fōs'-fĭt.

See *ite* (chemical termination).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

hypostasis—hī-pōs'-tā-sīs or hīp-ōs'-tā-sīs.

hypostatize—hī-pōs'-tā-tīz or hīp-ōs'-tā-tīz.

hypotenuse—hī-pōt'-ē-nūs or hīp-ōt'-ē-nūs.

See *hypothénuse*.

hypothecate—hī-pōth'-ē-kāt or hīp-ōth'-ē-kāt.

hypothénuse—hī-pōth'-ē-nūs or hīp-ōth'-ē-nūs.

See *hypotenuse*.

hypothesis—hī-pōth'-ē-sīs or hīp-ōth'-ē-sīs.

hypothetic—hī-pō-thēt'-īk or hīp-ō-thēt'-īk.

hypothetical—hī-pō-thēt'-īk-āl or hīp-ō-thēt'-īk-āl.

hypoxanthine—hī-pō-zăn'-thīn or hīp-ō-zăn'-thīn.

The final syllable is also pronounced thēn.

Hyrcañ—hēr'-kăn.

"The *Hyrcañ* Tiger."—*Shakespeare*.

Hyrcañus—hēr-kā'-nūs.

hyson (tea)—hī'-sūn.

hyssop—hīs'-ūp.

hysteria—hīs-tē'-rī-ā.

# I

Iacchus—ī-āk'-ūs.

Iachimo—yā'-kē-mō or ī-āk'-īm-ō.

"*Cymbeline*."

Iago—ē-ā'-gō; more nearly, yā'-gō.

Iamblichus—ī-ām'-blīk-ūs or jām'-blīk-ūs.

See *Jamblichus*.

Ian—ē'-ān.

Iapetus—ī-āp'-ē-tūs.

iatraliptic—ī-ā-trā-līp'-tīk or ī-āt-rā-līp'-tīk.

ibex—ī'-bēks.

ibid—īb'-īd.

ibidem—īb-ī'-dēm, *not* īb'-īd-ēm.

ibis—ī'-bīs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ibrahim Pasha—*īb-rā-hēm' pā-shā'.*

Ibsen—*īb'-sĕn* or *īp'-sĕn.*

Icarian—*ī-kā'-rĭ-ān.*

Icarus—*īk'-ā-rūs*, *not ī-kā'-rūs.*

ice cream—*īs' krēm* *not īs krēm'.*

*See oatmeal.*

Ichabod—*īk'-ā-bōd.*

Ich Dien—*īk dĕn.*

*For κ, see p. 28.*

ichneumon—*īk-nū'-mōn.*

ichor—*ī'-kōr*, *not īk'-ōr.*

ichthyology—*īk-thĭ-ōl'-ō-jĭ.*

ichthyosaurus—*īk-thĭ-ō-sō'-rūs.*

Icilius—*ī-sĭl'-ī-ūs.*

Icolmkill—*ī-kōm-kĭl'.*

icon—*ī'-kōn.*

iconoclast—*ī-kōn'-ō-klāst.*

Ictinus—*īk-tĭ'-nūs.*

Idaho—*ī'-dā-hō.*

ide (chemical termination)—*īd* or *īd.*

"The endings *-ine* and *-ide* in chemical terms are variously pronounced. In the case of *-ine*, usage in America is mostly divided between *-ĕn* and *-ĭn*, very few chemists using *-ĭn*. Apparently a majority of chemists at the present time pronounce these words with *-ĕn*, but the pronunciation with *-ĭn* seems to be slowly gaining ground. The Oxford English Dictionary gives *-ĭn* only in most of these chemical terms, but this is by no means the only pronunciation in use in England. In the case of *-ide*, especially in those words which have been long in the language, usage decidedly favors *-īd*, though *-īd* is also used by many. . . .

"The Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science voted in 1889 in favor of the pronunciation of all chemical terms in *-ine* and *-ide* with short *i* as in *ill*. It then, further, voted to drop final *e* in the spelling, as in *bromin*, *chlorin*, *iodid*, *bromid*, *chlorid*, etc.; and

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

these forms are used to some extent in the United States.

"In terms ending in -ine and -ide the pronunciation often varies even in the mouth of the same speaker, and this is especially true of teachers, who often are obliged to pronounce such words in the way that seems most likely to avoid confusion of the endings."—*Web.*

idea—ī-dē'-ā.

"The pronunciation ī'-dē-ā is a common provincialism throughout the southern United States."—*Web.*

ideal—ī-dē'-āl, *not* ī'-dē-āl *nor* ī-dēl'.

"Most words ending in *eal* accent the antepenult; . . . but *hymeneal* and *ideal* take the accent upon the penult."—*Web.*

idealism—ī-dē'-āl-izm, *not* ī'-dē-āl-izm.

idealist—ī-dē'-āl-ist, *not* ī'-dē-āl-ist.

idealistic—ī-dē-āl-īs'-tīk, *not* ī'-dē-āl-īs-tīk.

ideality—ī-dē-āl'-īt-ī.

idealization—ī-dē-āl-iz-ā'-shŭn or ī-dē-āl-ī-zā'-shŭn.

ideography—ī-dē-ōg'-rā-fī or īd-ē-ōg'-rā-fī.

ideology—ī-dē-ōl'-ō-jī or īd-ē-ōl'-ō-jī.

Ides—īdz

"The *Ides* of March."

idiosyncrasy—īd-ī-ō-sīng'-krā-sī, *not* īd-ī-ō-sīn'-krā-sī.

idocrase—ī'-dō-krās or īd'-ō-krās.

idol—ī'-dōl, *not* ī'-dl.

Idomeneus—ī-dōm'-ē-nūs.

Idumæa—īd-ū-mē'-ā.

Also written *Idumea*, but pronounced as above.

idyl—ī'-dīl or īd'-īl.

"The *Idyls* of the King."

Also written *idyll*, but pronounced as above.

idylist—ī'-dīl-ist.

Also written *idyllist*, but pronounced as above.

idyllic—ī-dīl'-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

idyllize—ī'-dīl-iz.

Iéna (Battle of)—ē-ā'-nà.

See *Jena* (Battle of).

If, Château d'—shà-tō' dēf.

Ignatiev—īg-nā'-tyěf.

Also written *Ignatev*, but pronounced as above.

Ignatius—īg-nā'-shī-ūs.

ignes fatui—īg'-nēz făt'-ū-ī.

ignis fatuus—īg'-nīs făt'-ū-ūs.

ignitable—īg-nī'-tà-bl.

ignition—īg-nish'-ūn.

ignominious—īg-nō-mīn'-ī-ūs.

ignominy—īg'-nō-mīn-ī.

ignoramus—īg-nō-rā'-mūs, *not* īg-nō-rā'-mūs.

iguana—īg-wā'-nà.

iguanadon—īg-wăn'-ō-dōn or īg-wā'-nō-dōn.

ihlang-ihlang—ē-lāng' ē-lāng'.

See *ylang-ylang*.

Ik Marvel—īk mār'-vėl, *not* īk mār'-vėl.

This pronunciation is given on the authority of the late Donald G. Mitchell himself.

ile (termination)—īl.

In British usage usually il, as in *fer'-tile*.

Île de France—ēl dū frāns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Îlfracombe—īl-frā-kōom'.

iliopsoas—īl-ī-ō-sō'-ās or īl-ī-ōp'-sō-ās.

illative—īl'-à-tīv or īl-ā'-tīv.

illicit—īl-īs'-īt.

See *elicit*.

Illimani—ēl-yē-mā'-nē.

Illinoian—īl-ī-noi'-ăn.

See *Illinoisian*.

Illinois—īl-ī-noi' or īl-ī-noiz'.

Illinoisian—īl-ī-noi'-yăn or īl-ī-noiz'-ī-ăn.

See *Illinoian*.

Iloílo—ē-lō-ē'-lō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Illuminati—ĩl-lũ-mĩn-ā'-tĩ or ĩl-lũ-mĩn-ā'-tē.

illusion—ĩl-lũ'-zhũn.

illusive—ĩl-lũ'-sĩv, *not* ĩl-lũ'-zĩv.

See *elusive*.

illusory—ĩl-lũ'-sō-rĩ, *not* ĩl-lũ'-zō-rĩ.

illustrate—ĩl-lũs'-trāt or ĩl'-lũs-trāt.

illustrated—ĩl-lũs'-trā-těd or ĩl'-lũs-trā-těd.

illustration—ĩl-lũs-trā'-shũn, *not* ĩl-lũs'-trā-shũn.

illustrative—ĩl-lũs'-trā-tĩv or ĩl'-lũs-trā-tĩv.

illustrator—ĩl-lũs'-trā-tēr.

illuxurious—ĩl-lũks-ũ'-rĩ-ũs or ĩl-lũg-zhōō'-rĩ-ũs.

Il Penseroso—ēl pěn-sēr-ō'-sō.

Il Pensiero—ēl pěn-sē-ā'-rō.

Il Poliuto—ēl pōl-ē-ōō'-tō.

Ilus—ĩ'-lũs.

image—ĩm'-āj, *not* ĩm'-ĩj.

See *damage*.

imagery—ĩm'-āj-rĩ or ĩm'-à-jěr-ĩ.

imago—ĩm-ā'-gō.

imam—ĩm-ām'.

See *imaum*.

imaum—ĩm-ām' or ĩm-ôm'.

See *imam*.

imbecile (n. and adj.)—ĩm'-bē-sĩl or, especially in British usage, ĩm'-bē-sēl, ĩm-bē-sēl'.

"Formerly usually ĩm-bēs'-ĩl."—*Web*.

imbecility—ĩm-bē-sĩl'-ĩt-ĩ.

imbroglio—ĩm-brōl'-yō.

imbrue—ĩm-brōō'.

Immanuel—ĩm-măn'-ũ-ěl.

See *Emmanuel*.

immediate—ĩm-mē'-dĩ-āt, *not* ĩm-mē'-jāt.

immediately—ĩm-mē'-dĩ-āt-lĩ, *not* ĩm-mē'-jāt-lĩ.

immersion—ĩm-mēr'-shũn, *not* ĩm-mēr'-zhũn.

immigrant—ĩm'-mĩ-grānt.

See *emigrant*.

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

immigrate—ĩm'-mĩ-ġrāt.

See *emigrate*.

immigration—ĩm-mĩ-ġrā'-shũn.

See *emigration*.

imminent—ĩm'-ĩn-ěnt.

See *eminent*.

immobile—ĩm-mō'-bĩl.

See *mobile*.

immortality—ĩm-mōr-tāl'-ĩt-ĩ.

immortelle—ĩm-mōr-těł'.

immune—ĩm-mũn'.

immunization—ĩm-mũ-nĩz-ā'-shũn or ĩm-mũ-nĩ-zā'-shũn.

Imogen—ĩm'-ō-jěn.

"Cymbeline."

impartiality—ĩm-pār-shĩ-āl'-ĩt-ĩ or ĩm-pār-shāl'-ĩt-ĩ.

See *partiality*.

impasse—ĩm-pās'; Fr. pron., ăN-pās'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

impeccable—ĩm-pěk'-à-bl.

See *peccable*.

impecunious—ĩm-pě-kũ'-nĩ-űs, *not* ĩm-pě-kũn'-yűs.

impedimenta—ĩm-pěd-ĩm-ěn'-tā.

imperativ—ĩm-pěr-à-tĩ'-vāl or ĩm-pěr'-à-tĩv-āl.

imperturbable—ĩm-pěr-tũr'-bā-bl.

impetigo—ĩm-pě-tĩ'-ġō.

impetus—ĩm'-pě-tűs.

impious—ĩm'-pĩ-űs.

impiously—ĩm'-pĩ-űs-lĩ.

impiousness—ĩm'-pĩ-űs-něs.

implacable—ĩm-plā'-kā-bl.

Sometimes, ĩm-plăk'-à-bl.

See *placable*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



importune—ĩm-pôr-tũn'.

"Formerly, and still sometimes, ĩm-pôr'-tũn.'"—*Web.*

imposthume—ĩm-pôs'-tũm.

Also written *impostume*, but pronounced as above.

impostor—ĩm-pôs'-těr, *not* ĩm-pôs'-těr.

impotence—ĩm'-pô-těns, *not* ĩm-pô'-těns.

impotency—ĩm'-pô-těn-sĩ, *not* ĩm-pô'-těn-sĩ.

impotent—ĩm'-pô-těnt, *not* ĩm-pô'-těnt.

imprecatory—ĩm'-prē-kā-tō-rĩ.

Sometimes, ĩm'-prē-kā-těr-ĩ or ĩm-prē-kā'-těr-ĩ.

impresario—ĩm-prā-sā'-rē-ō.

impress (n.)—ĩm'-prěs.

"Formerly also ĩm-prěs', as by Dr. Johnson (1755)."—*Web.*

impress (vb.)—ĩm-prěs'.

See *absent*.

imprimatur—ĩm-prĩm-ā'-tũr.

improbative—ĩm-pröb'-ā-tĩv, *not* ĩm-prö'-bā-tĩv.

improbatory—ĩm-pröb'-ā-tō-rĩ, *not* ĩm-prö'-bā-tō-rĩ.

improbity—ĩm-pröb'-ĩt-ĩ.

See *probity*.

impromptu—ĩm-prömp'-tũ.

improvisation—ĩm-pröv'-ĩs-ā'-shũn or ĩm-pröv'-ĩz-ā'-shũn.

improvisator—ĩm-pröv'-ĩs-ā-těr or ĩm-pröv'-ĩz-ā-těr.

improvisatore—ēm-prö-vē-zā-tō'-rā.

See *improvisatore*.

improvisatorize—ĩm-pröv'-ĩz-ā'-tō-rĩz.

improvisatrice—ēm-prö-vē-zā-trē'-chā.

See *improvisatrice*.

improvise—ĩm-prö-vĩz', *not* ĩm'-prö-vĩz.

improviser—ĩm-prö-vĩ'-zěr, *not* ĩm'-prö-vĩ-zěr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

improvvisatore—ēm-pröv-vē-zā-tō'-rā.

See *improvisatore*.

improvvisatrice—ēm-pröv-vē-zā-trē'-chā.

See *improvvisatrice*.

impugn—īm-pūn'.

impugnable—īm-pūg'-nā-bl.

impunible—īm-pū'-nīb-l.

inamorata—īn-ām-ō-rā'-tā.

The Standard Dictionary says ēn-ām-ō-rā'-tā

inamorato—īn-ām-ō-rā'-tō.

inaugurate—īn-ôg'-ū-rāt.

inauguration—īn-ôg'-ū-rā'-shūn.

Inca—īng'-kā.

incarnadine—īn-kār'-nā-dīn.

incase—īn-kās'.

incense (n.)—īn'-sěns.

incense (to flatter)—īn'-sěns.

incense (to madden)—īn-sěns'.

incensory—īn'-sěn-sō-rī.

inchoate—īn'-kō-āt; īng'-kō-āt (Wor.).

inchoative—īn-kō'-ā-tīv.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives īn'-kō-ā-tīv as an alternative pronunciation.

incidence—īn'-sīd-ěns.

incise—īn-sīz'.

incisive—īn-sī'-sīv, *not* īn-sī'-zīv.

incisor—īn-sī'-zēr or īn-sī'-sēr.

incisory—īn-sī'-sō-rī.

incisure—īn-sīzh'-ūr.

incitant—īn-sī'-tānt or īn'-sīt-ānt.

incivism—īn'-sīv-izm.

inclement—īn-klēm'-ěnt.

incline (n.)—īn-klīn' or īn'-klīn.

incline (vb.)—īn-klīn'.

include—īn-klūd', *not* īn-klōōd'.

inclusive—īn-klū'-sīv, *not* īn-klōō'-sīv.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

incognito—*in-köḡ'-nīt-ō*.

incognizable—*in-köḡ'-niz-ä-bl* or *in-kön'-iz-ä-bl*.

See *cognizable*.

incognizant—*in-köḡ'-niz-änt* or *in-kön'-iz-änt*.

See *cognizant*.

incommensurable—*in-köm-měn'-shöör-ä-bl*.

See *commensurable*.

incommensurate—*in-köm-měn'-shöör-ät*.

See *commensurate*.

incomparable—*in-köm'-pā-rä-bl*.

"This is among some of the words in our language, whose accentuation astonishes foreigners, and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the same accent as the verb *compare*?"—*Walker*.

See *comparable*.

incomplex (adj.)—*in-köm'-plěks*.

The Standard and Stormonth say *in-köm-plěks'*.

See *complex* (*n. and adj.*).

inconclusive—*in-kön-klū'-siv*, *not in-kön-klōō'-siv*.

See *conclusive*.

incondite—*in-kön'-dīt*.

Worcester prefers *in'-kön-dit*, and the Century and Standard Dictionaries give it as an alternative pronunciation.

See *recondite*.

incongruence—*in-köḡ'-ḡrōō-ěns*; *in-kön'-ḡrōō-ens* (Stor.).

See *congruence*.

incongruent—*in-köḡ'-ḡrōō-ěnt*; *in-kön'-ḡrōō-ěnt* (Stor.).

See *congruent*.

incongruity—*in-kön-ḡrōō'-īt-ī*.

See *congruity*.

incongruous—*in-köḡ'-ḡrōō-ūs*; *in-kön'-ḡrōō-ūs* (Stor.).

See *congruous*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

inconnu (fish)—*in-kõn-ũ'*; Fr. pron., *ăn-kõ-nũ'*.  
For *ũ*, see p. 26.

inconnu (unknown)—*ăn-kõ-nũ'*.  
For *ũ*, see p. 26.

inconvenience—*in-kõn-vẽn'-yěns*.  
Some orthoëpists make it a word of *five* syllables,  
*in-kõn-vě'-nĩ-ěns*.

inconvenient—*in-kõn-vẽn'-yěnt*.  
Walker, Perry, and Smart make it a word of *five* syllables, *in-kõn-vě'-nĩ-ěnt*.

incorporal—*in-kôr'-põ-răl*.  
See *corporal* (*n. and adj.*), *incorporeal*.

incorporeal—*in-kôr'-põ'-rě-ăl*.  
See *corporeal*, *incorporal*.

increase (*n.*)—*in'-krēs'*; formerly *in-krēs'*.

This second pronunciation is contrary to analogy.

increase (*vb.*)—*in-krēs'*.  
See *absent*.

increate—*in'-krē-āt* or *in-krē-āt'*.

incredulity—*in-krē-dũ'-lĩt-ĩ*.  
See *credulity*.

incredulous—*in-krěd'-ũ-lũs*, *not in-krěj'-õõ-lũs*.  
See *credulous*.

incremate—*in'-krē-māt* or *in-krē'-māt*.  
See *cremate*.

increment—*in'-krē-měnt*.

incroyable—*ăn-krwā-yá'-bl*.  
For *ăn*, see p. 26.

incubate—*in'-kũ-bāt*.

incubation—*in-kũ-bā'-shũn*.

incubator—*in'-kũ-bā-těr*.

incubus—*in'-kũ-bũs*.

inculcate—*in-kũl'-kāt* or *in'-kũl-kāt*.

inculpate—*in'-kũl-pāt* or *in-kũl'-pāt*.  
See *exculpate*.

incursion—*in-kũr'-shũn*.  
See *excursion*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

indecent—*ĭn-dē'-sĕnt*, *not* *ĭn-dē'-sŭnt*.

See *damage*.

indecisive—*ĭn-dē-sī'-sĭv*, *not* *ĭn-dē-sī'-zĭv*.

See *decisive*.

indecorous—*ĭn-dē-kō'-rŭs* or *ĭn-dĕk'-ō-rŭs*.

"The leading authorities prefer the accentuation *in-de-co'-rous*. Actual usage apparently favors *in-dec'-o-rous* somewhat more strongly than it does *dec'-o-rous*, probably from the influence of other four-syllabled words such as *mo-not'-o-nous*, *su-per'-flu-ous*, etc."—*Web*.

See *decorous*.

indecorum—*ĭn-dē-kō'-rŭm*.

See *decorum*.

indefinable—*ĭn-dē-fī'-nā-bl*.

indent (n.)—*ĭn-dĕnt'* or *ĭn'-dĕnt*.

The first pronunciation is contrary to analogy, but is preferred by Webster.

indent (vb.)—*ĭn-dĕnt'*.

India—*ĭn'-dĭ-ā*, *not* *ĭnd'-yā*.

Indian—*ĭn'-dĭ-ān*, *not* *ĭnd'-yān*.

indicative—*ĭn-dĭk'-ā-tĭv*.

indicatory—*ĭn'-dĭk-ā-tō-rĭ*.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary says *ĭn-dĭk'-ā-tĕr-ĭ*.

indicatrix—*ĭn-dĭ-kā'-trĭks*.

indices—*ĭn'-dĭs-ēz*.

indict—*ĭn-dīt'*.

"In the words *indict*, *indicter*, *indictable*, and *indictment*, *c* is silent."—*Wor*.

indictable—*ĭn-dīt'-ā-bl*.

See *indict*.

indictee—*ĭn-dī-tē'*.

See *indict*.

indicter—*ĭn-dī'-tĕr*.

See *indict*.

indictive—*ĭn-dĭk'-tĭv*.

indictment—*ĭn-dīt'-mĕnt*.

See *indict*.

indigenous—*ĭn-dĭj'-ē-nŭs*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

indigent—*in'-dij-ěnt.*

indiscernible—*in-diz-ěr'-nib-l.*

See *discernible*.

indiscretion—*in-dis-krěsh'-ün.*

See *discretion*.

indisputable—*in-dis'-pū-tā-bl.*

The Century Dictionary prefers *in-dis-pū'-tā-bl*, and the Oxford English Dictionary gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

See *disputable*.

indisputably—*in-dis'-pū-tā-blĭ.*

indissoluble—*in-dis'-ō-lū-bl* or *in-dĭ-sōl'-ū-bl.*

See *dissoluble*.

indissolubly—*in-dis'-ō-lū-blĭ.*

indite—*in-dit'.*

inditement—*in-dit'-měnt.*

inditer—*in-di'-tēr.*

indocile—*in-dōs'-ĭl.*

In England, frequently pronounced *in-dō'-sĭl.*

See *docile*.

Indonesian—*in-dō-nē'-shăn.*

The Oxford English Dictionary says *in-dō-nē'-shĭ-ăn*; the Century and Standard Dictionary, *in-dō-nē'-sĭ-ăn*.

indusium—*in-dū'-zĭ-ŭm* or *in-dū'-shĭ-ŭm* or *in-dū'-zhĭ-ŭm.*

industry—*in'-dūs-trĭ*, *not in-dūs'-trĭ.*

See *acclimate*.

ine (chemical termination)—*in* or *ēn.*

See *ide* (chemical termination).

inebriate—*in-ē'-brĭ-āt.*

inebriety—*in-ē-brĭ'-ē-tĭ.*

inequitable—*in-ěk'-wĭ-tā-bl.*

See *equitable*.

inertia—*in-ēr'-shĭ-à*, *not in-ēr'-shà.*

A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ines—ě-něs'.

See *Inez*.

inexhaustible—în-ěgz-ôst'-îb-l or în-ěgz-hôst'-îb-l.

See *exhaustible*.

inexorable—în-ěks'-ô-râ-bl.

See *exorable*.

inexpiable—în-ěks'-pĭ-â-bl.

See *expiable*.

inexplicable—în-ěks'-plĭk-â-bl, *not* în-ěks-plĭk'-â-bl.

See *explicable*.

inexpugnable—în-ěks-pŭg'-nâ-bl or în-ěks-pŭ'-nâ-bl.

See *expugnable*.

inextricable—în-ěks'-trĭk-â-bl, *not* în-ěks-trĭk'-â-bl.

See *extricable*.

Inez—ě'-něz or ĭ'-něz.

See *Ines*.

infamous—în'-fâ-mŭs.

infamously—în'-fâ-mŭs-lĭ.

Infanta—în-fân'-tâ.

See *Infante*.

Infante—în-fân'-tâ.

See *Infanta*.

infanticide—în-fân'-tĭs-ĭd.

infantile—în'-fân-tĭl or în'-fân-tĭl.

Webster says: "Occasionally în-fân'-tĭl, as in Browning."

infantine—în'-fân-tĭn or în'-fân-tĭn.

infecund—în-fĕk'-ŭnd or în-fĕ'-kŭnd.

See *fecund*.

inferable—în-fĕr'-â-bl.

Worcester says în-fĕr'-â-bl.

See *inferrible*.

inference—în'-fĕr-ĕns, *not* în-fĕr'-ĕns.

(For: Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Inferno—*ĭn-fēr'-nō.*

"Dante's *Inferno*."

inferrible—*ĭn-fēr'-ĭb-l.*

See *inferable*.

infidel—*ĭn'-fĭd-ĕl.*

infinite—*ĭn'-fĭn-ĭt.*

See *finite*.

infinitesimal—*ĭn-fĭn-ĭt-ĕs'-ĭm-ăl, not ĭn-fĭn-ĭt-ĕz'-ĭm-ăl.*

infinitival—*ĭn-fĭn-ĭt-ĭ'-văl* or *ĭn-fĭn'-ĭt-ĭv-ăl.*

inflatus—*ĭn-flā'-tūs.*

infundibuliform—*ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-ŭ-lĭ-fōrm.*

infundibulum—*ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-ŭ-lŭm.*

infusoria—*ĭn-fŭ-sō'-rĭ-ă.*

infusorium—*ĭn-fŭ-sō'-rĭ-ŭm.*

Ingelow, Jean—*jĕn ĭn'-jĕ-lō.*

ingenious—*ĭn-jĕn'-yŭs.*

Worcester gives *ĭn-jĕ'-nĭ-ŭs* as an alternative form.

ingénue—*ăN-zhā-nŭ'.*

For *ŭ*, *ăN*, see p. 26.

ingenuity—*ĭn-jĕ-nŭ'-ĭt-ĭ.*

ingenuous—*ĭn-jĕn'-ŭ-ŭs.*

ingot (n.)—*ĭng'-ġōt* or *ĭn'-ġōt.*

ingrain (n.)—*ĭn'-ġrān.*

ingrain (adj.)—*ĭn-ġrān'.*

ingrain (vb.)—*ĭn'-ġrān* or *ĭn-ġrān'.*

ingrate (n.)—*ĭn'-ġrāt.*

ingrate (adj.)—*ĭn'-ġrāt* or *ĭn-ġrāt'.*

ingratiating—*ĭn-ġrā'-shĭ-ăt.*

ingredient—*ĭn-ġrĕ'-dĭ-ĕnt.*

Ingres—*ăN'-ġrŭ.*

For *ăN*, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

inhibit—*ĭn-hĭb'-ĭt.*

inhibiter—*ĭn-hĭb'-ĭt-ĕr.*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



inhibition—*in-hīb-īsh'-ūn.*

inhibitory—*in-hīb'-īt-ō-rī.*

inhospitable—*in-hōs'-pīt-ā-bl, not in-hōs-pīt'-ā-bl.*

*See hospitable.*

inhospitably—*in-hōs'-pīt-ā-blī, not in-hōs-pīt'-ā-blī.*

*See hospitably.*

inimical—*in-īm'-īk-āl.*

initiate—*in-īsh'-ī-āt.*

Inkerman (Battle of)—*ing-kēr-mān', not ing'-kēr-mān.*

inlaid—*in-lād' or in'-lād.*

inlay (n.)—*in'-lā or in-lā'.*

inlay (vb.)—*in-lā'.*

inmost—*in'-mōst.*

innate—*in'-nāt or in-nāt'.*

innocence—*in'-ō-sēns, not in'-ō-sūns.*

*See damage.*

innocuous—*in-ōk'-ū-ūs.*

*See nocuous.*

innocuous—*in-ōk'-shūs or in-nōk'-shūs.*

*See noxious.*

Innsbruck—*ins'-brōök or ins'-prōök.*

innuendo—*in-ū-ēn'-dō.*

inopportune—*in-ōp-ōr-tūn'.*

*See opportune.*

inosite—*in'-ō-sīt.*

The Oxford English Dictionary says *i'-nō-sīt.*

inquiry—*in-kwī'-rī.*

"The pronunciation *in'-kwīr-ī*, though not recognized by orthoēpists, is sometimes used by good speakers."—*Web.*

This note applies also to *enquiry.*

*See enquiry.*

insatiable—*in-sā'-shī-ā-bl or in-sā'-shā-bl.*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

insatiate—*ĭn-sā'-shĭ-āt.*

See *satiate*.

insatiety—*ĭn-sà-tĭ'-ē-tĭ.*

See *satiety*.

inscience—*ĭn'-shĭ-ěns* or *ĭn'-shěns.*

inscrutable—*ĭn-skrōō'-tā-bl.*

insect—*ĭn'-sěkt*, *not* *ĭn'-sěk.*

See *insects*.

insectivorous—*ĭn-sěk-tĭv'-ō-rŭs.*

insects—*ĭn'-sěkts*, *not* *ĭn'-sěks.*

See *insect*.

insert (n.)—*ĭn'-sĕrt.*

insert (vb.)—*ĭn-sĕrt'.*

insidious—*ĭn-sĭd'-ĭ-ŭs.*

insigne—*ĭn-sĭġ'-nē.*

insignia—*ĭn-sĭġ'-nĭ-ā*, *not* *ĭn-sĭn'-yā.*

insition—*ĭn-sĭsh'-ŭn* or *ĭn-sĭzh'-ŭn.*

in situ—*ĭn sĭ'-tŭ.*

insociable—*ĭn-sō'-shā-bl* or *ĭn-sō'-shĭ-ā-bl.*

See *sociable*.

insoluble—*ĭn-sōl'-ŭ-bl.*

See *soluble*.

insouciance—*ĭn-sōō'-sĭ-āns*; Fr. pron., *ăN-sōō-syāNS'.*

For *ăN*, *ăN*, see p. 26.

insouciant—*ĭn-sōō'-sĭ-ānt*; Fr. pron., *ăN-sōō-syāN'.*

For *ăN*, *ăN*, see p. 26.

inspiration—*ĭn-spĭr-ā'-shŭn.*

inspiratory—*ĭn-spĭ'-rà-tō-rĭ* or *ĭn'-spĭr-à-tō-rĭ.*

inspissate—*ĭn-spĭs'-āt.*

The Oxford English Dictionary gives *ĭn'-spĭs-āt* as an alternative form.

instantly—*ĭn-stān'-tĕr.*

in statu quo—*ĭn stā'-tŭ kwō*, *not* *ĭn stăt'-ŭ kwō.*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

instead—*in-stěd'*, *not in-stĭd'*.

"A corrupt pronunciation of this word prevails in London, as if it were written *instid*."—*Walker*.

"This corrupt pronunciation is also often heard in the United States."—*Wor*.

instinct (n.)—*in'-stĭngkt*.

"Formerly *in-stĭngkt'*, as in Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden."—*Web*.

instinct (adj.)—*in-stĭngkt'*.

institute—*in'-stĭ-tūt*, *not in-stĭ-tūt'*.

institution—*in-stĭ-tū'-shŭn*, *not in-stĭ-tōō'-shŭn*.

institutive—*in'-stĭ-tū-tĭv*.

instrument—*in'-strōō-měnt*.

insular—*in'-sū-lār*, *not in'-shōō-lār*.

insulate—*in'-sū-lāt*, *not in'-shōō-lāt*.

insulation—*in-sū-lā'-shŭn*, *not in-shōō-lā'-shŭn*.

insult (n.)—*in'-sŭlt*; originally *in-sŭlt'*.

insult (vb.)—*in-sŭlt'*.

insure—*in-shūr'*.

intaglio—*in-tāl'-yō*; It. pron., *ēn-tāl'-yō*.

integer—*in'-tē-jēr*, *not in'-tē-gēr*.

integral—*in'-tē-grāl*, *not in-tē'-grāl*.

integrity—*in-tēg'-rĭt-ĭ*.

intercalary—*in-tēr'-kà-lā-rĭ*.

"*Intercalary Days*."

intercalation—*in-tēr-kā-lā'-shŭn*.

interdict (n.)—*in'-tēr-dĭkt*.

interdict (vb.)—*in-tēr-dĭkt'*.

interest (n. and vb.)—*in'-tēr-ěst*.

interested—*in'-tēr-ěst-ěd*, *not in-tēr-ěst'-ěd*.

See *disinterested*, *uninterested*.

interesting—*in'-tēr-ěst-ĭng*, *not in-tēr-ěst'-ĭng*.

See *uninteresting*.

interfluent—*in-tēr'-flū-ěnt*.

interfluuous—*in-tēr'-flū-ūs*.

Interlaken—*in-tēr-lā'-kĕn*, *not in'-tēr-lā-kĕn*.

interlocutor—*in-tēr-lōk'-ū-tēr*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

interlocutory—ĩn-těr-lők'-ũ-tō-rĩ.

"An *Interlocutory Divorce*."

interloper—ĩn'-těr-lō-pěr or ĩn-těr-lō'-pěr.

The Oxford English Dictionary, Walker, Smart, and Worcester give the *second* pronunciation only.

intermezzo—ĩn-těr-měd'-zō.

See *Abruzzi*.

interminable—ĩn-těr'-mĩn-à-bl.

international—ĩn-těr-năsh'-ũn-ăl, *not* ĩn-těr-nă'-shũn-ăl.

See *national*.

internecine—ĩn-těr-nē'-sĩn or ĩn-těr-nē'-sĩn.

internuncio—ĩn-těr-nũn'-shĩ-ō.

See *nuncio*.

interpellate—ĩn-těr-pěl'-āt.

interpellation—ĩn-těr-pěl-ă'-shũn.

interpolate—ĩn-těr'-pō-lăt.

See *acclimate*.

interpolation—ĩn-těr-pō-lă'-shũn.

interposition—ĩn-těr-pō-zĩsh'-ũn.

interstice—ĩn-těr'-stĩs or ĩn'-těr-stĩs.

interstitial—ĩn-těr-stĩsh'-ăl.

intestine—ĩn-těs'-tĩn, *not* ĩn-těs'-tēn.

intrados—ĩn-tră'-dōs.

See *extrados*.

intransigence—ăN-trăN-zē-zhăns'.

For ân, ăN, see p. 26.

intransigent—ăN-trăN-zē-zhăn'.

For ân, ăN, see p. 26.

intransigent—ĩn-trăN'-sĩ-jěnt.

intricacy—ĩn'-trĩ-kă-sĩ.

intrigant—ĩn'-trĩg-ănt; Fr. pron., ăN-trē-găN'.

For ân, ăN, see p. 26.

intrigante—ĩn-trĩg-ănt'; Fr. pron., ăN-trē-gănt'.

For ân, ăN, see p. 26.

intrigue (n.)—ĩn-trēg' or ĩn'-trēg.

See *ambergris*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

intrigue (vb.)—*in-trēg'*.

See *ambergris*.

introit—*in-trō'-it*, *not in'-troit*.

intrusive—*in-trōō'-siv*, *not in-trōō'-ziv*.

inundate—*in'-ün-dāt* or *in-ün'-dāt*.

inundation—*in-ün-dā'-shün*.

inure—*in-ūr'*.

invalid (n.)—*in'-vā-līd*.

"In England, noun, adjective, and verb are usually pronounced *in-vā-lēd'*, or *in'-vā-lēd*, sometimes *līd*."—*Web*.

invalid (infirm)—*in'-vā-līd*.

See note under *invalid* (n.).

invalid (void)—*in-vāl'-īd*.

invalid (vb.)—*in'-vā-līd*.

See note under *invalid* (n.).

invalide—*āN-vā-lēd'*.

For *āN*, see p. 26.

inveigh—*in-vā'*.

inveigle—*in-vē'-gī*, *not in-vā'-gī*.

inventory—*in'-vēn-tō-rī*.

Inverness—*in-vēr-nēs'*.

Accent the *final* syllable.

inverse (n. and adj.)—*in-vērs'* or *in'-vērs*.

inverse (vb.)—*in-vērs'*.

inversion—*in-vēr'-shün*, *not in-vēr'-zhün*.

invitatory—*in-vī'-tā-tō-rī*.

invocatory—*in-vōk'-ā-tō-rī* or *in'-vō-kā-tō-rī*.

involucel—*in-vōl'-ū-sēl*.

involucellate—*in-vōl-ū-sēl'-āt* or *in-vō-lū'-sēl-āt*.

involucral—*in-vō-lū'-krāl*.

The Standard Dictionary places the accent upon the *first* syllable.

involucre—*in'-vō-lū-kr*.

Io—*ī'-ō*.

iodic—*ī-ōd'-īk*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

iodide—ī'-ō-dīd or ī'-ō-dīd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

iodine—ī'-ō-dīn or ī'-ō-dīn or ī'-ō-dēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

iodoform—ī-ō'-dō-fôrm or ī-ōd'-ō-fôrm.

Iolanthe—ī-ō-lăn'-thē.

ion—ī'-ōn.

Ion—ī'-ōn.

Iona—ē-ō'-nà or ī-ō'-nà.

Ione—ī-ō'-nē.

"The Last Days of Pompeii."

Ione (nereid)—ī'-ō-nē.

ionic—ī-ōn'-īk.

Ionic—ī-ōn'-īk.

ionize—ī'-ōn-īz.

iota—ī-ō'-tā.

Iowa—ī'-ō-wà, *not* ī-ō'-wà.

Iowan—ī'-ō-wăn, *not* ī-ō'-wăn.

ipecac—īp'-ē-kăk, *not* ěp'-ē-kăk.

ipecacuanha—īp-ē-kăk-ū-ăn'-à, *not* ěp-ē-kăk-ū-ăn'-à.

Iphigenia—īf-ī-jē-nī'-à, *not* īf-ī-jē'-nī-à.

Iquique—ē-kē'-kā.

See *Arequipa*.

Ira—ī'-rā.

Iran—ī-răn' or ē-răn'.

Iranian—ī-rā'-nī-ăn or ē-rā'-nī-ăn.

irascibility—ī-rās-īb-īl'-īt-ī or īr-ās-īb-īl'-īt-ī.

irascible—ī-rās'-īb-l or īr-ās'-īb-l.

irate—ī-rāt' or ī'-rāt.

Irawadi—īr-ā-wā'-dī.

Irenæus—ī-rē-nē'-ūs, *not* ī-rē'-nē-ūs.

Irene—ī-rēn' or ī-rē'-nē.

Irène—ē-rēn'.

irenic—ī-rēn'-īk.

See note under *irenical*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

irenical—ī-rĕn'-ĭk-ăl.

"In English academic circles these words [*irenic*, *irenical*] are often pronounced with long ē, reflecting the Greek. But this is contrary to English analogy and the best authority."—*Web*.

irenicon—īr-ĕn'-ĭk-ŏn or ī-rĕ'-nĭk-ŏn.

irenics—ī-rĕn'-ĭks.

See note under *irenical*.

iridal—ī'-rĭd-ăl.

iridescence—īr-ĭ-dĕs'-ĕns.

iridescent—īr-ĭ-dĕs'-ĕnt.

iridium—ī-rĭd'-ĭ-ŭm or īr-ĭd'-ĭ-ŭm.

iris—ī'-rĭs.

Iris—ī'-rĭs.

iritis—ī-rĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis* (termination).

Irkutsk—īr-kŏŏtsk'.

iron—ī'-ŭrn, *not* ī'-rŭn. '.

See note under *apron*.

irony (made of iron)—ī'-ŭr-nĭ.

irony (sarcasm)—ī'-rŏ-nĭ.

Iroquoian—īr-ŏ-kwoi'-ăn.

Iroquois—īr-ŏ-kwoi'.

irrational—īr-răsh'-ŭn-ăl.

See *rational*.

irrecognizable—īr-rĕk'-ŏġ-nĭ-ză-bl or īr-rĕ-kŏġ'-nĭz-ă-bl.

See *recognizable*, *unrecognizable*.

irrecognizant—īr-rĕ-kŏġ'-nĭz-ănt.

See *recognizant*.

irreconcilable—īr-rĕk-ŭn-sĭ'-lă-bl or īr-rĕk'-ŭn-sĭ-lă-bl.

See *reconcilable*.

irrefragable—īr-rĕf'-ră-gă-bl.

See *refragable*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

irrefutable—*ir-rē-fū'-tā-bl* or *ir-rěf'-ū-tā-bl*.

"Though Walker, in deference to all the authorities that preceded him, adopts the pronunciation *ir-re-fu'-tā-bl*, he says that analogy is in favor of *ir-ref'-u-tā-bl*."—*S. & W.*

See *refutable*.

irrelevancy—*ir-rěl'-ē-văn-sĭ*.

See *relevancy*.

irrelevant—*ir-rěl'-ē-vănt*.

See *relevant*.

irremeable—*ir-rēm'-ē-ā-bl* or *ir-rē'-mē-ā-bl*.

irremediable—*ir-rē-mē'-dĭ-ā-bl*.

See *remediable*.

irremissible—*ir-rē-mĭs'-ĭb-l*.

See *remissible*.

irreparable—*ir-rěp'-ā-rā-bl*.

See *reparable*.

irresoluble—*ir-rěz'-ō-lū-bl*.

See *resoluble*.

irresolute—*ir-rěz'-ō-lūt*.

See *resolute*.

irrespirable—*ir-rē-spĭ'-rā-bl* or *ir-rēs'-pĭr-ā-bl*.

See *respirable*.

irretrievable—*ir-rē-trě'-vā-bl*.

See *retrievable*.

irruption—*ir-rŭp'-shŭn*.

irrevocable—*ir-rěv'-ō-kā-bl*, *not* *ir-rē-vō'-kā-bl*.

See *revocable*.

Isabey—*ē-zā-bā'*.

Isaiah—*ī-zā'-yā* or *ī-zĭ'-ā*.

isatis—*ī'-sā-tĭs* or *ī-sā'-tĭs*.

Ischia—*ēs'-kyā*.

ischiatric—*is-kĭ-ăt'-ĭk*.

Iselin—*ĭz'-lĭn*.

Iser—*ē'-zēr*.

"*Iser* rolling rapidly."

Iseult—*is-ōolt'*.

See *Isolde*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Isham—ī'-shām.

Ishmael—īsh'-mā-ēl.

Ishmaelite—īsh'-mā-ēl-īt.

Isiac—ī'-sī-āk.

"The *Isiac* Table."

Isiacal—ī-sī'-ā-kāl.

isinglass—ī'-zīng-ġlās, *not* ī'-zīn-ġlās.

Isis—ī'-sīs.

See *Osiris*.

Isla de Pinos—ēs'-lā dā pē'-nōs.

Islam—īs'-lām or īz'-lām.

"The Arabic accentuation īs-lām' is preferred by some."—*Web*.

Islamic—īs-lām'-īk or īz-lām'-īk.

Islamism—īs'-lām-īzm or īz'-lām-īzm.

Islamite—īs'-lām-īt or īz'-lām-īt.

Islas Filipinas—ēs'-lās fē-lē-pē'-nās.

Islay (Scotland)—ī'-lā or īs'-lā.

Also written *Isla*, but pronounced ī'-lā or īs'-lā.

isle—īl.

islet—ī'-lēt.

Islip—īs'-līp.

Ismaelism—īs'-mā-ēl-īzm.

Ismaīlia—ēs-mā-ēl'-yā.

Ismail Pasha—īs-mā-ēl' pā-shā' or īs-mā-ēl' pā'-shā.

isochronal—ī-sōk'-rō-nāl.

isochronism—ī-sōk'-rō-nīzm.

isochronous—ī-sōk'-rō-nūs.

Isocrates—ī-sōk'-rā-tēz.

Isola Bella—ē'-zō-lā bēl'-lā.

isolable—ī'-sō-lā-bl or īs'-ō-lā-bl.

isolate—ī'-sō-lāt or īs'-ō-lāt.

This is Webster's marking.

The Century and Standard Dictionaries prefer īs'-ō-lāt.

Worcester, Walker, and Smart say īz'-ō-lāt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

isolation—ī-sō-lā'-shŭn or īs-ō-lā'-shŭn or īz-ō-lā'-shŭn.

See note under *isolate*.

Isolde—īs-ōld'; Ger. pron., ē-zōl'-dē.

"Tristan und *Isolde*."

isomeric—ī-sō-mēr'-īk.

isomerism—ī-sōm'-ēr-īzm.

isosceles—ī-sōs'-ēl-ēz.

isotherm—ī'-sō-thērm, *not* īz'-ō-thērm.

isothermal—ī'-sō-thēr-māl, *not* īz'-ō-thēr-māl.

Ispahan—īs-pā-hān' or īs-fā-hān'.

See *Kurdistan*.

Israel—īz'-rā-ēl.

Israelite—īz'-rā-ēl-īt.

Israelitic—īz-rā-ēl-īt'-īk.

Israelitish—īz'-rā-ēl-ī-tīsh.

Israelitism—īz'-rā-ēl-ī-tīzm.

Israels, Josef—yō'-sēf ēs-rā-ēls'.

Israfil—īz'-rā-fēl.

Also written *Israfeel*, but pronounced as above.

Issachar—īs'-ā-kār.

issue—īsh'-ū.

Istambul—ē-stām-bōol'.

See *Stamboul*.

isthmian—īs'-mī-ăn or īsth'-mī-ăn or īst'-mī-ăn.

"The *Isthmian* Games."

See note under *isthmus*.

isthmus—īs'-mūs or īsth'-mūs or īst'-mūs.

"The first pronunciation decidedly prevails in actual present good usage."—*Web*.

Italian—īt-āl'-yăn, *not* ī-tāl'-yăn.

Italianize—īt-āl'-yăn-īz.

italic (type)—īt-āl'-īk, *not* ī-tāl'-īk.

Italic—īt-āl'-īk, *not* ī-tāl'-īk.

"The *Italic* Languages."

italicization—īt-āl-īs-īz-ā'-shŭn or īt-āl-īs-ī-zā'-shŭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

italicize—ĩt-ăl'-ĩs-ĩz.

Italo (prefix)—ĩt'-à-lō.

"*Italo-Celt.*"

itch—ĩch, *not* ěch.

ite (chemical termination)—ĩt.

"In composition, often pronounced ĩt."—*Wor.*

iter—ĩ'-tēr or ĩt'-ēr.

iteration—ĩt-ēr-ā'-shŭn.

iterative—ĩt'-ēr-à-tĩv.

Ithamar—ĩth'-à-mār.

Ithuriel—ĩ-thŭ'-rĩ-ěl.

"*Ithuriel's Spear.*"

itinerancy—ĩ-tĩn'-er-ăn-sĩ.

itinerant—ĩ-tĩn'-ēr-ănt.

itinerary—ĩ-tĩn'-ēr-ā-rĩ.

itis (termination)—ĩ'-tĩs.

"This pronunciation follows the rules of English-Latin pronunciation almost universally followed in scientific terminology (whether from the Latin or the Greek) by English-speaking scientists. The pronunciation ě'-tĩs, often heard, is perhaps due to German influence."—*Web.*

See *bronchitis, laryngitis, tonsillitis*, etc.

Ito (Prince)—ě'-tō.

Ituræa—ĩt-ŭ-rē'-à, *not* ĩ-tŭ'-rē-à.

Also written *Iturea*, but pronounced as above.

Iturbide, de—dā ě-tōōr-bē'-thā.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Itys—ĩ'-tĩs.

Iulus—ĩ-ŭ'-lŭs.

Ivan—ě-vàn' or ĩ'-văn.

The first is the Russian pronunciation.

"*Ivan the Terrible.*"

Ivanhoe—ĩ'-văn-hō.

"*Sir Wilfred of Ivanhoe.*"

Iveagh—ĩ'-vā.

Iviça—ě-vē'-sā; Sp. pron., ě-bē'-thā.

ivory—ĩ'-vō-rĩ, *not* ĩ'-vrĩ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ivry (Battle of)—ē-vrē'.

Ixion—īk-sī'-ōn, *not* īk'-sī-ōn.

See *Arion*.

Ixtlilxochitl—ēsh-tlīl-shō'-chēt-l.

Iyar—ē'-ār.

izard (chamois)—īz'-ārd.

Izdubar (Epic of)—īz-dōō-bār'.

Iztaccihuatl—ēs-tāk-sē'-hwāt-l.

See *Popocatepetl*.

izzard—īz'-ārd.

## J

Jachimo—yā'-kē-mō.

jacinth—jā'-sīnth or jās'-īnth.

jackal—jāk'-ōl; formerly jāk'-ōl'.

Jacob—jā'-kūb.

Jacob (Fr.)—zhā-kōb'.

Jacobean—jāk-ō-bē'-ān or jā-kō'-bē-ān.

Jacobi—yā-kō'-bē.

See *Jacoby*.

Jacobian—jā-kō'-bī-ān.

Jacobin—jāk'-ō-bīn.

Jacobinism—jāk'-ō-bīn-īzm.

Jacobite—jāk'-ō-bīt.

Jacobitism—jāk'-ō-bīt-īzm.

Jacobo (Sp.)—hā-kō'-bō.

See *Jorullo*.

Jacoby—yā-kō'-bē.

See *Jacobi*.

Jacopo (It.)—yā'-kō-pō.

Jacquard—zhā-kār'.

"The *Jacquard* Loom."

Jacquerie—zhāk-rē'.

Jacques—zhāk.

Jacques Bonhomme—zhāk bōn-ōm'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Jael—jā'-ĕl.

jager (diamond)—yā'-gēr.

jäger (hunter)—yā'-gēr.

See *yager*.

jaguar—jǎg'-wār or jà-gwār'.

Jah—jā.

Jahn—yān.

Jahveh—yā'-vē.

Also written *Jahve*, but pronounced as above.

Jaime, Don—dōn hā-ē'-mā.

See *Jorullo*.

Jaipur—jī'-pōor.

See *Jeypoor*.

Jairus—jā-i'-rūs in New Testament; jā'-ir-ūs in Apocrypha.

Jakutsk—yà-kōōtsk'.

See *Yakutsk*, the preferred spelling.

jalap—jāl'-ăp.

Sheridan and Knowles say jōl'-ŭp.

jealousie—zhà-lōō-zē'.

Jamaican—jà-mā'-kăn.

Jamblichus—jām'-blīk-ŭs.

See *Iamblichus*.

jamesonite—jām'-sŭn-īt.

Jamshid—jām-shēd'; Persian pron., jēm-shēd'.

Also written *Jamshyd*, but pronounced as above.

Janaushek—yā'-now-shĕk.

Janet—jà-nĕt' or jăn'-ĕt.

Janet (Paul)—zhà-nā'.

Janette—jăn'-ĕt'.

Janiculum (Hill)—jà-nīk'-ŭ-lŭm.

Janiculus, Mons—mōnz jăn-īk'-ŭ-lŭs.

Janin, Jules—zhŭl zhà-năn'.

For ŭ, ăn, see p. 26.

janizary—jăn'-īz-ā-rĭ.

Jansen—jăn'-sĕn; Dutch pron., yān'-sĕn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Jansenist—jăn'-sën-ĭst.

janty—jăn'-tĭ.

See *jaunty*, the preferred spelling.

January—jăn'-ū-ā-rĭ.

Janus—jā'-nūs.

Janvier (Thomas A.)—zhāN-vyā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Japanese—jăp-â-nēz' or jăp-â-nēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Japanize—jăp'-â-nĭz.

Japheth—jā'-fĕth, *not* jā'-fĕt.

A common error.

Jaques—jā'-kwēz or jāk'-wēs or zhāk.

"As You Like It."

"The first pronunciation, as if modern Latin, is heard on the stage oftener than the others; the second is perhaps nearer the actual Shakespearean pronunciation; the third, as French, is preferred by many."—*Web*.

"Sometimes Shakespeare makes one syllable and sometimes two syllables of the word. Sir W. Scott makes one syllable of it, but Charles Lamb two."—*Brewer's Reader's Hand-Book*.

Jardin des Plantes—zhār-dăn' dā plānt.

For āN, ăN, see p. 26.

jardinière—zhār-dē-nyâr'.

Jardinière, La Belle—lā bĕl zhār-dē-nyâr'.

Jardin Mabilie—zhār-dăn' mā-bĕl' or zhār-dăn mā-bĕ'-yŭ.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Jared—jā'-rĕd, *not* jār'-ĕd *nor* jĕr'-ĕd.

jargon—jār'-gŏn.

jarl—yārl.

Jarndyce (John)—jārn'-dĭs.

"Bleak House."

jarosite—jār'-ō-sĭt or jā-rō'-sĭt; Sp. pron., hă rō'-sĭt.

See *Jorullo*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

jasmine—jäs'-mĭn or jǎz'-mĭn.

Also written *jasmin*, but pronounced as above.

Jason—jā'-sŭn.

jasponyx—jäs'-pō-nĭks.

jaundice—jān'-dīs or jôn'-dīs.

See *craunch*.

jaunt—jänt or jônt.

See *craunch*.

jaunty—jänt'-ĭ or jônt'-ĭ.

See *craunch*.

Java—jā'-vâ, *not* jǎv'-â.

Javan—jā'-văn.

See *Javan* (*adj.*).

Javan (*adj.*)—jā'-văn.

See *Javan*.

Javanese—jǎv-â-nēz' or jǎv-â-nēs'.

See *Chinese*.

javelin—jǎv'-lĭn or jǎv'-ĕl-ĭn.

Javert—zhâ-vâr'.

"*Les Misérables*."

jean (cotton cloth)—jĕn or jān.

"The pronunciation jān is preferred in most dictionaries, but jĕn has become more usual in actual good usage."—*Web*.

Jean—jĕn; Fr. pron., zhān.

For ān, see p. 26.

Jean Jacques—zhān zhāk'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Jeanne—jĕn; Fr. pron., zhān.

Jeanne d'Arc—zhān dār'k'.

See *Joan of Arc*.

Jean Paul—zhān powl' or zhān pŏl'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Jean Valjean—zhān vâl-zhān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Generally pronounced, by persons unfamiliar with French, jĕn vâl-jĕn'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Jeddo—yěd'-ō.

See *Yeddo*.

Jehoshaphat—jē-hōsh'-à-făt, *not* jē-hōs'-à-făt.

Jehu—jē'-hū.

jejunum—jē-jūn'.

jejunum—jē-jū'-nūm.

Jekyll (Dr.)—jē'-kīl, *not* jěk'-īl.

"The family in England so pronounce it."—  
*Robert Louis Stevenson*.

"*Dr. Jekyll* and Mr. Hyde."

Jemappes (Battle of)—zhě-măp'.

Jemima—jē-mī'-mà.

Also written *Jemimah*, but pronounced as above.

Jena (Battle of)—jěn'-à; Ger. pron., yā'-nā.

jeopard—jěp'-ărd.

jeopardize—jěp'-ărd-īz.

jeopardy—jěp'-ărd-ī.

Jephthah—jěf'-thà, *not* jěp'-thà.

"'O *Jephthah*, judge of Israel,' what a treasure  
hadst thou!"—*Shakespeare*.

jerboa—jěr-bō'-à or jěr'-bō-à.

jeremiad—jěr-ē-mī'-ăd.

Also written *jeremiade*, but pronounced as above.

Jeremiah—jěr-ē-mī'-à.

Jeremias—jěr-ē-mī'-ăs.

Jeremy—jěr'-ē-mī.

jerfalcon—jěr'-fôk-n.

See *gyrfalcon*.

Jerome (Jerome K.)—jē-rōm' or jěr'-ūm.

In England generally pronounced jěr'-ūm.

Jérôme—zhā-rōm'.

"*Jérôme Bonaparte*."

Jerrold (Douglas)—jěr'-ūld.

Jerusalem—jē-rōō'-sà-lēm.

jessamine—jěs'-à-mīn.

Jessica—jěs'-īk-à.

Jesu—jē'-sū or yā'-sōō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Jesuit—jěz'-ū-īt, *not* jězh'-ū-īt.

Jesuitism—jěz'-ū-īt-izm, *not* jězh'-ū-īt-izm.

jet d'eau—zhě-dō'.

Jethro—jěth'-rō or jē'-thrō.

jetsam—jět'-sām.

*See flotsam.*

jettison—jět'-ĭ-sŭn.

jeu d'esprit—zhû dēs-prē'; Fr. pron., zhō dēs-prē'.

For ō, see p. 25.

jeunesse dorée—zhû-něs' dō-rā'; Fr. pron., zhō-něs' dō-rā'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Jevons—jěv'-ŭnz, *not* jē'-vŭnz.

Jew—jū or jōō.

jewel—jū'-ěl or jōō'-ěl.

jeweler—jū'-ěl-ēr or jōō'-ěl-ēr.

jewelry—jū'-ěl-rĭ or jōō'-ěl-rĭ.

Also written *jewellery*, but pronounced jū'-ěl-ēr-ĭ or jōō'-ěl-ēr-ĭ.

jew's-harp—jūz'-hārp or jōōz'-hārp, *not* jūs'-hārp *nor* jōōs'-hārp.

Jeypoor—jī'-pōōr.

Also written *Jyepoor*, *Jypoor*, but pronounced as above.

See *Jaipur*, the preferred spelling.

Jezreel—jěz'-rē-ěl or jěz'-rēl.

jibe (n.)—jīb.

jibe (vb.)—jīb.

jigameree—jīg-à-mà-rē'.

jinrikisha—jĭn-rĭk'-ĭ-shā.

jiujitsu—jōō'-jĭt-sōō.

See *jujutsu*.

jiujutsu—jōō'-jōōt-sōō.

See *jujitsu*.

Joachim—jō'-à-kĭm; Ger. pron., yō'-ä-kĭm.

For κ, see p. 28.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Joan (Pope)—jōn.

Joan of Arc—jōn ũv ārk' or jō-ān' ũv ārk.

See *Jeanne d'Arc*.

Joaquin—wā-kēn'.

"*Joaquin* Miller."

Jocasta—jō-kās'-tā.

jocose—jō-kōs'.

jocosity—jō-kōs'-īt-ī.

jocular—jōk'-ū-lār.

jocund—jōk'-ūnd.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives jō'-kūnd as an alternative pronunciation.

Johann—yō'-hān or yō-hān'.

johannes (coin)—jō-hān'-ēz.

Also written *joannes*, but pronounced jō-ān'-ēz.

Johannes—jō-hān'-ēz or jō-hān'-ēs; Ger. pron., yō-hān'-nēs.

Johannisberg—jō-hān'-nīs-bērg; Ger. pron., yō-hān'-nīs-bērg.

For G, see p. 28.

John o' Groat's—jōn ō grōts.

Joinville, de—dū join'-vīl; Fr. pron., dū zhvān-vēl'.

For ān, see p. 26.

joist—joist, *not* jois.

Joliet (U. S.)—jō'-lī-ēt.

Joliet (Louis)—jō'-lī-ēt; Fr. pron., zhō-lyā'.

Jomini—zhō-mē-nē'.

jonquil—jōn'-kwīl or jūng'-kwīl.

See *jonquille*.

jonquille—jōn'-kwīl; Fr. pron., zhōn-kē'-yū.

For ōn, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Jordaens—yōr'-dāns.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Jorullo—hō-rōōl'-yō.

"Often pronounced hō-rōō'-yō."—*Gaz.*

In Spanish, *j* before every vowel, is pronounced like a strutting guttural *h*, similar to the German *K*.  
(See p. 28.)

See *Xorullo*, an old spelling.

José (Sp.)—hō-zā'.

See *Jorullo*, *José* (Port.).

José (Port.)—zhō-zā'.

See *José* (Sp.).

Joseffy—yō-zěf'-ĭ.

Joseph (Fr.)—zhō-zěf'.

Josephine—jō'-zěf-ĕn.

See *Joséphine*.

Joséphine—zhō-zā-fĕn'.

See *Josephine*.

Josephus—jō-sē'-fŭs.

Jost—yōst.

jostle—jōs'-l, *not* jōst'-l.

jostling—jōs'-lĭng, *not* jōst'-lĭng.

Jotham—jō'-thăm.

Joubert (Fr.)—zhōō-bâr'.

Joubert (Dutch)—yow'-bĕrt.

Jouffroy—zhōō-frwă'.

joule (unit)—jowl; commonly jōōl.

See note under *Joule*.

Joule—jowl, *not* jōōl.

"*Joule's Law*."

"The proper name is pronounced *joul* (*ou* as in *out*), and this is the correct pronunciation for the unit; but the incorrect *jōōl* is very common, especially in the United States."—*Web*.

jounce—jowns.

Jourdain, M.—mĕ-syō' zhōōr-dăn'.

"*Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*."

For ō, ăn, see p. 26.

Jourdan—zhōōr-dăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Journal des Débats—zhōōr-nál' dā dā-bā'.  
joust—jŭst or jōost.

"Tourney and *Joust*."

See *just* (*tilt*).

jovial—jō'-vī-āl, not jōv'-yāl.

joviality—jō-vī-āl'-īt-ī.

Jowett—jow'-ēt, not jō'-ēt.

jowl—jōl or jowl.

"Cheek by *Jowl*."

jowler—jō'-lēr or jow'-lēr.

Juan Fernandez—jōō'-ān fēr-nān'-dēz; Sp. pron.,  
hwān fēr-nān'-dāth.

See *Jorullo*, *Zamacoīs*.

Juárez—jōō-ā'-rēz; Sp. pron., hōō-ā'-rās.

In Spanish-America, *z* is pronounced like English  
*s* in *sun*.

See *Jorullo*.

jubilate—jū'-bīl-āt.

Jubilate—jū-bīl-ā'-tē or yōō-bē-lā'-tā.

jubilee—jū'-bīl-ē.

Juch (Emma)—yōōκ.

For κ, see p. 28.

Judaic—jū-dā'-īk.

Judaism—jū'-dā-īzm.

Judaize—jū'-dā-īz.

judgment—jŭj'-mēnt, not jŭj'-münt.

See *damage*.

Judic—zhū-dēk'.

For ū, see p. 26.

judicative—jū'-dīk-ā-tīv.

judicatory—jū'-dīk-ā-tō-rī.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives jū-dīk'-ā-tēr-ī as an alternative pronunciation.

judicature—jū'-dīk-ā-tūr.

judiciary—jū-dīsh'-ī-ā-rī.

Worcester says jōō-dīsh'-ā-rī.

jugger—jŭg'-ēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Juggernaut—jŭġ'-ēr-nôt.

jugular—jŭ'-ġŭ-lār, *not* jŭġ'-ŭ-lār.

"The *Jugular Veins*."

Jugurtha—jŭ-ġŭr'-thà.

juice—jŭs, *not* jōos.

Juif Errant, Le—lŭ zhŭ-ēf' ěr-rān'.

For ŭ, ān, see p. 26.

Juillard—jōol'-yārd; Fr. pron., zhŭ-ē-yār'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Juive, La—là zhŭ-ēv'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

jujitsu—jōō'-jŭt-sōō.

See *jiujitsu*.

jujube—jŭ'-jŭb; jōō'-jōōb (Stor.).

jujutsu—jōō'-jōōt-sōō.

See *jiujitsu*, another spelling.

julep—jŭ'-lēp, *not* jŭ'-lĭp.

See *damage*.

Jules—zhŭl.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Julia—jŭ'-lĭ-à or jŭl'-yà.

Julian—jŭ'-lĭ-ān or jŭl'-yān.

Juliana—jŭ-lĭ-ān'-à.

Julie—zhŭ-lē'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Julien—zhŭ-lyān'.

For ŭ, ān, see p. 26.

Julienne (soup)—jōō-lĭ-ěn'; Fr. pron., zhŭl-yěn'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Juliet—jŭ'-lĭ-ět.

July—jŭ-lĭ'.

Formerly accented on the first syllable, as in Dr.

Johnson's Dictionary.

Jumel (Madame)—zhŭ-měl'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

June—jŭn, *not* jōōn.

Jungfrau—yōōng'-frow.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Juniata—jōō-nĩ-ăt'-â.

junior—jūn'-yēr or jū'-nĩ-ēr.

Juno—jū'-nō, *not* jōō'-nō.

Junot—zhū-nō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

junta—jūn'-tā; Sp. pron., hōon'-tā.

See *Jorullo*.

junto—jūn'-tō.

Jupiter—jū'-pīt-ēr, *not* jōō'-bīt-ēr.

jupon—jōō'-pōn or jōō-pōn'; Fr. pron., zhū-pōn'.

For ū, ô, see pp. 26, 27.

Jurassic—jū-rās'-īk.

Jurgensen—jūr'-gēn-sēn; Danish pron. yōör'-gēn-sēn.

In Danish, *j* is pronounced like *y* (consonant) in English, and *g* is always hard.

jurisconsult—jū-rīs-kōn'-sūlt or jū-rīs-kōn-sūlt'.

jurist—jū'-rīst, *not* jōō'-rīst.

juror—jū'-rēr, *not* jū'-rôr.

jury—jū'-rī, *not* jōō'-rī.

jus (law)—jūs.

Jusserand—zhūs-rān'.

For ū, ā, see p. 26.

Jussieu, de—dū zhūs-yō'.

For ô, ū, see pp. 25, 26.

jussive—jūs'-īv.

just (tilt)—jüst.

See *joust*.

just (adv.)—jüst, *not* jěst.

juste-milieu—zhüst mē-yō'.

For ô, ū, see pp. 25, 26.

justiciable—jūs-tīsh'-ī-ā-bl.

justiciary—jūs-tīsh'-ī-ā-rī.

justifiable—jūs'-tīf-ī-ā-bl.

See *unjustifiable*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

justificative—jūs'-tīf-īk-ā-tīv or jūs-tīf'-īk-ā-tīv.  
 justificatory—jūs'-tīf-īk-ā-tō-rī or jūs-tīf'-īk-ā-tō-rī.

Justine—zhūs-tēn'.

For ū, see p. 26.

jute—jūt, *not* jōot.

juvenile—jū'-vē-nīl or jū'-vē-nīl.

"The latter is usual in British usage."—*Web.*

## K

Kaaba—kā'-ā-bā or kā'-bā.

See *Caaba*, the preferred spelling.

Kaaterskill—kā'-tērz-kīl, *not* kō'-tērz-kīl.

See *Cauterskill*.

kabala—kāb'-ā-lā.

See *cabala*, the preferred spelling.

Kabul—kā'-bōol or ká-bōol'.

Kabyle—ká-bīl'.

Kadesh Barnea—kā'-dēsh bār'-nē-ā.

kadi—kā'-dī or kā'-dī; Turkish pron., kā'-dē.

See *cadi*, the preferred spelling.

Kafir—kā'-fēr.

See *Kaffir*.

Kaffir—káf'-ēr.

See *Kafir*.

Kaiser—kī'-zēr.

Kaiser-blume—kī'-zēr blōō'-mē.

Kaiserin—kī'-zēr-īn.

Kalakaua—kā-lā-kow'-ā.

kaleidoscope—ká-lī'-dō-skōp.

Kalends—kāl'-ēndz.

See *Calends*, the preferred spelling.

Kalevala—kā'-lā-vā-lā.

kalsomine (n. and vb.)—kāl'-sō-mīn.

See *calcimine* (n. and vb.), the preferred spelling.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Kamchatka—kām-chāt'-kā.

See *Kamtchatka*, *Kamtschatka*.

Kamehameha—kā-mā-hā-mā'-hā.

Kamerun—kā-mā-rōon'.

Also written *Cameroon*, but pronounced as above.

Kamtchatka—kām-chāt'-kā.

See *Kamchatka*, *Kamtschatka*.

Kamtschatka—kām-chāt'-kā.

"It may be remarked that *Kamtschatka* is the German, while *Kamtchatka* is the French spelling. *Tch* in French, being equivalent to *tsch* in German, or *ch* in English, it will be perceived that, in either case, the name should be pronounced *Kām-chāt'-kā*.  
—*Gaz*.

*Kām-skāt'-kā* is a very frequent mispronunciation.

See *Kamchatka*, *Kamtchatka*.

Kanaka—kăn'-à-kā or kā-nāk'-à.

Kanawha—kā-nô'-wā.

Kanchanjanga—kăn-chün-jüng'-gā.

See *Kinchinjanga*.

kangaroo—käng-gā-rōō'.

Kansas—kăn'-zās, *not* kăn'-sās.

Kant—kânt; Ger. pron., kânt.

Kantian—kânt'-ĭ-ăn.

kaolin—kā'-ō-lĭn or kā'-ō-lĭn.

Kapelmeister—kā-pěl'-mī-stēr, *not* kăp'-ěl-mī-stēr.

Kashmir—kăsh-mēr'.

See *Cashmere*.

Katahdin (Mount)—kā-tă'-dĭn.

Kaulbach, von—fŏn kowl'-bāk.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Kavanagh (Julia)—kăv'-ă-nă, *not* kā-văn'-ă.

kayak—kĭ'-ăk.

Kazan—kā-zăn'-yŭ.

Pronounce the final syllable very lightly.

kazi—kā'-zē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



Kearney—kār'-nĭ.

Also written *Kearny*, but pronounced as above.

Kearsarge (Mount)—kēr'-sārj.

Kearsarge (vessel)—kēr'-sārj.

"The *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*."

Keble—kē'-bl, *not* kēb'-l.

kelson—kěl'-sŭn or kēl'-sŭn.

Also written *kelson*, but pronounced as above.

Kehama—kē-hā'-mā.

Southey's "The Curse of *Kehama*."

Kekewich—kěk'-wĭch.

Kekrops—kē'-krōps.

See *Cecrops*.

Kellermann, de—dŭ kěl'-ēr-mān; Fr. pron., dŭ  
kěl'-ēr-mān'.

Kelt—kělt. See *Celt*.

Keltic—kěl'-tĭk. See *Celtic*.

Kempis, à (Thomas)—à kēm'-pĭs.

Kenelm—kěn'-ělm, *not* kěn'-ělm'.

Kenilworth—kěn'-ĭl-wŭrth.

Kennebec—kěn-ē-běk', *not* kěn'-ē-běk.

Kennebunk—kěn-ē-bŭngk'.

Kensington—kěn'-zĭng-tŭn, *not* kěn'-sĭng-tŭn.

Keokuk—kē'-ō-kŭk, *not* kē-ō'-kŭk.

kepi—kěp'-ē.

kept—kěpt, *not* kěp.

keramic—kē-rām'-ĭk.

See *ceramic*.

keramics—kē-rām'-ĭks.

See *ceramics*.

kerchief—kēr'-chĭf.

See *handkerchief*.

Kerguelen—kŭr'-gē-lĕn; Fr. pron., kěr-gā-lôn'.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

kermess—kēr'-mĕs.

See *kermis*, another spelling.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

kermis—kēr'-mīs.

See *kermess*, another spelling.

Keswick—kěz'-īk or kěz'-wīk.

See *Alnwick*.

ketchup—kěch'-ūp.

See *catchup*, *catsup*.

kettle—kět'-l, *not* kīt'-l.

khaki—kā'-kē.

khan (chief)—kān or kăn.

Worcester says kôn or kăn.

khan (inn)—kān or kăn.

Worcester says kôn or kăn.

Khartum—kār-tōom'.

For κ, see p. 28.

khedive—kěd-ēv'.

Khiva—kē'-vā.

For κ, see p. 28.

Khorassan—kō-rās-sān'.

For κ, see p. 28.

Khorsabad—kōr-sā-bād'.

For κ, see p. 28.

Kiansi—kyān'-sē.

Kiansu—kyān'-sō.

Kibroth hattaavah—kīb'-rōth hăt-ā'-ā-vā or  
kīb'-rōth hăt-ā'-ā-vā.

Kieff—kē'-ěf or kē-ěf'.

Kiel—kēi.

Kiev—kē'-yěf.

Kilauea—kē-low-ā'-ā.

Kilimanjaro—kīl-ē-mān-jā'-rō.

kiln—kīl or kīln.

kilogram—kīl'-ō-grām.

Also written *kilogramme*, but pronounced as above.

kiloliter—kīl'-ō-lē-tēr.

Also written *kilolitre*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

kilometer—kīl'-ō-mē-tēr.

Also written *kilometre*, but pronounced as above.

kilowatt—kīl'-ō-wōt.

kimono—kīm-ō'-nō; Japanese pron., kīm'-ō-nō.

Kincardine—kīn-kār'-dīn.

Kinchinjinga—kīn-chīn-jīng'-gā.

See *Kanchanjanga*, *Kunchainjunga*, *Kunching-  
inga*, *Kunchinjunga*.

kind—kīnd, *not* kyīnd.

See *card*, *unkind*.

kindergarten—kīn'-dēr-gār-tēn.

kindness—kīnd'-nēs, *not* kyīnd'-nēs.

See *card*, *unkindness*.

kind of—kīnd ōv, *not* kīnd ū.

See *sort of*.

kinemacolor—kīn'-ē-mà-kūl-ēr.

kinematic—kīn-ē-măt'-īk or kī-nē-măt'-īk.

kinematics—kīn-ē-măt'-īks or kī-nē-măt'-īks.

kinematograph—kīn-ē-măt'-ō-gráf or kī-nē-măt'-  
ō-gráf.

kinesiatrics—kīn-ē-sī-ăt'-rīks or kī-nē-sī-ăt'-rīks.

kinetic—kīn-ēt'-īk or kī-nēt'-īk.

kinetics—kīn-ēt'-īks or kī-nēt'-īks.

kinetoscope—kīn-ē'-tō-skōp or kī-nē'-tō-skōp.

kinic—kīn'-īk or kī'-nīk.

kinnikinnick—kīn-ī-kīn-īk'.

Also written *kinnikinnic*, but pronounced as  
above.

kino—kē'-nō or kī'-nō.

kiosk—kē-ōsk'.

Kioto—kyō'-tō.

See *Kyoto*, the preferred spelling.

Kirchhoff—kīrk'-hōf.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Kirchner—kīrk'-nēr.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

kirschwasser—kērsh'-väs-ēr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

kismet—kĭs'-mět, *not* kĭz'-mět.

Kissingen—kĭs'-ĭng-ĕn.

Commonly pronounced kĭs'-ĕn-jĕn.

kitchen—kĭch'-ĕn or kĭch'-ĭn.

See *damage*.

Klamath—klā'-măt.

Klaus (Peter)—kľows.

Kléber—klā-bâr'.

kleptomania—klĕp-tō-mā'-nĭ-ă.

Klingemann—klĭng'-ĕ-măn.

Klopstock—klŏp'-shtŏk.

knebelite—nā'-bĕl-ĭt.

knoll—nŏl, *not* nŏl.

Knollys—nŏlz.

knout—nowt or nŏŏt.

knowledge—nŏl'-ĕj or nŏl'-ĭj.

"By some, especially in British usage, nŏ'-lĕj or nŏ'-lĭj."—*Web*.

"Though Walker, in deference to the opinion of a few orthoëpists, allows nŏ'-lĕj, he remarks upon the greater consistency of the first pronunciation (nŏl'-ĕj) with analogy."—*S. & W.*

Koch—kŏk.

For к, see p. 28.

Koerner—kŏr'-nĕr.

Also written *Körner*, but pronounced as above.

For ō, see p. 25.

Koh-i-noor—kŏ'-hĭ-nŏŏr or kŏ'-ĭ-nŏŏr.

Also written *Koh-i-nur*, but pronounced as above.

Kohler—kŏ'-lĕr.

Köln—kŏln.

For ō, see p. 25.

Königgratz (Battle of)—kŏ-nĭg-ġrâts'.

For ō, g, see pp. 25, 28.

Königsberg—kŏ'-nĭgz-bĕrg.

For ō, g, see pp. 25, 28.

kool-slaa—kŏl' slā.

See *cole-slaw*.

(For *Key of Signs*; see p. 37)

kopje—kǒp'-ĭ.

"The colloquial Dutch pronunciation as here given is the usual one in South Africa."—*Web.*

Koran—kō-rān' or kō'-rān; Arabic pron., kōōr'-ān.

Koranic—kō-rān'-ĭk or kō-rān'-ĭk.

Kordofan—kōr-dō-fān'.

See *Kurdistan*.

Korea—kō-rē'-à.

See *Corea*.

Korean—kō-rē'-ān.

See *Corean*.

Kosciusko—kōs-ĭ-ūs'-kō.

See *Kosciuszko*, the Polish spelling.

Kosciuszko—kōsh-chyōōsh'-kō.

See *Kosciusko*.

kosher—kō'-shēr.

Kossuth—kōsh'-ōōt or kō-sōōth'.

kotow—kō-tow'.

Kotzebue, von—fōn kōt'-sě-boō.

Kountze—kōōnt'-sē.

Koutouzof—kōō-toō'-zōf.

See *Kutuzov*, another spelling.

Kouyunjik (Gallery)—kōō'-ūn-jĭk.

kraal—krāl or krôl.

"The pronunciation (krôl) assigned to this word is that given it by a resident of Cape Colony who recently visited one of the compilers of this volume."—*S. & W.*

Krag-Jørgensen—krāg yōr'-gĕn-sĕn.

For ò, see p. 25.

Krakau—krā'-kow.

See *Cracow*, *Kraków*.

Kraków—krā'-kōōf.

See *Cracow*, *Krakau*.

Krapotkin—krā-pōt'-kĭn.

Krasnoi—krās-noi'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Krause—krow'-zē.

Kremlin—krēm'-līn.

kreutzer—kroit'-sēr.

Kriss Kringle—krīs krīng'-gī.

Kristiania—krīs-tē-ā'-nē-ā.

Kronstadt—krōn'-shtāt.

Kropotkin—krā-pōt'-kēn.

Krupp—krōōp.

Kubelik—kōō'-bēl-īk.

Kublai Khan—kōōb'-lī kān.

See *Xanadu*.

Ku-Klux—kū'-klūks.

Kulturkampf—kōōl-tōōr'-kāmpf.

kumiss—kōō'-mīs.

Also written *koomiss*, *koumiss*, *koumys*, *kumys*, *kumyss*, but pronounced as above.

kummel—kū'-mēl.

For ū, see p. 26.

Kunchainjunga—kūn-chīn-jūng'-gā.

See *Kinchinjinga*.

Kunchinginga—kōōn-chīn-jīng'-gā.

See *Kinchinjinga*.

Kunchinjunga—kōōn-chīn-jōōng'-gā.

See *Kinchinjinga*.

Kunersdorf (Battle of)—kōō'-nērs-dōrf.

Kurd—kōōrd.

Kurdistan—kōōr-dīs-tān'.

Also written *Koordistan*, but pronounced as above.

Names of Oriental places ending in *an* are generally accented on the final syllable, as *Hindustan*, *Iran*, *Ispahan*, *Kurdistan*, *Teheran*, *Turkestan*, etc.

Kurfürst—kōōr'-fūrst.

For ū, see p. 26

Kuril (Islands)—kōō'-rīl.

Also written *Koorile*, *Kurile*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Kutuzov—kōō-tōō'-zōf.

See *Koutouzof*, another spelling.

Kyoto—kyō'-tō.

See *Kioto*, another spelling.

Kyrie eleison — kīr'-ī-ē ē-li'-sōn or kē'-rī-ā  
ē-lā'-ī-sōn.

## L

laager—lā'-gēr or lō'-gēr.

Labédoyère, de—dū là-bā-dwā-yâr'.

label—lā'-bēl, *not* lā'-bl.

See *damage*.

Labienus—lā-bī-ē'-nūs.

labile—lā'-bīl or lāb'-īl.

labiodental—lā-bī-ō-dēn'-tāl.

Lablache—là blāsh'.

laboratory—lāb'-ō-rā-tō-rī, *not* lāb'-rā-tō-rī.

laborer—lā'-bēr-ēr, *not* lā'-brēr.

Labouchère—lāb-ōō-shâr'.

Laboulaye, de—dū là-bōō-lā'.

Labrador—lāb-rā-dôr' or lāb'-rā-dôr.

La Bruyère, de—dū là brū-yâr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

labyrinthine—lāb-ī-rīn'-thīn.

The Oxford English Dictionary prefers lāb-ī-rīn  
thīn.

Laccadive (Islands)—lāk'-ā-dīv.

Lacedæmon—lās-ē-dē'-mōn.

Lacerda e Almeida—lā-sēr'-dā ā āl-mā'-dā.

Lachesis—lāk'-ē-sīs, *not* lāk-ē'-sīs.

Lachine (Rapids)—là-shēn'.

lachrymal—lāk'-rīm-āl.

Also written *lacrymal*, but pronounced as above.  
"The *Lachrymal* Gland."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

lachrymose—lăk'-rĭm-ōs.

Also written *lacrymose*, but pronounced as above.

lackadaisical—lăk-â-dă'-zĭk-ăl.

Laconia—lâ-kō'-nĭ-â.

laconic—lâ-kōn'-ĭk.

laconism—lăk'-ō-nĭzm.

laconize—lăk'-ō-nĭz.

lacquer—lăk'-ēr.

Lac qui Parle—lăk kē pārl'.

lactein—lăk'-tē-in, *not* lăk-tē'-in.

lactometer—lăk-tōm'-ē-tēr.

lacuna—lâ-kū'-nâ.

lacunose—lâ-kū'-nōs or lăk'-ū-nōs.

lacustrine—lâ-kūs'-trĭn.

Ladislas—lăd'-ĭs-lâs.

Ladoga (Lake)—lâ-dō'-gâ.

Ladrones (The)—lâ-drōnz'; Sp. pron., lâ-drō'-nās.

Laënnec—lâ-ā-nĕk'.

Laertes—lâ-ēr'-tēz.

La Farge—lâ-fārj'; Fr. pron., lâ-fārzh'.

Lafayette, de—dŭ lâ-fā-yĕt'.

Lafitte—lâ-fĕt'.

La Follette—lâ fōl'-ĕt.

Lafontaine, de—dŭ lâ fōN-tān'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

La Fourche—lâ fōōrsh'.

Lagado—lâ-gā'-dō or lăg'-â-dō.

"Gulliver's Travels."

La Gazza Ladra—lâ gād'-zâ lâ'-drâ.

See *Abruzzi*.

La Gloire—lâ gĭlwār.

Lagos (Africa)—lâ'-gōs or lâ'-gōs.

Lagos (Portugal)—lâ'-gōōsh.

Lagos (Mexico)—lâ'-gōs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Lagrange, de—dũ lâ-ġrānzh'.

For ân, see p. 26.

La Guayra—lā ġwī'-rā.

Laharpe, de—dũ lâ-ārp'.

Lahore—lā-hōr'.

laic—lā'-īk.

Laing—lāng.

Lais—lā'-īs.

laissez faire—lā'-sā fār.

Lajeunesse, Gabriel—ġā-brē-ěl' lâ-zhōn-ēs'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Lakme—lāk'-mē.

Also written *Lachme*, but pronounced as above.

Lakmé—lāk-mā'.

La Liberté, l' Égalité, la Fraternité—lā lē-bēr-tā',

lā-ġāl-ē-tā', lâ frā-tēr-nē-tā'.

Lalla Rookh—lā'-lā rōok, *not* lâ-lā rōok'.

L'Allegro—lāl-lā'-ġrō.

lama—lā'-mā.

lamantin—lā-măn'-tĭn; Fr. pron., lâ-mān-tăn'.

For ân, ăn, see p. 26.

Lamarck, de—dũ lâ-mārck'.

Lamartine, de—dũ lâ-mār-tēn'.

Lamballe, de—dũ lān-bāl'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Lambert—lām'-bērt; Fr. pron., lān-bâr'.

For ân, see p. 26.

lambrequin—lām'-brē-kĭn or lām'-bēr-kĭn.

Lamech—lā'-mĕk, *not* lām'-ĕk.

lamellar—lā-mĕl'-ār or lām'-ĕl-ār.

lamellose—lām'-ĕl-ōs or lām'-ĕl'-ōs.

lamentable—lām'-ĕn-tā-bl, *not* lâ-mĕn'-tā-bl.

Frequently mispronounced.

Lameth, de—dũ lâ-mĕ'.

Lamia—lā'-mĭ-ā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Lamoricière, de—dũ là-mō-rē-syâr'.

La Motte-Fouqué, de—dũ là-mốt' fōō-kā'.

Lanark—lăn'-âr-k.

Lancaster—lăng'-kàs-tēr, *not* lăn'-kàs-tēr.

Lancastrian—lăng-kàs'-trĩ-ăn, *not* lăn-kàs'-trĩ-ăn.

Lancelot du Lac—lăn'-sē-lốt dũ lăk.

For ũ, see p. 26.

lanceolate—lăn'-sē-ō-lăt.

Lanciani—lăn-chă'-nē.

See *Cialdini*.

lanciers (dance)—lăn'-sēr-z.

Landamman—lănd'-ăm-ăn.

landau—lăn'-dô or lăn'-dow, *not* lăn'-dō.

Landgraf—lănt'-grăf.

Landgrave—lănd'-grāv.

Landgravine—lănd'-grà-vēn.

landlord—lănd'-lôrd, *not* lăn'-lôrd.

Pronounce the *d* in the *first* syllable.

Landsturm—lănt'-stôorm or lănt'-shtôorm.

Landwehr—lănt'-vār.

Lanfrey—lăn-fră'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Lange—lăng'-ē.

lang syne—lăng sîn'.

See *Auld Lang Syne*.

language—lăng'-gŵāj, *not* lăng'-gŵīj.

Languedoc—lăng-dôk'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

langue d'oc—lăng-dôk'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

langue d'oïl—lăng-dô-êl'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

languet—lăng'-gŵêt.

Also written *languette*, but pronounced as above.

languid—lăng'-gŵid, *not* lăn'-gŵid.

languish—lăng'-gŵish, *not* lăn'-gŵish.

languor—lăng'-gēr or lăng'-gŵēr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

languorous—lǎng'-gēr-ūs or lǎng'-gŵēr-ūs.

laniate—lā'-nī-ăt or lǎn'-ī-ăt.

Lanier (Sidney)—lā-nēr'.

Lanjuinais—lāN-zhwē-nā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Lannes—lān.

lansquenet—lāns'-kĕn-ĕt.

Laocoön—lā-ōk'-ō-ōn.

Laodamia—lā-ōd-ā-mī'-ā.

Laodicea—lā-ōd-īs-ē'-ā.

Laodicean—lā-ōd-īs-ē'-ăn.

Laomedon—lā-ōm'-ē-dōn.

Laos—lā'-ōs.

Lao-tse—lā'-ōt-sû.

Also written *Lao-Tseu*, but pronounced as above.

La Patrie—lā pâ-trē'.

lapel—lā-pĕl'.

La Pérouse, de—dŭ là pā-rōōz'.

Lapham—lăp'-ăm.

lapis—lā'-pīs or lăp'-īs.

lapis lazuli—lā'-pīs lăz'-ū-lī or lăp'-īs lăz'-ū-lī.

Lapithæ—lăp'-īth-ē.

Laplace, de—dŭ là-plās'.

Laputa—lā-pŭ'-tā.

"Gulliver's Travels."

Lara—lā'-rā.

Laramie—lăr'-ā-mī.

Lares—lā'-rēz.

"*Lares and Penates.*"

See *Penates*.

largess—lăr'-jĕs.

Also written *largesse*, but pronounced as above.

largetto—lăr-gĕt'-tō.

larghissimo—lăr-gĕ'-sē-mō.

lariat—lăr'-ī-ăt.

larine—lăr'-īn or lā'-rīn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

La Rochefoucauld, de—dũ lá rōsh-fōō-kō'.

La Rochelle—lá rōsh-ěl'.

Larrey (Baron)—lār'-rē or lā-rā'.

larum—lār'-ũm or lā'-rũm.

laryngeal—là-rĩn'-jē-ăl or lār-ĩn-jē'-ăl.

laryngean—là-rĩn'-jē-ăn or lār-ĩn-jē'-ăn.

laryngismus—lār-ĩn-jíz'-mũs.

The Century, the Standard, and Stormonth say  
lār-ĩn-jĩs'-mũs.

laryngitis—lār-ĩn-jĩ'-tĩs.

See *itis* (termination).

laryngologist—lār-ĩng-gōl'-ō-jĩst.

laryngoscope—là-rĩng'-gō-skōp.

laryngotomy—lār-ĩng-gōt'-ō-mĩ.

larynx—lār'-ĩngks.

Stormonth says lā'-rĩngks, and Worcester gives  
it as an alternative pronunciation.

La Salle, de—dũ lá-sál'.

lascar—lās'-kār or lās-kār'.

Las Casas, de—dā lās kă'-sās.

Las Cases, de—dũ lās kâz'.

lass—lâs, *not* lăs.

See *ask*.

Lassa—lā'-sâ.

Also written *Lhasa*, but pronounced as above.

lasso (n. and vb.)—lăs'-ō.

last—lâst, *not* lăst.

See *ask*.

Latakia—lă-tă-kē'-ă.

Modern name for *Laodicea*.

lateen—lăt-ēn'.

latent—lā'-tënt.

Lateran—lăt'-ēr-ăn.

"The Church of St. John *Lateran*."

lath—lâth.

See *ask*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

lathe—lāth.

laths—lāthz.

Latin—lăt'-in, *not* lăt'-ün.

Do not obscure the *i* sound in the *final* syllable.

See *damage*.

Latinus—là-tī'-nūs.

Latium—lā'-shĭ-ŭm.

Latmus—lăt'-mūs.

Latona—là-tō'-nā.

Latour d'Auvergne, de—dŭ là-tōōr' dō-věrn'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

La Trappe—lā trāp'.

latria—là-trī'-à.

latrine—là-trēn'.

lattice—lăt'-is, *not* lăt'-üs.

See *damage*.

laudanum—lô'-dà-nŭm or lōd'-n-ŭm.

laugh—lāf, *not* lăf.

laughable—lāf'-à-bl, *not* lăf'-à-bl.

laughter—lāf'-tēr, *not* lăf'-tēr.

Laughlin—lāf'-lĭn.

launch—lānch or lōnch.

See *craunch*.

launder—lān'-dēr or lōn'-dēr.

See *craunch*.

laundress—lān'-drēs or lōn'-drēs.

See *craunch*.

laundry—lān'-drĭ or lōn'-drĭ.

See *craunch*.

Launfal (Sir)—lān'-fāl or lōn'-fāl.

"The Vision of Sir *Launfal*."

laureate—lô'-rē-āt.

"Poet *Laureate*."

laurel—lôr'-ĕl or lōr'-ĕl.

Laurentian—lô-rĕn'-shĭ-ăn or lô-rĕn'-shăn.

Laurier (Sir Wilfrid)—lō'-rĭ-ā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Lauriston, de—dũ lō-rēs-tôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Lausanne—lō-zân'.

Lauterbrunnen—low-tēr-bröön'-ën.

lava—lā'-vā, not lăv'-ā.

Lavalette, de—dũ là-vā-lět'.

La Vallière, de—dũ là-vâl-yâr'.

Lavater—lā'-vā-tēr or là-vā-târ'.

laver—lā'-vēr.

Lavigerie—là-vēzh-rē'.

Lavinia—là-vĩn'-ĩ-à, *not* là-vĩn'-yà.

Lavoisier—là-vwà-zyā'.

law—lô.

Layamon—lā'-yá-mõn or lā'-à-mõn.

"The Brut of *Layamon*."

Layard—lā'-ârd.

layette—lā-ět'.

lazar—lā'-zâr.

lazzarone—lăz-à-rō'-nā; It. pron., lăd-ză-rō'-nā.

See *Abruzzi*.

lazzaroni—lăz-à-rō'-nē; It. pron., lăd-ză-rō'-nē.

See *Abruzzi*.

Leah—lē'-à.

Leamington—lēm'-ĩng-tũn.

Leander—lē-ăn'-dēr.

leant (preterit of lean)—lěnt.

leaped (preterit of leap)—lēpt.

See *leapt* (preterit of leap).

leapt (preterit of leap)—lēpt.

See *leaped* (preterit of leap).

learned (adj.)—lēr'-nēd.

"A *learned* scholar."

See *unlearned* (adj.).

learned (part.)—lērnd.

Although *ed* final is generally silent in preterits, participles, and adjectives, it should be sounded in the adjectives, *aged*, *beloved*, *blessed*, *crabbed*, *crooked*,

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

*cursed, deuced, dogged, learned, rugged, wicked, wretched*, etc. When *ed* is preceded by the sound of *t* or *d*, it is necessarily pronounced, as *commit*, *committed*; *found*, *founded*.

Webster says: "Some persons, chiefly among the clergy, make it a practice to pronounce the participial termination in most cases in which it is not preceded by a vowel. . . . This usage . . . is commonly regarded as savoring of affectation or of an old-school education."

See *unlearned* (*part.*).

lease (to let)—lēś.

lease (to glean)—lēz or lāz.

leash—lēsh.

Lebbeus—lēb-ē'-ūs.

Le Bœuf—lŭ bŏf'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Lebrun—lŭ-brŭn'.

For ŭn, see p. 27.

lecanomancy—lēk'-à-nō-măn-sĭ.

lecher—lēch'-ēr.

lecherous—lēch'-ēr-ūs.

lechery—lēch'-ēr-ĭ.

Le Clerc—lŭ-klâr'.

Lecocq—lŭ-kŏk'.

Leconte de Lisle—lŭ-kŏnt' dŭ lēl'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

lectern—lēk'-tĕrn.

Leda—lē'-dà.

Ledru-Rollin—lŭ-drŭ' rŏ-lăn'.

For ŭ, ăn, see p. 26.

leeward—lē'-wĕrd or lŭ'-ĕrd.

The second pronunciation is the one universally used by seafaring men. The dictionaries generally prefer the first form.

Lefebvre—lŭ-fĕvr'.

Lefevre—lē-fĕ'-vĕr.

Lefèvre—lŭ-fĕvr'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Legaré—lŭ-ġrē'.

legate—lĕġ'-āt, *not* lē'-ġāt.

legato—lā-ġā'-tō.

legator—lē-ġā'-tōr or lĕġ-à-tōr'.

legend—lĕj'-ĕnd or lē'-jĕnd.

legendary—lĕj'-ĕn-dā-rĭ.

Legendre—lŭ-zhān'-drŭ.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

legerdemain—lĕj-ĕr-dē-mān', *not* lĕj'-ĕr-dē-mān.

Observe the place of the accent.

legged—lĕġd.

"In combination, lĕġ'-ĕd or lĕġd."—*Web*.

leggings—lĕġ'-ĭngz, *not* lĕġ'-ĭnz, unless written  
*leggins*.

leghorn—lĕġ'-hōrn, *not* lāk'-hōrn.

The Oxford English Dictionary prefers lĕġ'-ōrn.

Leghorn—lĕġ'-hōrn.

See *Newfoundland*.

legislative—lĕj'-ĭs-lā-tĭv, *not* lē-jĭs'-lā-tĭv.

legislator—lĕj'-ĭs-lā-tĕr.

legislature—lĕj'-ĭs-lā-tŭr.

"We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, legis'-lature (also *legislative*, legis' lative), a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."—*Wor*.

legitimatize—lē-jĭt'-ĭm-ā-tĭz.

legitimize—lē-jĭt'-ĭm-ĭz.

legume—lĕġ'-ūm or lē-ġūm'.

leguminose—lē-ġū'-mĭn-ōs.

Leibnitz, von—fōn lĭp'-nĭts.

Also written *Leibniz*, but pronounced as above.

Leicester—lē's'-tĕr.

See *Alnwick*.

Leigh, Aurora—ô-rō'-rà lē.

Leighton (Frederic)—lā'-tŭn.

Leila—lē'-là, *not* lĭ'-là.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Leilah—lā-lā'.

"Mejnoun and *Leilah*."

Leinster—lën'-stēr or lĭn'-stēr or lēn'-stēr.

Leipsic (Germany)—lĭp'-sĭk; Ger. pron., lĭp'-tsĭk.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Leipsic (U. S.)—lĭp'-sĭk.

Leipzig (Germany)—lĭp'-tsĭg.

For *g*, see p. 28.

leisure—lē'-zhūr or lēzh'-ūr.

"Between leisure (lē) and leisure (lēzh), there is little, in point of good usage, to choose."—*Smart*.

Leith—lēth.

Lely (Sir Peter)—lē'-lĭ.

leman—lēm'-ăn or lē'-măn.

Leman (Lake)—lē'-măn.

Le Moine—lŭ-moin'.

Lemoine—lŭ mwān'.

Also written *Lemoinne*, but pronounced as above.

Le Moyne—lŭ mwān'.

Lemprière—lēm-prēr'; Fr. pron., lān-prē-âr'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

Lemuel—lēm'-ū-ěl, *not* lē'-mū-ěl.

lemur—lē'-mŭr.

lemures—lēm'-ū-rēz.

Lemuria—lē-mū'-rĭ-â.

Lena (river)—lyĕn'-â.

Lenape—lën'-ăp-ē.

This pronunciation is given on the authority of Mr. H. C. Mercer, author of the book entitled "*The Lenape Stone*."

L'Enclos, de; Ninon—nē-nôn' dŭ lān-klō'.

For *ân*, *ôn*, see pp. 26, 27.

length—lĕngth, *not* lĕnth.

leniency—lē'-nĭ-ĕn-sĭ or lēn'-yĕn-sĭ.

See *lenient*.

lenient—lē'-nĭ-ĕnt or lēn'-yĕnt.

See *leniency*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

lenitive—lěn'-ýt-iv.

Le Nôtre—lŭ nŏ'-trŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

l'envoi—lěn-voi'; Fr. pron., lăN-vvä'.

For ân, see p. 27.

Leominster (Eng.)—lěm'-stēr.

See *Alnwick*.

Leominster (U. S.)—lěm'-in-stēr, *not* lē'-ō-mŭn-stēr.

León (Spain)—lā-ōn'.

Leon (U. S.)—lē'-ōn.

Leonardo da Vinci—lā-ō-năr'-dŏ dă vĕn'-chē.

See *Cialdini*; *Vinci, da*.

Leonato—lā-ō-nă'-tŏ.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

Leoncavallo—lā-ōn-kā-văl'-lŏ.

Leonese—lē-ō-nĕz' or lē-ō-nĕs'.

See *Chinese*.

Leonid—lē'-ō-nĭd.

See *Leonides*.

Leonidas—lē-ōn'-ĭd-ās.

Leonides—lē-ōn'-ĭd-ĕz.

leonine—lē'-ō-nĭn or lē'-ō-nĭn.

Leonora d'Este—lā-ō-nŏ'-ră dĕs'-tă.

leopard—lĕp'-ĕrd.

Leopardi—lā-ō-păr'-dē.

Leopold—lē'-ō-pŏld, formerly lĕp'-ŏld.

Lepanto—lā-păn'-tŏ.

leper—lĕp'-ĕr.

lepidolite—lĕp'-ĭ-dŏ-lit.

leporine—lĕp'-ō-rĭn or lĕp'-ō-rĭn.

leprosy—lĕp'-rŏ-sĭ.

leprous—lĕp'-rŭs.

Lernæa—lĕr-nĕ'-ă.

Lernæan—lĕr-nĕ'-ăn.

"The *Lernæan* Hydra."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Leroux—lŭ-rōō'.

Le Sage—lŭ-sāzh'.

Lesbian—lēz'-bī-ăn or lēs'-bī-ăn.

"*Lesbian Love.*"

Lesdiguières, de—dŭ lā-dē-gyâr'.

Webster says dē-lēs-dē-gyâr'.

lèse majesté—lāz mà-zhēs-tā'.

lese majesty—lēz măj'-ēs-tī.

Also written *leze majesty*, but pronounced as above.

lesion—lē'-zhŭn.

Lespinasse, de—dŭ lā-pē-nās'.

Webster says dē lēs-pē-nās'.

Lesseps, de—dŭ lēs-ēps'.

lessor—lēš'-ōr or lēs-ōr'.

L'Estrange (Sir Roger)—lēš-trānj'.

Le Sueur—lŭ sŭ-ōr'.

For ō, ũ, see pp. 25, 26.

Lesueur—lŭ sŭ-ōr'.

For ō, ũ, see pp. 25, 26.

Leszczynski—lēsh-chŭn'-skē.

lethal—lē'-thāl.

lethargic—lē-thār'-jĭk, *not* lēth'-ār-jĭk.

lethargy—lēth'-ār-jĭ.

Lethe—lē'-thē.

Lethean—lē-thē'-ăn, *not* lē'-thē-ăn.

Letitia—lē-tĭsh'-ĭ-à or lē-tĭsh'-à.

Leto—lē'-tō.

lettuce—lēt'-ĭs, *not* lēt'-ŭs.

Leucophryne—lŭ-kō-frī'-nē, *not* lŭ-kōf'-rĭn-ē.

leucorrhea—lŭ-kōr-ē'-à.

Also written *leucorrhæa*, but pronounced as above.

Leucosia—lŭ-kō'-shĭ-à.

Leucothea—lŭ-kōth'-ē-à.

Leucothoë—lŭ-kōth'-ō-ē.

Leuctra (Battle of)—lŭk'-trā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Leuk—loik.

"The Baths of *Leuk*."

Leuthen (Battle of)—loi'-tĕn.

See *Neumann, Luther*.

Leutze—loit'-sĕ.

Leuwenhoeck, van—vān lā'-vĕn-hōōk.

Also written *van Leeuwenhoeck*, but pronounced as above.

levant—lĕv'-ănt.

"*Couchant and Levant*."

See *couchant*.

levant (morocco)—lē-vănt'.

Levant—lē-vănt'.

Levantine—lē-văn'-tĭn or lĕv'-ăn-tĭn.

levator—lē-vā'-tōr.

levee (embankment)—lĕv'-ē or lĕv-ē'.

levee (reception)—lĕv-ē' or lĕv'-ē.

"The first prevails in the United States; the second in England, where it is the court pronunciation."—*Web*.

level—lĕv'-ĕl, *not* lĕv'-l.

See *damage*.

lever—lē'-vĕr or lĕv'-ĕr.

This is Webster's marking.

The Oxford English Dictionary, the Encyclopædic Dictionary, Stormonth, and Worcester say lē'-vĕr.

The Century Dictionary and the Standard Dictionary prefer lĕv'-ĕr.

Lever (Charles)—lē'-vĕr, *not* lĕv'-ĕr.

leverage—lē'-vĕr-āj or lĕv'-ĕr-āj.

The preference of the leading authorities is in favor of lē'-vĕr-āj.

Leverrier—lŭ'-vĕr-yā'.

Levite—lē'-vĭt.

Levitic—lē-vĭt'-ĭk.

Leviticus—lē-vĭt'-ĭk-ŭs.

Lewes (George Henry)—lū'-ĭs, *not* lōōz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

leyden (jar)—lī'-dĕn.

Stormonth says lā'-dn.

Leyden—lī'-dĕn.

liaison—lē-ā-zôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

liana—lē-ā'-ná or lĭ-ăn'-â.

liard (coin)—lyâr.

Liassic—lī-ăs'-ĭk.

Libanus—lĭb'-â-nŭs.

See *Anti-Libanus*.

libel—lī'-bĕl, *not* lī'-bl.

See *damage*.

libelant—lī'-bĕl-ănt.

Also written *libellant*, but pronounced as above.

liber—lī'-bĕr.

liberticide—lĭb-ĕr'-tĭs-ĭd or lĭb'-ĕr-tĭs-ĭd.

libertine—lĭb'-ĕr-tĭn; lĭb'-ĕr-tĭn (Stor.).

Do not say lĭb'-ĕr-tĕn.

Libra—lī'-brâ.

library—lī'-brâ-rĭ, *not* lī'-brĭ.

A word of *three* syllables.

libretto—lĭ-brĕt'-ō.

licentiate—lī-sĕn'-shĭ-ăt.

lichen—lī'-kĕn or lĭch'-ĕn.

"The pronunciation of lī'-kĕn appears to be supported by the best usage among American botanists."—*Wor*.

Lichtenstein—lĭk'-tĕn-shtĭn.

For k, see p. 28.

Licinian—lī-sĭn'-ĭ-ăn.

"The *Licinian* Laws."

Licinus—lĭs'-ĭn-ŭs.

licorice—lĭk'-ō-rĭs, *not* lĭk'-ō-rĭsh.

Also written *liquorice*, but pronounced as above.

Liddell—lĭd'-ĕl, *not* lĭd-ĕl'.

There is, in America, a tendency to pronounce the names of persons of two syllables ending in *ell*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

(as *Lyell*, *Parnell*, etc.), with the accent upon the *final* syllable. Such names are, in England, accented upon the *first* syllable.

Lieber—lē'-bēr.

Liebig, von—fōn lē'-bīg.

For G, see p. 28.

Liederkranz—lē'-dēr-krānts.

lief—lēf, *not* lēv.

Almost always mispronounced.

Liége—lē-āzh'.

lien—lē'-ēn or lēn.

lieu—lū or lōō.

lieutenancy—lū-tēn'-ān-sī or lēf-tēn'-ān-sī or  
lēv-tēn'-ān-sī.

See *lieutenant*.

lieutenant—lū-tēn'-ānt or lēf-tēn'-ānt or lēv-  
tēn'-ānt.

"In British usage usually, in the United States occasionally, lēf-tēn'-ānt."—*Web*.

lifelong—līf'-lōng, *not* līv'-lōng.

See *livelong*.

lighten—lī'-tēn.

lightening—lī'-tēn-īng.

See *lightning*.

lightning—līt'-nīng.

See *lightening*.

lign-aloes—līn-āl'-ōz or līg-nāl'-ōz.

lignin—līg'-nīn.

lignum—līg'-nūm.

lignum-vitæ—līg'-nūm vī'-tē.

Ligny (Battle of)—lēn-yē'.

ligure—līg'-ūr.

Lī Hung Chang—lē' hōng' chāng'.

likable—lī'-kā-bl.

Also written *likeable*, but pronounced as above.

lilac—lī'-lāk, *not* lī'-lōk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Lilis—lil'-īs or lī'-līs.

See *Lilith*.

Lilith—lil'-īth or lī'-līth.

See *Lilis*.

Liliuokalani—lē-lē-ōō-ō-kā-lā'-nē.

Lille—lēl.

See *Lisle*, the former spelling.

Lillibullero—lil-lī-bōōl-lā'-rō.

Lilliput—lil'-ī-pūt.

Lilliputian—lil'-ī-pū'-shān.

lima (bean)—lī'-mā.

Lima (Peru)—lē'-mā or lī'-mā.

Lima (U. S.)—lī'-mā.

Limburger (cheese)—līm'-bûr-gēr.

limn—līm.

limner—līm'-nēr.

limning—līm'-ning or līm'-ing.

Limoges—lē-mōzh'.

limonin—līm'-ō-nīn.

limousine—lē-mōō-zēn', *not* līm'-ōō-zēn.

Lincoln—līng'-kūn, *not* līn'-kūn.

Lind (Jenny)—līnd, *not* līn.

Linda di Chamonix—līn'-dā dē shā-mō-nē'.

lineament—līn'-ē-ā-mēnt.

See *liniment*.

lingerie—lānz̄h-rē'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

lingual—līng'-ḡwāl.

linguist—līn'-ḡwīst.

Stormonth's pronunciation, līng'-ḡwīst, is the one generally heard.

linguistics—līng-ḡwīs'-tīks.

liniment—līn'-īm-ēnt.

See *lineament*.

Linlithgow—līn-līth'-ḡō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Linnæan—lĭn-ē'-ăn, *not* lĭn'-ē-ăn.

Also written *Linnean*, but pronounced as above.

Linnæus—lĭn-ē'-ūs, *not* lĭn'-ē-ūs.

Linné, von—fönn lĭn'-nă.

The *ā* in the final syllable is to be prolonged in utterance. This (*von Linné*) is the Swedish spelling and pronunciation.

linoleum—lĭn-ō'-lē-ŭm, *not* lĭn-ō-lē'-ŭm.

linotype—lĭ'-nō-tĭp or lĭn'-ō-tĭp.

linsey-woolsey—lĭn'-zĭ wööl'-zĭ or lĭn'-sĭ wööl'-sĭ.

Linus—lĭ'-nŭs.

Liotard—lē-ō-tăr'.

Lipari (Islands)—lĭp'-à-rē or lē'-pā-rē.

lipogram—lĭp'-ō-ġrām or lĭ'-pō-ġrām.

liqueur—lē-kŭr' or lĭk-ŭr'; Fr. pron., lē-kör'.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

liquor—lĭk'-ēr.

liquor amnii—lĭ'-kwör äm'-nĭ-ĭ.

lira (coin)—lē'-ră; *pl.*, lire (lē'-ră).

lis (lily)—lēs, *not* lē.

See *fleur-de-lis*.

Lisbon—lĭz'-bönn.

lisle (thread)—lĭl.

Lisle—lēl.

See *Lille*.

lis pendens—lĭs pĕn'-dĕnz.

listen—lĭs'-n, *not* lĭst'-n.

listerine—lĭs'-tēr-ĕn.

Liszt, Franz—fränts lĭst.

liter (measure)—lē'-tēr.

See *litre* (measure).

literati—lĭt-ē-ră'-tĭ.

Often pronounced lē-tă-ră'-tē.

literatim—lĭt-ē-ră'-tĭm.

literature—lĭt'-ēr-ă-tŭr.

litharge—lĭth'-ărj.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



lithe—lith, *not* lith.

lithesome—lith'-sũm.

lithographer—lith-õġ'-rà-fēr, *not* lith'-õ-ġrăf-ēr.

lithography—lith-õġ'-rà-fĩ, *not* lith'-õ-ġrăf-ĩ.

lithotomy—lith-õt'-õ-mĩ.

lithotrity—lith-õt'-rĩt-ĩ.

Worcester and the Standard give lith'-õ-trĩ-tĩ as an alternative pronunciation.

lithy (pliable)—lĩ'-thĩ or lith'-ĩ.

litigious—lĩt-ĩj'-ũs.

litotes—lĩ'-tõ-tēz.

The Century and the Standard say lĩt'-õ-tēz.

litre (measure)—lē'-tēr.

See *liter* (measure).

Littell—lĩt'-l, *not* lĩt-ěl'.

See *Liddell*.

littérateur—lē-tā-rà-tũr'; Fr. pron., lē-tā-rà-tõr'.

For õ, see p. 25.

little—lĩt'-l, *never* lē'-tl.

littoral—lĩt'-õ-răl.

Littré—lē-tră'.

liturgic—lĩt-ũr'-jĩk.

liturgical—lĩt-ũr'-jĩk-ăl.

liturgist—lĩt'-ũr-jĩst.

liturgy—lĩt'-ũr-jĩ.

livelong—lĩv'-lõng, *not* lĩv'-lõng.

See *lifelong*.

livery—lĩv'-ēr-ĩ, *not* lĩv'-rĩ.

Livingstone (David)—lĩv'-ĩng-stũn.

livre—lē'-vēr; Fr. pron., lē'-vrũ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

llama—lă'-mă; Sp. pron., lyă'-mă.

Ll in Spanish is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.

llano (prairie)—lă'-nõ; Sp. pron., lyă'-nõ.

See note under *llama*.

Llewellyn—lõõ-ěl'-ĩn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Llywelyn—lē-wěl'-ĭn; Welsh pron., klōō-ěl'-ĭn.  
For κ, see p. 28.

loath—lōth.

Also written *loth*, but pronounced as above.

loathe—lōth.

loathsome—lōth'-sūm, *not* lōth'-sūm.

Lobau, de—dū lō-bō'.

lobelia—lō-bē'-lĭ-à or lō-bēl'-yà.

locale—lō-kāl'.

locative—lōk'-à-tĭv, *not* lō'-kà-tĭv.

loch—lōk.

For κ, see p. 28.

Lochaber—lōk-ā'-bēr.

For κ, see p. 28.

Loch Eil—lōk ēl'.

For κ, see p. 28.

lochial—lō'-kĭ-à or lōk'-ĭ-à.

Lochinvar—lōk-ĭn-vār'.

For κ, see p. 28.

Loch Katrine—lōk kăt'-rĭn.

For κ, see p. 28.

Loch Leven—lōk lē'-vĕn or lōk lēv'-ĕn.

For κ, see p. 28.

Loch Lomond—lōk lō'-mūnd.

For κ, see p. 28.

Locle—lōk'-l.

locomobile—lō-kō-mō'-bĭl; Fr. pron., lō-kō-mō-bēl'.

locomobilist—lō-kō-mō'-bĭl-ĭst.

See *locomobiliste*.

locomobiliste—lō-kō-mō-bē-lĕst'.

See *locomobilist*.

locomotive—lō-kō-mō'-tĭv.

locomotor—lō-kō-mō'-tōr.

locomotor ataxia—lō-kō-mō'-tōr à-tăk'-sĭ-à.

Lochrine—lō-krĭn' or lō'-krĭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

locutory—lők'-ū-tō-rĭ.

Lodi (Battle of)—lō'-dē.

Lodi (U. S.)—lō'-dī.

Lodore—lō-dōr'.

"The Cataract of *Lodore*."

Lodovico—lō-dō-vē'-kō.

Loeb—lōb.

loess—lō'-ēs or lūs.

Loew—lōv; Anglicized lō.

For ō, see p. 25.

Loffoden (Islands)—lōf-fō'-dēn.

logædic—lōg'-à-ē'-dĭk.

logarithm—lōg'-à-rĭthm or lōg'-à-rĭthm.

loggia—lōj'-à or lō'-jĭ-à; It. pron., lōd'-jā.

logomachy—lō-gŏm'-à-kĭ.

Logos—lōg'-ōs.

Logue (Cardinal)—lōg.

logy—lō'-gĭ.

Lohengrin—lō'-ēn-gŕĭn.

Loire—lwār.

Loki—lō'-kē.

Lokman—lők-mān'.

"The Fables of *Lokman*."

Lola—lō'-là, *not* lōl'-à.

Lola Montez—lō'-lā mŏn'-tēz or lō'-lā mŏn'-tāth.

See *Zamacoïs*.

Lombard—lŏm'-bārd or lŭm'-bārd.

Lombardy—lŏm'-bārd-ĭ or lŭm'-bārd-ĭ.

Lombroso—lŏm-brŏ'-zō.

Lonato (Battle of)—lō-nā'-tō.

Longchamp—lŏn-shān'.

For ān, ōn, see pp. 26, 27.

longevity—lŏn-jēv'-ĭt-ĭ.

Longimanus—lŏn-jĭm-ā'-nŭs.

Longinus—lŏn-jĭ'-nŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Longjumeau—lôn-zhū-mō'.

"Le Postillon de *Longjumeau*."

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

long-lived—lông'-līvd, *not* lông-līvd'.

See *short-lived*.

Lope de Vega Carpio—lō'-pā dā vā'-gā kār'-pyō.

López—lō'-pās; Sp. pron., lō'-pāth.

See *Zamacoïs*.

loquacious—lō-kwā'-shūs.

loquacity—lō-kwās'-īt-ī.

lord—lōrd.

Lorelei—lō'-rēl-ī or lōr'-ēl-ī.

See *Lurlei*, another spelling.

lorette—lō-rēt'.

lorgnette—lōrn-yēt'.

L'Orient—lō-rē-āN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Lorrain, Claude—klōd lō-rāN'; Fr. pron., klōd lō-rāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Gelée*, *Claude*; the real name of this artist.

Lorraine—lōr-āN'.

"Alsace-*Lorraine*."

losable—lōō'-zā-bl.

Los Angeles—lōs āng'-gēl-ēs or lōs ān'-jēl-ēs;

Sp. pron., lōs ān'-hā-lās.

losel—lō'-zēl or lōō'-zēl or, dialectically, lōz'-ēl.

loth—lōth.

See *loath*, the preferred spelling.

Lothario—lō-thā'-rī-ō, *not* lō-thā'-rī-ō.

Lothians (The)—lō'-thī-ānz.

Lothrop—lō'-thrūp.

"John *Lothrop* Motley."

Loti, Pierre—pyâr lō-tē'.

Lotophagi—lō-tōf'-ā-jī.

lotto—lōt'-ō.

lotus—lō'-tūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Lotze, Hermann—hě'r'-măn lôt'-sě.

Loubet—lōō-bā'.

Loudon—low'-dŭn.

lough—lŏk.

For K, see p. 28.

Louis—lōō'-is or lōō'-ĭ; Fr. pron., lōō-ē'.

Louisburg—lōō'-is-bŭrg.

Louis Dix-Huit—lōō-ē' dēz-wēt'.

louis d'or (coin)—lōō-ē-dŏr'.

Louis Douze—lōō-ē-dōōz'.

Louisiana—lōō-ē-zē-ăn'-à.

Louis Philippe—lōō-ē' fē-lēp'.

Louis Quatorze—lōō-ē' kà-tôrz'.

Louis Quinze—lōō-ē-kănz'.

For ĂN, see p. 26.

Louis Seize—lōō-ē-sâz'.

Louis Treize—lōō-ē-trâz'.

Louisville—lōō'-is-vĭl or lōō'-ĭ-vĭl.

lour (to threaten)—lowr.

See *lower* (to look threatening), the preferred spelling.

Lourdes—lōōrd.

Louvain—lōō-văN'.

For ĂN, see p. 26.

louver—lōō'-vēr.

Louvois, de—dŭ lōō-vwă'.

Louvre—lōō'-vrŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

low (vb.)—lō.

"The *lowing* herd winds slowly o'er the lea."  
Gray.

Lowe (Sir Hudson)—lō, *not* low.

lower (to let down)—lō'-wēr.

See *lower* (to look threatening).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

lower (to look threatening)—low'-ēr.

"All the clouds that *lowered* upon our house."  
Shakespeare.

See *lower* (to let down).

lowering (threatening)—low'-ēr-ĭng.

loyal—loi'-ăl.

Loyola, de—dŭ loi-ō'-lā; Sp. pron., dā lō-yō'-lā.

Loyson—lwā-zōN'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

lozenge—lōz'-ĕnj or lōz'-ĭnj.

Lübeck—lŭ'-bĕk.

For ū, see p. 26.

Lübke—lŭp'-kĕ.

For ū, see p. 26.

Lucan—lŭ'-kăn.

Lucania—lŭ-kā'-nĭ-à, *not* lŭ-kā'-nĭ-à.

Lucca—lōok'-ká.

Lucerne—lŭ-sŭrn'; Fr. pron., lŭ-sĕrn'.

See *Luzern*, the German spelling of the word.

For ū, see p. 26.

Lucia—lŭ'-shĭ-à or lŭ'-shà; It. pron., lōō-chĕ'-à.

See *Cialdini*.

Lucia di Lammermoor—lōō-chĕ'-à dē lām-mĕr-mōōr'.

See *Cialdini*.

lucid—lŭ'-sĭd, *not* lōō'-sĭd.

Lucifer—lŭ'-sĭf-ēr, *not* lōō'-sĭf-ēr.

Lucina—lŭ-sĭ'-ná, *not* lōō-sĭ'-ná.

Lucius—lŭ'-shĭ-ŭs or lŭ'-shŭs.

Lucknow—lŭk'-now.

lucre—lŭ'-kĕr or lōō'-kĕr.

Lucrece—lŭ-krĕs' or lŭ'-krĕs.

"The Rape of *Lucrece*."

Lucrezia Borgia—lōō-krāt'-sĕ-à bôr'-jā.

See *Abruzzi*, *Giorgio*.

Lucullan—lŭ-kŭl'-ăn.

"*Lucullan* marble."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Lucullean—lū-kŭl-ē'-ăn.  
 Lucullian—lū-kŭl'-ĭ-ăn.  
 Lucullus—lū-kŭl'-ŭs.  
 Lucy—lū'-sĭ, *not* lōō'-sĭ.  
 ludicrous—lū'-dĭ-krŭs.  
 Ludwig—lōōt'-vĭg or lōōd'-vĭg.

For G, see p. 28.

Lugano (Lake)—lōō-gā'-nō.  
 lugubrious—lū-gŭ'-brĭ-ŭs.  
 Luigi—lōō-ē'-jē.  
 Luini—lōō-ē'-nē.  
 Luis (Sp.)—lōō-ēs'.  
 Luiz (Port.)—lōō-ēs' or lōō-ēsh'.  
 lukewarm—lŭk'-wōrm; lōōk'-wōrm (Stor.).  
 lullaby—lŭl'-ā-bĭ, *not* lŭl'-ā-bĭ.  
 lunch—lŭnch; lŭnsh (Stor.).

"After *n*, as in *bench*, *finch*, *lunch*, *munch*, *wench*, etc., most English orthoëpists treat the *ch* as simple *sh*, writing phonetically *bensh*, *finsh*, etc., while those of America indicate *ch* (or *tsh*), and this apparently represents a real difference in British and American pronunciation."—*Web*.

luncheon—lŭn'-chŭn; lŭn'-shŭn (Stor.).

See note under *lunch*.

Lunéville (Peace of)—lū-nā-vēl'.

For ū, see p. 26.

lupanar—lū-pā'-nār.

Lupercal—lū'-pēr-kāl or lū-pēr'-kāl.

"In Shakespeare, the accentuation is *Lu'-per-cal*."  
 —*Web*.

See *Andronicus*, *Dunsinane*.

Lupercalia—lū-pēr-kā'-lĭ-ā.

Lupercus—lū-pēr'-kŭs.

lupine (wolfish)—lū'-pĭn or lū'-pĭn.

Luray—lū-rā'.

lure—lŭr, *not* lōōr.

lurid—lū'-rĭd, *not* lōō'-rĭd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37).

Lurlei—lōōr'-lī.

See *Lorelei*.

Lurline—lūr-lēn'.

Lusiad—lū'-sī-ād.

Lusitania—lū-sī-tā'-nī-ā, *not* lū-sī-tā'-nī-ā.

Lussan, Julie de—zhū-lē' dū lū-sān'.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

lute—lūt, *not* lōōt.

Lutetia Parisiorum—lū-tē'-shī-ā pā-rīzh-ī-ō'-rūm.

Luther—lōō'-thēr; Ger. pron., lōō'-tēr.

In German, the digraph *th* is pronounced like *t* in English.

Lutheran—lū'-thēr-ān, *not* lōō'-thēr-ān.

Lützen (Battle of)—lūt'-sēn.

For ū, see p. 26.

Lützow—lūt'-sō.

For ū, see p. 26.

Luxembourg, de—dū lūk-sān-boōr'.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

Luxemburg—lūk'-sēm-bûrg; Dutch pron., lūk'-sēm-bûrg.

For ū, G, see pp. 26, 28.

Luxor—lūk'-sôr or lōōk'-sôr.

"The Temple of *Luxor*."

luxuriance—lüks-ū'-rī-āns or lŭg-zhōō'-rī-āns.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary, Stormonth, and Worcester say lŭg-zū'-rī-āns.

luxuriant—lüks-ū'-rī-ānt or lŭg-zhōō'-rī-ānt.

See note under *luxuriance*.

luxuriate—lüks-ū'-rī-āt or lŭg-zhōō'-rī-āt.

See note under *luxuriance*.

luxurious—lüks-ū'-rī-ūs or lŭg-zhōō'-rī-ūs.

See note under *luxuriance*.

luxury—lūk'-shōōr-ī.

This is Webster's marking, and Worcester's also.

The pronunciations lūk'-sū-rī, lūk'-shū-rī, and lŭg'-zōōr-ī have the sanction of eminent authorities.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Luynes, de—ďů lů-ēn'.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Luzern—lōōt-sěrn'.

See *Lucerne*.

Luzerne (U. S.)—lů-zěrn'.

Luzerne, de la—ďů là lů-zârn'.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Luzón—lōō-zōn'.

Lyall (Edna)—lī'-ăl.

Lycæus—lī-sē'-ūs.

lycanthroe—lī'-kăn-thrōp or lī-kăn'-thrōp.

lycanthropy—lī-kăn'-thrō-př.

Lycaon—lī-kā'-ōn.

lycée—lē-sā'.

lyceum—lī-sē'-ŭm, *not* lī'-sē-ŭm.

Very frequently mispronounced.

Lycidas—līs'-īd-ăs.

Lycomedes—līk-ō-mē'-dēz.

Lycurgus—lī-kûr'-gūs.

Lydgate—līd'-gāt.

Lyell (Sir Charles)—lī'-ěl, *not* lī-ěl'.

See *Liddell*.

Lyly (John)—līl'-ī, *not* lī'-lī.

Lynde—līnd, *not* līnd.

Lyon (France)—lē-ôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Lyons* (*France*), the preferred spelling.

Lyonnaise—lī-ōn-āz'; Fr. pron., lē-ō-nâz'.

Lyons (France)—lē-ôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Lyon* (*France*).

lyricism—līr'-īs-izm.

lyrism—lī'-rīzm.

lyrist—līr'-īst or lī'-rīst.

Lys—lēš.

Lysias—līs'-ī-ăs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

lysimachia—lī-sīm-ā'-kī-ā or lī-sīm-āk'-ī-ā or  
līs-ī-mā'-kī-ā.

Lysippus—lī-sīp'-ūs.

Lyte—līt.

lythrum—līth'-rūm or lī'-thrūm.

## M

ma—mā.

A colloquialism for *mamma*.

ma'am—mām or mām.

"When unaccented, usually mām or 'm."—*Web*.

Maas—mās.

Also written *Maes*, but pronounced as above.

Mabel—mā'-bl, *not* mǎb'-l.

Mably, de—dū mā-blē'.

macadamize—măk-ăd'-ăm-iz.

Macao—mā-kā'-ō or mā-kow'.

macaroni—măk-ā-rō'-nī.

macaw—mā-kō'.

Macbeth—măk-bēth'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Maccabæus (Judas)—măk-ā-bē'-ūs.

Also written *Maccabeus*, but pronounced as above.

Maccabean—măk-ā-bē'-ăn.

"The *Maccabean* Princes."

Maccabees—măk'-ā-bēz.

Macdonald (Marshal)—măk-dōn'-ăld; Fr. pron.,  
măk-dō-năl'.

macédoine—mā-sā-dwān'.

Machaon—mā-kā'-ōn.

machete—mā-chā'-tā.

Machias—mā-kī'-ăs.

Machiavel—măk'-ī-ă-vēl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Machiavelian—măk-ĭ-ă-věl'-ĭ-ăn or măk-ĭ-ă-věl'-yăn.

Also written *Machiavellian*, but pronounced as above.

Machiavelism—măk-ĭ-ă-věl'-ĭzm.

Also written *Machiavellism*, but pronounced as above.

Machiavelli, de—dā mā-kyă-věl'-lē.

machicolation—mă-chĭk-ō-lă'-shŭn.

machinal—mă-shē'-năl or măk'-ĭn-ăl.

machination—măk-ĭn-ă'-shŭn.

machine—mă-shēn'.

In the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, this word was sometimes accented on the *first* syllable.

Machpelah—măk-pē'-lă.

Perry accents the *first* syllable.

"The Cave of *Machpelah*."

Mackay (Charles)—măk-ĭ' or măk-ă' or măk'-ĭ.

Mackaye (James Steele)—măk-ĭ'.

mackerel—măk'-ēr-ěl, *not* măk'-rěl.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Mackinac—măk'-ĭn-ô, *not* măk'-ĭn-ăk.

Maclaren, Ian—ē'-ăn mă-klă'-rĕn or ĭ'-ăn mă-klăr'-ĕn.

Macleod—măk-lowd'.

Maclise—măk-lēs', *not* măk-lĭz'.

MacMahon, de—dŭ măk-mă-ôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

MacMonnies—măk-mŭn'-ĭz.

Macomb—mă-kōom' or mă-kōm'.

mâcon (wine)—mă-kôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Mâcon (Fr.)—mă-kôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Macon* (U. S.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Macon (U. S.)—mā'-kŭn.

See *Mâcon* (Fr.).

macramé—măk'-râ-mā; Fr. pron., mā-krâ-mā'.

Macready—măk-rē'-dĭ, *not* măk-râ'-dĭ.

macrocosm—măk'-rō-kōzm.

macron—mā'-krōn or măk'-rōn.

madam—măd'-ăm.

See *madame*.

madama—mă-dā'-mā.

"*Madama* Butterfly."

madame—mà-dām' or mà-dām'.

"Often anglicized, măd'-ăm."—*Web*.

See *madam*, *mesdames*.

maddening—măd'-ĕn-ĭng.

See *madding*.

madding—măd'-ĭng.

"Far from the *madding* crowd's ignoble strife."  
*Gray*.

See *maddening*.

madeira (wine)—mà-dē'-rà or mà-dā'-rà.

The second form is the pronunciation generally heard.

See *Madeira* (Islands).

Madeira (Islands)—mà-dē'-rà; Port. pron.,  
mă-dā'-rā.

See *madeira* (wine).

Madeleine, La—lă măd-lĕn'.

mademoiselle—măd-mwâ-zĕl' or măd-ē-mō-zĕl';  
coll., măm-zĕl'.

See *mesdemoiselles*.

madras—mă-drās'.

See *Madras*.

Madras—mă-drās'.

See *madras*.

madre—mă'-drā.

See *padre*.

Madrid—mă-drĭd'; Sp. pron., mătĥ-rĕth'.

See *Guadalquivir*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

madrier—măd'-rĭ-ēr.

maelstrom—māl'-ström.

Maelstrom—māl'-ström.

The Norwegian *Malström* is pronounced māl-strûm'.

maestoso—mă-ēs-tō'-sō; It. pron., mă-ēs-tō'-zō.

Maestricht—mās'-trĭkt.

For κ, see p. 28.

Also written *Maastricht*, but pronounced as above.

maestro—mă-ēs'-trō.

Maeterlinck—mēt'-ēr-lĭngk; Dutch pron., mă'-tēr-lĭngk; Fr. pron., mă-tēr-lăn'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Mafeking—mă'-fě-kĭng.

maffia—măf'-fē-ă.

Also written *mafia*, but pronounced mă'-fē-ă.

ma foi—mă fwă'.

magazine—măġ-ă-zēn', *not* măġ'-ă-zēn.

Magdala—măġ'-dà-là.

magdalen—măġ'-dà-lĕn.

Magdalen (College at Oxford)—môd'-lĭn.

"The pronunciation môd'-lĭn is current in England for *Magdalen* College, Oxford, and *Magdalene* College, Cambridge."—*Web*.

See *Alnwick*, *Magdalene* (College at Cambridge).

Magdalen (The)—măġ'-dà-lĕn.

Magdalene (College at Cambridge)—môd'-lĭn.

See *Alnwick*, *Magdalen* (College at Oxford).

Magdalene (Mary)—măġ'-dà-lĕn or măġ'-dà-lē'-nē.

Magdeburg—măġ'-dē-bûrg; Ger. pron., măġ'-dē-böörG.

"The *Magdeburg* Hemispheres."

For G, see p. 28.

Magellan—mă-jěl'-ăn.

"The name *Magellan* is commonly pronounced mă-jěl'-ăn in U. S., mă-ġěl'-ăn in Eng."—*Web*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Magellanic—mäj-ěl-ăn'-ĭk or măġ-ěl-ăn'-ĭk.

"The *Magellanic* Clouds."

See note under *Magellan*.

Magendie—mă-zhăn-dē'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Magenta (Battle of)—mă-jěn'-tă; Fr. pron.,  
mă-zhăn-tă'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Maggiore (Lake)—măd-jō'-ră.

Magi—mă'-jī.

"The Three *Magi*."

Magian—mă'-jĭ-ăn.

Magianism—mă'-jĭ-ăn-izm.

majistral—măj'-ĭs-trăl.

Magna Charta—măġ'-nă kār'-tă.

The digraph *ch* is pronounced like *k* in all Greek and Latin words.

Also written *Magna Carta*, but pronounced as above.

magnesia—măġ-nē'-zhĭ-à or măġ-nē'-zhà or măġ-nē'-shĭ-à or măġ-nē'-shà.

The first and third pronunciations are the forms preferred.

See *Magnesia*, *magnesium*.

Magnesia—măġ-nē'-zhĭ-à.

See *magnesia*.

magnesium—măġ-nē'-zhĭ-ŭm or măġ-nē'-shĭ-ŭm  
or măġ-nē'-sĭ-ŭm or măġ-nē'-shŭm.

See *magnesia*.

magnetization—măġ-nět-ĭz-ā'-shŭn or măġ-nět-ĭ-zā'-shŭn.

magnetize—măġ'-nět-ĭz.

magneto (n.)—măġ'-nět-ō or măġ-nē'-tō.

magneto (prefix)—măġ'-nět-ō or măġ-nē'-tō.

"*Magneto-Dynamo*."

magnetograph—măġ-nē'-tō-ġrăf or măġ-nět'-ō-ġrăf.

magnifico—măġ-nĭf'-ĭk-ō.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

magnolia—mäḡ-nō'-lĭ-à, *not* mäḡ-nōl'-yà.

Magog—mä'-ḡöḡ.

maguey—mäḡ'-wā; Sp. pron., mā-ḡā'-ē.

Magyar—möd'-yör; Hungarian pron., möd-yör'.

The Century Dictionary says māj-ār', and the Standard māj'-ār.

Mahabharata—mä-hā-bā'-rà-tà.

Mahableshwur—mä-hā-blësh-wür'.

Mahaleel—mä-hā'-lē-ěl.

Mahan—mä-hän'.

maharaja—mä-hā-rā'-jà.

Also written *maharajah*, but pronounced as above.

mahatma—mä-hät'-mä.

Mahdi, El—āl mä'-dē.

Mahdism—mä'-dĭzm.

Mahdist—mä'-dĭst.

mahlstick—mäl'-stĭk or mōl'-stĭk.

Mahmoud—mä-mōōd', *not* mä'-mōōd.

Also written *Mahmud*, but pronounced as above.

Mahomet—mä-höm'-ēt.

"Formerly also, and still occasionally, mä'-hō-mēt or mä'-ō-mēt."—*Web*.

"Mä-höm'-ēt is not only the prevailing English pronunciation, but it corresponds more nearly with the Arabic."—*Biog*.

See *Mohammed*.

Mahony—mä'-ō-nĭ or mä'-nĭ.

Mahopac (Lake)—mä-hō'-pāk, *not* mā'-ō-pāk.

Mahound—mä-hownd' or mä'-hownd.

Mahratta—mä-rät'-à.

"The *Mahratta* States."

Maia—mä'-yà or mī'-à.

Maillard—mä-yär'.

Maimonides—mī-mön'-ĭd-ēz.

Main (river)—mān; Ger. pron., mĭn.

"Frankfort-on-the-*Main*."

The word *Main*, when used to denote a river in Ireland, is pronounced mān.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

maintain—mān-tān' or mēn-tān'.

maintenance—mān'-tē-nāns.

Maintenon, de—dŭ mǎn-tē-nôn'.

For ǎN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Mainz—mīnts.

See *Mayence*.

maiolica—mī-öl'-ĭk-à.

See *majolica*, the preferred spelling.

Maistre, de—dŭ mâ'-trŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

maize—māz.

majolica—mā-jöl'-ĭk-à or mā-yöl'-ĭk-à; It. pron.,  
mā-yō'-lē-kā.

See *maiolica*.

majuscule—mā-jŭs'-kŭl; Fr. pron., mā-zhŭs-kŭl'.

For ŭ, see p. 25.

See *minuscule*.

Malabar—māl'-à-bār.

Malacca—mā-lăk'-à.

The spelling *Malakka* is preferred.

Malachi—māl'-à-kī.

malachite—māl'-à-kīt.

maladroit—māl-à-droit'.

Webster, Worcester, the Century, and the Standard accent the *last* syllable; the Oxford English Dictionary and the Encyclopædic Dictionary accent the *first* syllable.

malaga (wine and grape)—māl'-à-gā.

Málaga—māl'-à-gā; Sp. pron., mā'-lā-gā.

malaise—mā-lâz' or māl'-āz.

Malakoff (Fr.)—mā-lă-kŏf'.

See *Malakhov* (*Russia*).

Malakhov (*Russia*)—mā-lă'-kŏf.

See *Malakoff* (*Fr.*).

Malaprop (Mrs.)—māl'-à-prŏp.

*Sheridan's "The Rivals."*

malapropos—māl-ăp-rŏ-pŏ'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



malar—mā'-lār.

The *malar* bone.

malaria—mā-lā'-rĭ-à, *not* mā-lār'-ĭ-à.

Malay—mā-lā' or mā'-lā.

Malayan—mā-lā'-ăn.

Malaysia—mā-lā'-shĭ-à.

Malaysian—mā-lā'-shăn or mā-lā'-sĭ-ăn.

Malchus—māl'-kŭs.

Malcolm—māl'-kŭm.

malcontent—māl'-kŏn-tĕnt.

mal de mer—māl dŭ mār'.

Maldiv (Islands)—māl'-dĭv.

Malebranche, de—dŭ māl-brānsh'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

malefactor—māl-ē-fāk'-tēr or māl'-ē-fāk-tēr.

maleficent—mā-lĕf'-ĭs-ĕnt.

See *beneficent*.

Malesherbes, de—dŭ māl-zĕrb'.

malevolent—mā-lĕv'-ō-lĕnt.

See *benevolent*.

malfeasance—māl-fē'-zăns.

Stormonth and Smart say māl-fā'-zăns.

Malibran—māl'-ĭ-brăn; Fr. pron., mā-lē-brān'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

malic (acid)—mā'-lĭk or māl'-ĭk.

malice—māl'-ĭs, *not* māl'-ŭs.

See *damage*.

malign—mā-lĭn'.

maligner—mā-lĭ'-nĕr.

Malines—mā-lĕn'.

See *Mechlin*.

malinger—mā-lĭng'-ġēr, *not* mā-lĭn'-jēr.

malingerer—mā-lĭng'-ġēr-ēr, *not* mā-lĭn'-jĕr-ēr.

malkin—mô'-kĭn.

The Century and the Standard say mōl'-kĭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

mall (mallet)—môl.

Stormonth says môl or mǎl or mĕl. Walker and Smart say mǎl.

"This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. It has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *all* into *a* in *alley*, but has dwindled into the short sound of *e* in *mall*, a walk in St. James's Park, where formerly they played with malls and balls, and whence it had its name; and to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt *Pall Mall* and pronounced *pell mell*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb *pêle mêle*."—Walker.

See *mall* (public walk).

mall (public walk)—môl or mǎl or mĕl.

Webster says môl; the Century, mĕl or mǎl; Stormonth, môl or mǎl or mĕl.

See *mall* (mallet).

mallard (duck)—mǎl'-ârd.

malleable—mǎl'-ē-â-bl.

mallecho—mǎl'-ē-chō, *not* mǎl-ē'-chō.

"Miching Mallecho."—*Shakespeare*.

Also written *malicho*, but pronounced as above.

See *micling*.

malleolar—mǎl-ē'-ō-lâr or mǎl'-ē-ō-lâr.

malleolus—mǎl-ē'-ō-lūs.

mallow (plant)—mǎl'-ō, *not* mĕl'-ō.

Almost universally mispronounced in the compound *marshmallow*, which see.

Malmaison—mâl-mā-zôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Malmesbury—māmz'-bēr-ĭ, *not* mômz'-bēr-ĭ.

"The Philosopher of *Malmesbury*."

malmsey (wine)—mām'-zĭ, *not* môm'-zĭ.

malodor—mǎl-ō'-dēr.

malodorous—mǎl-ō'-dēr-ūs.

Malpighi—mâl-pē'-gē.

Malpighian—mǎl-pĭg'-ĭ-ăn.

"The *Malpighian* Layer."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Malplaquet (Battle of)—māl-plā-kě'.  
 malpractice—māl-prāk'-tīs, *not* māl'-prāk-tīs.  
 malt—môlt; more properly, mōlt.

See *accost*.

Malta—môl'-tā; It. pron., māl'-tā.  
 Malte-Brun—māl-tě-brōōn'; Fr. pron., māl-t-brūn'.

For ūn, see p. 27.

Maltese—môl-tēz' or mōl-tēs'.  
 The *first* syllable is more properly pronounced mōl.

See *accost, Chinese*.

Malthus—māl'-thūs, *not* mōl'-thūs.  
 Malthusian—māl-thū'-zhăn or māl-thū'-zī-ăn.  
 "The *Malthusian* Theory."

maltose—môlt'-ōs; more properly, mōlt'-ōs.  
 See *accost*.

maltster—môlt'-stēr; more properly, mōlt'-stēr.  
 Pronounce the *t* in the *first* syllable.  
 See *accost*.

Malvern (Eng.)—môl'-vēr̄n.  
 See *Malvern (U. S.)*.

Malvern (U. S.)—māl'-vēr̄n.  
 See *Malvern (Eng.)*.

Malvolio—māl-vō'-lī-ō, *not* māl-vōl'-yō.  
 "Twelfth Night."

mama—mā-mā' or mā'-mā.  
 See *mamma*, the preferred spelling.  
 See *papa*.

Mambrino—mām-brē'-nō.

Mameluke—mām'-ē-lūk.

Mamertine (Prison)—mām'-ēr-tīn or mām'-ēr-tēn.

mamma—mā-mā' or mā'-mā.

"The second pronunciation, common in the United States, is not recognized in recent British dictionaries."—*Web*.

See *mama, papa*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

mammalian—măm-ā'-lǐ-ăn, *not* măm-āl'-yăn.

mammary—măm'-ă-rǐ.

"The *Mammary* Glands."

mammillary—măm'-îl-ă-rǐ.

See *capillary* (*adj.*).

Mamre—măm'-rē.

"The Plain of *Mamre*."

mamsell—măm-zěl'.

manageable—măn'-āj-ă-bl.

managerial—măn-ă-jē'-rǐ-ăl.

manakin—măn'-ă-kîn.

See *manikin*, the preferred spelling.

Manasseh—mă-năs'-ě.

Manchu—măn-chōō'.

"The *Manchu* Dynasty."

Manchuria—măn-chōō'-rǐ-ă.

Mandæan—măn-dē'-ăn.

Mandalay—măn'-dà-lā.

mandamus—măn-dā'-mūs, *not* măn-dăm'-ūs.

mandarin (fruit)—măn'-dà-rĭn or măn-dà-rĕn'.

See *mandarin* (*Chinese officer*).

mandarin (*Chinese officer*)—măn'-dà-rĭn or măn-dà-rĕn'.

See *mandarin* (*fruit*).

mandat—măn-dà'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

mandator—măn-dā'-tör.

mandatory—măn'-dà-tō-rǐ.

mandragora—măn-drăg'-ō-rà.

"Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,

Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,

Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep

Which thou ow'dst yesterday."—*Shakespeare*.

mandrel—măn'-drĕl.

mandrill—măn'-drĭl.

manège—mă-nězh'.

See *manège*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

manège—mā-nězh'.

See *manege*.

manes—mā'-nēz.

Manetho—măn'-ē-thō.

manganese—măng-gâ-nēs' or măng'-gâ-nēz.

mange—mānj.

mangel-wurzel—măng'-gĭ wûr'-zl.

manger—mān'-jēr.

manginess—mān'-jĭn-ēs.

mango—măng'-gō.

mangrove—măng'-grōv.

Stormonth says măn'-grōv.

mangy—mān'-jĭ.

mania—mā'-nĭ-â, *not* măn'-yâ.

maniac—mā'-nĭ-ăk, *not* măn'-yăk.

maniacal—mā-nĭ'-â-kăĭ, *not* mā'-nĭ-â-kăĭ.

Manichæan—măn'-ĭk-ē'-ăn.

Also written *Manichean*, but pronounced as above.

Manichæism—măn'-ĭ-kē-ĭzm.

Also written *Manicheism*, but pronounced as above.

manikin—măn'-ĭk-ĭn.

See *manakin*.

Manila—mā-nĭl'-â; Sp. pron., mā-nē'-lă.

Also written *Manilla*, but pronounced as above.

manioc—măn'-ĭ-ōk or mā'-nĭ-ōk.

Manitoba—măn'-ĭ-tō'-bâ or măn'-ĭ-tō-bă'.

Manitou—măn'-ĭ-tōō.

Männerchor—mĕn'-ēr-kōr.

Mannlicher—măn'-lĭk-ēr.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

manœuvre—mā-nōō'-vĕr or mā-nū'-vĕr.

manœuvrer—mā-nōō'-vrĕr or mā-nū'-vrĕr.

Manon Lescaut—mā-nôn' lĕs-kō'.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

manor—măn'-ēr, *not* măn'-ôr.

mansard (roof)—măn'-sărd.

Mansard—măn-săr'.

Also written *Mansart*, but pronounced as above.

For ăn, see p. 26.

mansuetude—măn'-swē-tūd.

mantelet—măn'-tl-ět or mânt'-lět.

Manteuffel, von—fön măn'-toi-fël.

Mantineia (Battle of)—măn-tin-ē'-à.

mantissa—măn-tis'-à.

mantua—măn'-tū-à.

manufactory—măn-ū-făk'-tō-rĭ, *not* măn-ū-făk'-tū-rĭ.

manumit—măn-ū-mĭt'.

Maori—mā'-ō-rĭ; coll., mow'-rĭ.

marabou—măr'-à-bōō.

Maracaibo—mā-rā-kī'-bō.

Marah—mā'-rà or mār'-à, *not* măr'-à.

"The Waters of *Marah*."

Maranatha—măr-à-năth'-à.

The Standard Dictionary prefers măr-à-nă'-thà;  
Stormonth says măr-à-nă'-thà.

"Anathema *Maranatha*."

maraschino—măr-à-skē'-nō.

marasmus—mā-răz'-mŭs, *not* mā-răs'-mŭs.

Marat—mā-rà', *not* mā-răt'.

marbleize—măr'-bl-iz.

marchande de modes—măr-shăn'-dŭ dŭ mōd.

For ăn, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

marchesa—măr-kā'-zā.

See *Antommarchi* (*Dr.*).

marchese—măr-kā'-zā.

See *Antommarchi* (*Dr.*).

marchioness—măr'-shŭn-ēs.

Marcke, von—fön măr'-kē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Marconi—mâr-kō'-nē.

Mardi gras—mâr'-dē grā.

mare clausum—mā'-rē klô'-sūm.

Marengo (Battle of)—mâ-rěng'-gō; Fr. pron.,  
mā-rān-gō'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Mareotis (Lake)—mâr-ē-ō'-tīs.

margarine—mâr'-gār-ēn or mâr'-gār-īn.

See *oleomargarine*.

Margarita—mâr-gā-rē'-tā.

Margherita—mâr-gā-rē'-tā.

Margot, La Reine—lā rān mâr-gō'.

marguerite (daisy)—mâr'-gē-rēt or mâr-gē-rēt'.

Marguerite—mâr-gē-rēt'.

Maria Theresa—mā-rī'-à tēr-ē'-sā.

The German form, *Maria Theresia*, is pronounced  
mā-rē'-ā tā-rā'-zē-ā.

Marian (Maid)—mâr'-ī-ān.

Marie Amélie—mā-rē' à-mā-lē'.

Marie Antoinette—mā-rē' ān-twā-nět'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Marie de Médicis—mā-rē' dū mā-dē-sēs'.

Marie Louise—mā-rē' lōō-ēz'.

Marie Thérèse—mā-rē' tā-rāz'.

Mariette—mā-rē-ēt'.

marigold—mâr'-ī-gōld.

Knowles says mā'-rī-gōld.

Marino Falieri—mā-rē'-nō fāl-yēr'-ē.

Mariolatry—mâr-ī-ōl'-à-trī.

Marion—mâr'-ī-ōn or mâr'-ī-ōn.

Mariotte—mā-rē-ōt'.

"*Mariotte's Law*."

Marist—mā'-rīst.

marital—mâr'-īt-āl.

Smart says mā-rī'-tāl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

maritime—măr'-ît-îm or măr'-ît-îm, *not* măr'-ît-ēm.

Marius—mā'-rî-ūs; more properly, mâr'-î-ūs.

Marius (Fr.)—mā-rē-ūs'.

For ū, see p. 26.

"Les Misérables."

Maritana—mā-rē-tā'-nā.

marjoram—măr'-jō-rām, *not* mār-jō'-rām.

Marjoribanks—mārsh'-bāngks.

See *Alnwick*.

market—măr'-kět or măr'-kīt.

Marlborough (town in Eng.)—môl'-brŭ or mārł'-bō-rŭ.

Marlborough (Duke)—môl'-brŭ or mārł'-bō-rŭ.

marmalade—măr'-mā-lād.

Marmora (Sea of)—măr'-mō-rā, *not* mār-mō'-rā.

marmoreal—mār-mō'-rē-āl.

marmoset—măr'-mō-zět.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

marmot—măr'-môt.

Worcester gives mār-môt' as an alternative pronunciation.

Marochetti—mā-rō-kět'-tē.

See *Petruchio*.

Marquand (H. G.)—mār-kwānd'.

marque—mārkw.

"Letters of *Marque*."

marquee—mār-kē'.

Marquesas (Islands)—mār-kā'-sās.

marquess—mār'-kwēs.

marquetry—mār'-kět-rĭ.

Marquette—mār-kět'.

marquis—mār'-kwis; Fr. pron., mār-kē'.

marquise—mār-kēz'.

Marryat—mār'-î-ăt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Marseillaise (Hymn)—mär-sěl-āz'; Fr. pron.,  
mār-sě-yâz'.

Marseille—mār-sâ'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer, Marseilles*.

marseilles—mār-sālz'.

Marseilles—mār-sālz'.

See *Marseille*.

Marshalsea—mār'-shāl-sē.

See *Anglesea*.

marshmallow—märsh'-mäl-ō, *not* märsh'-měl-ō.

See *mallow (plant)*.

Mars-la-Tour—mārs-lā-tōor.

Marsyas—mār'-sī-ās.

Martha—mār'-thā.

Martin, Henri—āN-rē' mār-tăn'.

For āN, ān, see p. 26.

martinet—mār-tĭn-ět' or mār'-tĭn-ět.

This is Webster's marking; the Century and Standard Dictionaries accent the *final* syllable.

Martínez Campos—mār-tē'-nāth kām'-pōs.

See *Zamacois*.

Martini-Henry—mār-tē'-nē hĕn'-rĭ.

Martinique—mār-tĭn-ĕk'.

Marullus—mā-rŭl'-ŭs.

marvel—mār'-vĕl, *not* mār'-vŭl.

See *damage*.

Marylebone—mār'-ĭ-lē-bōn; coll., mār'-ĭl-bōn or  
mār'-ĭ-bŭn.

See *Alnwick*.

Masaccio—mā-zā'-chō.

See *Bertuccio*.

Masaniello—mā-zā-nyĕl'-lō.

Masbate—mās-bā'-tā.

Mascagni—mās-kān'-yē.

See *Agnesi*.

Mascarille—mās-kā-rē'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

masculine—măs'-kū-līn, *not* măs'-kū-līn.

mask—măsk, *not* măsk.

*See ask, unmask.*

Maskelyne—măs'-kēl-īn.

masque—măsk, *not* măsk.

*See ask.*

massacre—măs'-ă-kēr.

massacred—măs'-ă-kērd.

massacring—măs'-ă-křing.

massage—mă-săzh'.

The Standard Dictionary *prefers* măs'-āj.

*See garage.*

Massasoit—măs'-ă-soit, *not* măs-ă-soit'.

Accent the *first* syllable.

Masséna—mă-să-nă', *not* mă-sē'-ná.

Massenet—mă-sē-ně'.

masseter (muscle)—măs-sē'-tēr.

masseur—mă-sûr'; Fr. pron., mă-sör'.

For ô, see p. 25.

masseuse—mă-sûz'; Fr. pron., mă-söz'.

For ô, see p. 25.

Massillon—măs'-īl-ōn; Fr. pron., mă-sē-yôn'.

For ôñ, see p. 27.

Massinger—măs'-īn-jēr.

master—măs'-tēr or, especially in British usage,  
măs'-tēr.

masticatory—măs'-tīk-ă-tō-rĭ, *not* măs-tīk'-ă-tō-rĭ.

mastoiditis—măs-toid-ī'-tīs.

*See itis (termination).*

Matabele—măt-ă-bē'-lē.

matador—măt'-ă-dōr or măt'-ă-dôr.

Stormonth, the Century, and the Standard say  
măt-ă-dōr'.

*See matadore.*

matadore—măt'-ă-dōr or măt-ă-dôr'.

*See matador.*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Matapan (Cape)—mā-tā-pān'.

maté—mā'-tā or māt'-ā.

Also written *mate*, but pronounced as above.

matelassé—māt-lā-sā'.

Mater Dolorosa—mā'-tēr dō-lō-rō'-sā or mā'-tēr  
dō-lō-rō'-zā.

materfamilias—mā'-tēr fā-mīl'-ī-ās.

See *paterfamilias*.

matériel—mā-tā-rē-ěl'.

See *personnel*.

Mather (Cotton)—māth'-ēr.

mathesis—mā-thē'-sīs.

Formerly sometimes māth'-ē-sīs.

Mathilde—mā-tēld'.

matin—māt'-īn.

matinée—māt'-īn-ā' or, especially in British usage,  
māt'-īn-ā.

matrices—māt'-rīs-ēz.

"As Latin, properly mā-trī'-sēz."—*Web*.

matricide—māt'-rīs-īd or mā'-trīs-īd.

matrix—mā'-trīks or māt'-rīks.

matron—mā'-trūn, *not* māt'-rūn.

matronage—mā'-trūn-āj or māt'-rūn-āj.

matronal—mā'-trūn-āl or māt'-rūn-āl.

matronize—mā'-trūn-īz or māt'-rūn-īz.

matronly—mā'-trūn-lī or māt'-rūn-lī.

Matsys (Quentin)—māt-sīs'.

Also written *Massys* (mā-sīs'), *Metsys* (mēt-sīs'),  
*Messis* (mēs-sīs').

Matthew—māth'-yū; Bib., māth'-ū.

Matthias—mā-thī'-ās, *not* māth'-ī-ās.

mattress—māt'-rēs.

"It is sometimes incorrectly pronounced māt-  
rās'."—*Wor*.

maturative—mā-tū'-rā-tīv or māt'-ū-rā-tīv.

matutinal—mā-tū'-tīn-āl or māt'-ū-tī'-nāl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

matutine—măt'-ū-tīn.

Mauch Chunk—môk-chŭngk', *not* mők-chŭngk'.

mauger—mô'-gēr.

Also written *maugre*, but pronounced as above.

Mauna Loa—mow'-nā lō'-ā.

maunder—môn'-dēr or măn'-dēr.

See *craunch*.

Maundy (Thursday)—môn'-dī.

Maupassant, Guy de—gē dŭ mō-pá-săn'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Maupertuis, de—dŭ mō-pěr-twē'.

Mauprat, de—dŭ mō-prā'.

Mauretania—mô-rē-tā'-nī-ā, *not* mô-rē-tā'-nī-ā.

Mauritius—mô-rīsh'-ī-ūs.

Mauser (rifle)—mow'-zēr.

mausoleum—mô-sō-lē'-ŭm.

"The *Mausoleum* of Halicarnassus."

Mausolus—mô-sō'-lŭs.

mauvaise honte—mǒ-vāz' ônt.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Mauvaises Terres—mǒ-vāz' târ.

mauvais goût—mǒ-vā' gōō.

Mauvais Pas—mǒ-vā' pā.

mauvais quart-d'heure—mǒ-vā' kâr-dôr'.

For ô, see p. 25.

mauve—mōv.

mavis—mā'-vīs.

mavournin—mâ-vōōr'-nēn.

"Erin *Mavournin*."

Also written *mavourneen*, but pronounced as above.

maxilla—măks-īl'-ā.

maxillar—măks'-īl-âr.

maxillary—măks'-īl-ā-rī.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Maximilian (Emperor)—mäks-ĭ-mĭl'-yăn or  
mäks-ĭ-mĭl'-ĭ-ăn; Ger. pron., mäks-ē-  
mē'-lē-ăn.

As a Christian name, it is pronounced mäks-ĭ-mĭl'-  
ĭ-ăn.

Māya—mā'-yā.

Mayence—mā-yāNs'.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Mainz*.

Mayer—mā'-ēr; Ger. pron., mī'-ĕr.

mayonnaise—mā-ön-āz'; Fr. pron., mā-yō-nāz'.

mayor—mā'-ēr or mār.

mayoral—mā'-ör-äl.

mayoralty—mā'-ör-äl-tĭ.

Mazarin—mäz-à-rĕn'; Fr. pron., mā-zà-răn'.

For än, see p. 26.

mazarine—mäz-à-rĕn'.

mazurka—mā-zûr'-kà or mā-zōör'-kà.

Also written *mazourka*, but pronounced mā-  
zōör'-kà.

Mazzaroth—mäz'-à-röth.

"Canst thou bring forth *Mazzaroth* in his sea-  
son?"—*Job* xxxviii., 32.

Mazzini—mät-sē'-nē.

See *Abruzzi*.

McCrea (Jane)—mā-krā', *not* mā-krē'.

Meagher—mā'-hēr.

The *h* is slightly aspirated.

measles—mēz'-lz.

measure—mězh'-ūr, *not* mẽzh'-ūr.

meatus—mē-ā'-tūs.

"*Meatus Auditorius*."

Meaux—mō.

"The Eagle of *Meaux*."

meaw—mū, *not* mĭ-ow'.

See *miaow*.

mechanician—mĕk-à-nĭsh'-ăn

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

mécanicien—mā-kā-nē-syǎn'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

mechanist—mĕk'-ā-nĭst.

mechanize—mĕk'-ā-nĭz.

Mechlin (lace)—mĕk'-lĭn.

Mechlin—mĕk'-lĭn; Dutch pron., mĕk'-lĭn.

For k, see p. 28.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin—mĕk'-lĕn-boörg shvā-rĕn'.

For G, see p. 28.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz—mĕk'-lĕn-boörg shtrā'-lĭts.

For G, see p. 28.

medal—mĕd'-ăl, *not* mĕd'-l.

Medea—mē-dē'-ā.

mediastinum—mē-dĭ-ās-tĭ'-nŭm.

medicament—mē-dĭk'-ā-mĕnt or mĕd'-ĭk-ā-mĕnt.

Medicean—mĕd-ĭ-sē'-ǎn.

Medici, de'—dā mĕd'-ē-chē or dā mā'-dē-chē.

"The Venus *de' Medici*."

Anthony Trollope, in his *Autobiography*, speaks of an illiterate fellow-traveller who expressed the desire, while at Florence, to see the "*Medical Venus*."

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

medicinal—mē-dĭs'-ĭn-ā-bl or mĕd'-sĭn-ā-bl.

"The second is the older pronunciation, as in Shakespeare."—*Web*.

medicinal—mē-dĭs'-ĭn-ăl.

"Formerly mĕd'-sĭ-năl, as in Milton and Shakespeare, or mĕd-ĭ-sĭ'-năl, also in Shakespeare."—*Web*.

"Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees  
Their *medicinal* gum."—*Shakespeare*.

medicine—mĕd'-ĭ-sĭn or mĕd'-ĭ-sn.

"In British usage, except in Scotland, usually mĕd'-sn."—*Web*.

Médicis, de—dŭ mā-dē-sēs'.

medieval—mē-dĭ-ē'-văl or mĕd-ĭ-ē'-văl.

Also written *mediæval*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

medievalize—mē-dī-ē'-vāl-īz or mēd-ī-ē'-vāl-īz.

Also written *mediævalize*, but pronounced as above.

Medina (Arabia)—mā-dē'-nā.

See *Medina* (U. S.).

Medina (U. S.)—mē-dī'-nā.

See *Medina* (Arabia).

mediocre—mē'-dī-ō-kēr, *not* mēd'-ī-ō-kēr.

mediocrity—mē-dī-ōk'-rīt-ī.

medium—mē'-dī-ŭm, *not* mē'-jŭm.

médoc (wine)—mā-dōk'.

medulla—mē-dŭl'-à.

medullar—mē-dŭl'-ār.

medullary—mēd'-ŭl-ā-rī or mē-dŭl'-à-rī.

Medusa—mē-dŭ'-sà.

meerschäum—mēr'-shôm or mēr'-shŭm; Ger. pron., mār'-showm.

Mefistofele—mā-fēs-tō'-fā-lā, *not* mēf'-īs-tōf'-ē-lē.

See *Mephistopheles*.

megrin—mē'-gřim.

Mehemet Ali—mā'-hēm-ēt ā'-lē.

Méhul—mā-ŭl'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Meilhac—mě-yák'.

Meissonier—mě-sō-nyā'.

meistersinger—mī'-stēr-sing-ēr or mī'-stēr-zing-ēr.

See *minnesinger*.

Meistersinger, Die—dē mī'-stēr-zing-ēr.

Mejnoun—měj-nōon'.

"*Mejnoun* and *Leila*."

Melanchthon—mē-lāngk'-thŭn or mē-lāngk'-tŭn;

Ger. pron., mẽ-lāngk'-tōn.

Also less correctly written *Melanthon*, but pronounced mē-lān'-thōn.

For k, see p. 28.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Melanesia—mĕl-à-nĕ'-shĭ-à or mĕl-à-nĕ'-shà.  
 mélange—mā-lānzĥ'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Melchizedek—mĕl-kĭz'-ĕ-dĕk.

Also written *Melchisedec*, but pronounced as above.

Meleager—mĕl-ĕ-ā'-jĕr or mē-lē'-ā-jĕr.

mêlée—mā-lā'.

meliorate—mĕl'-yō-rāt, *not* mē'-lĭ-ō-rāt.

Melita—mĕl'-it-à, *not* mĕl-ĕ'-tā.

See *Malta*.

mellow—mĕl'-ō, *not* mĕl'-ŭ.

See *damage*.

melodeon—mē-lō'-dē-ŭn.

melodic—mē-lōd'-ĭk.

melodious—mē-lō'-dĭ-ŭs, *not* mē-lō'-jŭs.

melodrama—mĕl-ō-drā'-mā or mĕl'-ō-drā-mā.

Worcester says mĕl-ō-drā'-mā, and the Standard gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

melcdy—mĕl'-ō-dĭ, *not* mĕl'-ŭd-ĭ.

Melos—mē'-lōs.

"The Venus of *Melos*."

Melpomene—mĕl-pōm'-ĕ-nē.

Melton Mowbray—mĕl'-tŭn mō'-brā.

Melusina—mĕl-ŭ-sē'-nā.

Mélusine—mā-lŭ-zĕn'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

membraneous—mĕm-brā'-nē-ŭs.

membranous—mĕm'-brā-nŭs.

Memnon—mĕm'-nōn.

memoir—mĕm'-wōr or mĕm'-wār.

This is the marking of Webster, who also makes the first syllable long (mē).

The following are the pronunciations of this word as given by several of the leading dictionaries: mĕm'-wōr or mĕm'-oir (Oxford English Dictionary); mĕm'-wōr or mē'-mōr (C.); mĕm'-wōr (Stand.); mĕm'-wōr (Stor.); mē-moir' or mĕm'-wōr (Wor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



memory—mēm'-ō-rĭ, *not* mēm'-rĭ.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

ménage—mā-nāzh'.

Also written *menage*, but pronounced mē-nāzh'.

menagerie—mē-nāj'-ēr-ĭ or mēn-āzh'-ēr-ĭ.

Menāi (Strait)—mēn'-ī.

Mencius—mēn'-shĭ-ŭs.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy—mēn'-dēl-sōn bār-tōl-dē'.

Mendelyeev—mēn-dyě-lyā'-yěf.

Mendès—māN-dēs'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Mendes—mēn'-dēs.

Mendocino (Cape)—mēn-dō-sē'-nō.

Mendoza, de—dā mēn-dō'-zā; Sp. pron., dā mēn-dō'-thā.

See *Zamacois*.

Menelaus—mēn-ē-lā'-ŭs.

menhaden—mēn-hā'-dn.

menhir—mēn'-hēr.

Stormonth says mē'-nēr.

menial—mē'-nĭ-āl or mēn'-yāl.

meningitis—mēn-ĭn-jĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis* (*termination*).

mensuration—mēn-shōōr-ā'-shŭn.

Mentone—mēn-tō'-nā.

menu—mēn'-ū; Fr. pron., mē-nū'.

"The pronunciation mā'-nū is common in the United States, as if the French spelling were *ménu*; mē'-nū is also heard."—*Web*.

For ū, see p. 26.

Mephisto—mē-fĭs'-tō.

Mephistofelian—mēf-ĭs-tō-fē'-lĭ-ăn or mēf-ĭs-tō-fēl'-yăn.

See *Mephistophelean*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Mephistophelean—měf-īs-tō-fē'-lē-ăn or mẽf-īs-tōf-ē'-lē-ăn.

See *Mephistofelian*.

Mephistopheles—měf-īs-tōf'-ē-lēz.

See *Mefistofele*.

Merak—mě'-rāk.

See *Mirak*, another spelling.

mercantile—měr'-kăn-tīl or mẽr'-kăn-tīl.

"This word is often incorrectly pronounced in this country, mẽr-kăn'-tīl and mẽr'-kăn-těl'; but these modes have no countenance from the orthoëpists."—*Wor*.

Mercator—měr-kā'-tēr or mẽr-kā'-tōr.

"*Mercator's Projection*."

Mercedes (city)—měr-sā'-thās.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Mercedes (Queen)—měr'-sā-dēs.

mercurous—měr'-kū-rūs or mẽr-kū'-rūs.

"The second accentuation is common in such phrases as *mer-cu'-rous ox'-ide*."—*Web*.

mere (lake)—měr.

Mérimée (Prosper)—mā-rē-mā'.

meringue—mē-rāng'; Fr. pron., mẽ-răn'-gū.

For ăn, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

merismatic—měr-iz-măt'-īk or mẽr-īs-măt'-īk.

Merle d'Aubigné—měrl dō-bēn'-yā.

Merlin—měr'-līn.

Meroë (Isle of)—měr'-ō-ē or mā'-rō-ā.

Merom (Lake)—mē'-rōm.

Merope—měr'-ō-pē.

Merovingian—měr-ō-vīn'-jī-ăn, *not* mẽr-ō-vīn'-ī-ăn.

Merrilies (Meg)—měr'-īl-ēz.

Scott's "*Guy Mannering*."

Merry del Val—měr'-rī děl vāl'.

Mersey—měr'-zī, *not* mẽr'-sī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Merveilleuse—mër-vě-yōz'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Merveilleux—mër-vě-yō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

mésalliance—mā-zāl-yāns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *misalliance*.

mesdames—mā-dām'.

See *madame*.

mesdemoiselles—mā-dē-mwà-zěl'.

See *mademoiselle*.

mesencephalic—mës-ën-sē-fāl'-īk or mës-ën-sěf'-ā-līk.

mesencephalon—mës-ën-sěf'-ā-lōn.

mesentery—mës'-ën-tēr-ī.

Worcester and Stormonth say mēz'-ën-tēr-ī, and the Standard gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

Meshach—mē'-shāk.

mesial—mē'-zī-āl or mës'-ī-āl.

Mesmer (Dr.)—mës'-mēr.

"The name *Mesmer* is properly pronounced mës'-mēr."—*Web*.

mesmerism—mēz'-mēr-īzm.

"All the dictionaries agree in giving z in the pronunciation of the first syllable of this word and its derivatives, like the French."—*Web*.

mesmerize—mēz'-mēr-īz.

See *mesmerism*.

mesne—mēn.

mesoderm—mës'-ō-děrm.

mesolite—mës'-ō-līt.

Mesopotamia—mës-ō-pō-tā'-mī-ā.

Mesozoic—mës-ō-zō'-īk.

Messalina—mës-ā-lī'-nā.

Messaline—mā-sā-lēn'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

messeigneurs—mēs-ĕn'-yērz; Fr. pron., mā-sĕn-yōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

See *monseigneur*.

Messianic—mēs-ĭ-ān'-ĭk.

Messidor—mēs-ē-dōr'.

messieurs—mēs'-yērz; Fr. pron., mā-syō'.

See *monsieur*.

For ō, see p. 25.

Messina—mēs-ē'-nā.

Messrs (abbreviation of messieurs)—mēs'-yērz;

Fr. pron., mā-syō'.

See *messieurs*.

For ō, see p. 25.

messuage—mēs'-wāj.

metabolic—mēt-à-bōl'-ĭk.

metabolism—mē-tāb'-ō-lĭzm.

metalline—mēt'-āl-ĭn or mēt'-āl-ĭn.

metallographist—mēt-āl-ōg'-rā-fĭst.

metallography—mēt-āl-ōg'-rā-fĭ.

metallurgic—mēt-āl-ūr'-jĭk.

metallurgist—mēt'-āl-ūr-jĭst.

metallurgy—mēt'-āl-ūr-jĭ.

metamerism—mē-tām'-ēr-ĭzm.

Stormonth, the Century, and the Standard say  
mēt'-à-mēr-ĭzm.

metamorphic—mēt-à-mōr'-fĭk.

metamorphism—mēt-à-mōr'-fĭzm.

metamorphose—mēt-à-mōr'-fōz or mēt-à-mōr'-fōs.

metamorphosis—mēt-à-mōr'-fō-sĭs, *not* mēt-à-mōr-fō'-sĭs.

Metastasio—mā-tās-tāz'-yō.

metastasis—mēt-ās'-tā-sĭs.

métayage—mēt-ā'-yāj; Fr. pron., mā-tĕ-yāzh'.

métayer—mēt-ā'-yēr; Fr. pron., mā-tĕ-yā'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

metempsychosis—mē-těmp-sǐ-kō'-sīs.

meteorograph—mē'-tē-ōr-ō-ġrāf or mē-tē-ōr'-ō-  
ġrāf.

meteorolite—mē'-tē-ōr-ō-līt or mē-tē-ōr'-ō-līt.

meteoroscope—mē'-tē-ōr-ō-skōp or mē-tē-ōr'-ō-  
skōp.

methol—mēth'-ōl or mēth'-ōl.

Methuselah—mē-thū'-sē-là, *not* mē-thū'-zē-là.

methyl—mēth'-īl.

methylic—mē-thīl'-īk.

metic—mēt'-īk.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary says mē'-tīk.

meticulous—mē-tīk'-ū-lūs.

metonymy—mē-tōn'-īm-ī.

metope—mēt'-ō-pē.

metric—mēt'-rīk.

"The *Metric* System."

metrist—mē'-trīst or mēt'-rīst.

metronymic—mē-trō-nīm'-īk or mēt-rō-nīm'-īk.

See *patronymic*.

metropolitan—mēt-rō-pōl'-īt-ăn, *not* mē-trō-pōl'-  
īt-ăn.

Metternich, von—fōn mēt'-ēr-nīk.

For κ, see p. 28.

Meudon—mō-dôn'.

For ô, ôn, see pp. 25, 27.

Meuse—mūz; Fr. pron., mōz.

For ô, see p. 25.

Meyer—mī'-ēr.

Meyerbeer—mī'-ēr-bār.

mezza majolica—mēd'-zā mā-yōl'-īk-ā.

See *Abruzzi*.

mezzanine—mēz'-à-nīn or mēz'-à-nēn.

mezza voce—mēd'-zā vō'-chā.

See *Abruzzi*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

mezzo—měd'-zō.

See *Abruzzi*.

Mezzofanti—měd-zō-fān'-tē.

See *Abruzzi*.

mezzo-relievo—měd'-zō rē-lē'-vō.

See *Abruzzi*.

mezzo-rilievo—měd'-zō rē-lyā'-vō.

See *Abruzzi*.

mezzo-soprano—měd'-zō sō-prā'-nō.

See *Abruzzi*.

mezzotint—měd'-zō-tint or mēz'-ō-tint.

See *Abruzzi*.

mho—mō.

mhorr—môr.

Miami—mī-ā'-mī or mī-ām'-ī.

miaow—mī-ow'.

Also written *miaou*, but pronounced as above.

miasma—mī-āz'-mā.

Stormonth says mī-ās'-mā.

micaceous—mī-kā'-shē-ūs.

Micah—mī'-kā.

mi-carême—mē-kā-rām'.

Michael—mī'-kā-čl; coll., mī'-kěl.

Michael Angelo—mī'-kā-čl ān'-jē-lō.

See *Buonarotti*.

Michaelmas—mīk'-čl-mās.

Michel (Fr.)—mē-shěl'.

Michelagnolo—mē-kěl-ān'-yō-lō.

See *Agnesi*, *Petruchio*.

Michel-Ange (Fr.)—mē-kěl' ānzh.

For ān, see p. 26.

Michelangelo (It.)—mē-kěl-ān'-jā-lō.

See *Petruchio*.

Michelet—mēsh-lě'.

miching—mīch'-īng or mēch'-īng.

See *mallecho*.

Mickiewicz—mīts-kyā'-vīch.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

microbe—mī'-krōb or mīk'-rōb.  
 microcosm—mī'-krō-kōzm or mīk'-rō-kōzm.  
 micron—mī'-krōn or mīk'-rōn.  
 Micronesia—mī-krō-nē'-shĭ-à or mī-krō-nē'-shà.  
 Micronesian—mī-krō-nē'-shăn or mī-krō-nē'-zhăn.

microscope—mī'-krō-skōp.  
 microscopic—mī-krō-skōp'-ĭk.  
 microscopist—mī-krōs'-kō-pĭst or mī'-krō-skō-pĭst.

microscopy—mī-krōs'-kō-pĭ or mī'-krō-skō-pĭ.  
 Midas—mī'-dās.

middle-aged—mĭd'-l-ājd, *not* mĭd'-l-ā-jĕd.

midsummer—mĭd'-sŭm-ēr or mĭd-sŭm'-ēr.

midwife—mĭd'-wĭf.

midwifery—mĭd'-wĭf-rĭ or mĭd'-wĭf-rĭ.

midwinter—mĭd'-wĭn-tēr or mĭd-wĭn'-tēr.

mien—mĕn.

Mierevelt—mē'-rĕv-ĕlt.

Mignon—mĕn-yōn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

mignonette—mĭn-yŭn-ĕt'.

migraine—mĭ-ġrān' or mĭ'-ġrān.

Miguel—mē-ġĕl'.

Mikado—mĭ-kā'-dō.

milady—mĭ-lā'-dĭ.

Milan—mĭl'-ăn or mĭl-ăn', *not* mī-lăn'.

"The usage of the best English poets, as well as the best speakers, is decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation."—*Web*.

"All the poets place the accent on the first syllable of this name. Byron and Moore rhyme it with *villain*. This appears to be the prevailing, if not universal, pronunciation among correct speakers."—*Gaz*.

See *Milano*.

milan d'or (coin)—mē'-lăn dôr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Milanese—mĭl-ăn-ēz' or mĭl-ăn-ēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Milano—mē-lā'-nō.

See *Milan*.

milch—mĭlch, *not* mĭlk.

Milesian—mĭl-ē'-shăn or mĭl-ē'-zhăn.

miliary—mĭl'-ĭ-à-rĭ or mĭl'-yà-rĭ.

milieu—mē-lyû'; Fr. pron., mē-yō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

militarism—mĭl'-ĭ-tā-rĭzm.

militia—mĭl-ĭsh'-à, *not* mĭl-ĭsh'-ĭ-à.

Millais—mĭl-ā'.

millet—mĭl'-ĉt or mĭl'-ĭt.

Millet (Jean François)—mē-yā'; pop., mē-lā'.

Millet (Francis Davis)—mĭl'-ĕt.

milligram—mĭl'-ĭ-ġrām.

Also written *milligramme*, but pronounced as above.

milliliter—mĭl'-ĭ-lē-tēr.

Also written *millilitre*, but pronounced as above.

millimeter—mĭl'-ĭ-mē-tēr.

Also written *millimetre*, but pronounced as above.

millionaire—mĭl-yŭn-âr'.

Also written *millionnaire*, but pronounced as above.

millipede—mĭl'-ĭ-pēd.

Also written *miliepede* (the preferred spelling), but pronounced mĭl'-ē-pēd.

Millöcker—mĭl'-ō-kēr.

For ō, see p. 25.

Milne-Edwards—mĭln-ĕd'-wĕrdz; Fr. pron., mē-l-  
nā-dwārs'.

Milnes (Richard Moncton)—mĭlnz.

See *Houghton (Lord)*.

Milo (island)—mē'-lō.

"Venus of *Milo*."

Milo (athlete)—mĭ'-lō.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



Miloradovitch—mē-lō-rā'-dō-vích.

milord—mǐ-lôrd'.

milreis (coin)—mǐl'-rās or mǐl'-rēs; Port. pron.,  
mēl-rā'-ēs.

Miltiades—mǐl-tī'-à-dēz.

mime—mīm.

mimeograph—mǐm'-ē-ō-ġrāf.

mimetic—mǐm-ēt'-ĭk or mī-mēt'-ĭk.

mimetite—mǐm'-ē-tīt or mī'-mē-tīt.

minar—mē-nār', *not* mī'-nār.

minaret—mǐn'-à-rēt, *not* mǐn-à-rēt'.

minatory—mǐn'-à-tō-rĭ.

Mincio—mēn'-chō.

See *Cialdini*.

Mindanao—mǐn-dā-nā'-ō.

mineralogy—mǐn-ēr-āl'-ō-jĭ, *not* mǐn-ēr-ōl'-ō-jĭ.

Almost always mispronounced.

miniature—mǐn'-ĭ-à-tūr.

The pronunciation mǐn'-ĭ-tūr is authorized also.

The Standard Dictionary prefers mǐn'-ĭ-à-chōor.

minié (ball)—mǐn'-ĭ-ā; pop., mǐn'-ĭ.

See *Minié*.

Minié—mēn-yā'.

See *minié* (ball).

minium—mǐn'-ĭ-ŭm.

minnesinger—mǐn'-ē-sĭng-ēr.

See *meistersinger*.

Minos—mī'-nōs.

Minotaur—mǐn'-ō-tôr.

minuet—mǐn-ū-ēt' or mǐn'-ū-ēt.

Minuit (Peter)—mǐn'-ū-ĭt.

Also written *Minnewit*, but pronounced mǐn'-ē-wĭt.

minus—mī'-nŭs.

minuscule—mǐn-ŭs'-kŭl; Fr. pron., mē-nŭs-kŭl'

For ū, see p. 26.

See *majuscule*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

minute (n.)—mĭn'-ĭt.

See *minute* (adj.).

minute (adj.)—mĭn-ūt' or mī-nūt'.

See *minute* (n.).

minutely (precisely)—mĭn-ūt'-lĭ or mī-nūt'-lĭ.

See *minutely* (unceasingly).

minutely (unceasingly)—mĭn'-ĭt-lĭ.

See *minutely* (precisely).

minuteness—mĭn-ūt'-nĕs or mī-nūt'-nĕs.

minutia—mĭ-nū'-shĭ-à, *not* mĭ-nū'-shà.

minutiæ—mĭ-nū'-shĭ-ē, *not* mĭ-nū'-shē.

Miocene—mī'-ō-sĕn.

Miot de Melito—mē-ō' dŭ mĕl'-ē-tō.

Mira—mī'-rā.

Mirabeau, de—dŭ mĭr'-à-bō; Fr. pron., dŭ mē-rā-bō'.

miraculous—mĭr-āk'-ū-lŭs, *not* mĭr-āk'-lŭs.

Miraflores (Lock)—mē-rā-flō'-rās.

mirage—mē-rāzh'.

Mirak—mī'-rāk.

See *Merak*, another spelling.

Mirandola—mē-rān'-dō-lā, *not* mē-rān-dō'-lā.

This word is an exception to the general rule of Italian pronunciation which places the accent on the *penultima* of words ending in a vowel.

Mirecourt—mēr-kōōr'.

Mirza—mēr'-zā.

misalliance—mĭs-āl-ĭ'-āns.

See *mésalliance*.

misanthrope—mĭs'-ān-thrōp, *not* mĭz'-ān-thrōp.

See *philanthrope*.

Misanthrope, Le—lŭ mē-zān-trōp'.

For ān, see p. 26.

misanthropic—mĭs-ān-thrōp'-ĭk.

See *philanthropic*.

misanthropist—mĭs-ān'-thrō-pĭst.

See *philanthropist*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

misanthropize—mīs-ăn'-thrō-pīz.

See *philanthropize*.

misanthropy—mīs-ăn'-thrō-pī.

See *philanthropy*.

miscegenation—mīs-ē-jē-nā'-shŭn.

miscellanist—mīs'-ĕl-ā-nīst or mīs-ĕl'-ā-nīst.

mischievous—mīs'-chīv-ŭs, *not* mīs-chē'-vŭs.

"The accentuation *mis-chie'-vous*, formerly in good usage, has since about 1700 been generally regarded as vulgar, dialectal, or humorous."—*Web*.

"Old authors, and the modern vulgar, accent the *second* syllable of *mischievous*."—*Smart*.

mischievously—mīs'-chīv-ŭs-lī, *not* mīs-chē'-vŭs-lī.

See *mischievous*.

mischievousness—mīs'-chīv-ŭs-nēs, *not* mīs-chē'-vŭs-nēs.

See *mischievous*.

misconstrue—mīs-kŏn'-strōō or mīs-kŏn-strōō'.

"Good usage more strongly inclines toward the accent on final syllable than in the case of *construe*."—*Web*.

See *construe*.

mise—mēz or mīz.

mise-en-scène—mēz-ăn-sân'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

miserable—mīz'-ēr-à-bl, *not* mīz'-rà-bl.

Misérables, Les—lā mē-zā-rā'-bl.

Miserere—mīz-ēr-ē'-rē; It. pron., mē-zā-rā'-rā.

misfeasance—mīs-fē'-zāns.

misfeasor—mīs-fē'-zŏr.

misnomer—mīs-nŏ'-mēr.

misogamist—mīs-ŏg'-à-mīst or mī-sŏg'-à-mīst.

misogamy—mīs-ŏg'-à-mī or mī-sŏg'-à-mī.

misogynist—mīs-ŏj'-īn-īst or mī-sŏj'-īn-īst.

misogyny—mīs-ŏj'-īn-ī or mī-sŏj'-īn-ī.

misses—mīs'-ĕz or mīs'-īz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

missis—mĭs'-ĭs or mĭs'-ĭz.

See *Mrs.*

Mississippi—mĭs-ĭs-ĭp'-ĭ.

Missolonghi—mĭs-ō-lōng'-gē.

Missouri—mĭs-ōō'-rĭ or mĭz-ōō'-rĭ.

"Locally often mĭz-ōō'-rā."—*Web.*

mister—mĭs'-tēr.

"Usually written in the abbreviated form *Mr.*, of which it is the spoken equivalent."—*Web.*

See *Mr.*

mistletoe—mĭs'-l-tō or mĭz'-l-tō.

The Oxford English Dictionary, the Century, and the Standard prefer mĭz'-l-tō.

mistral—mĭs'-trāl or mĭs-trāl'.

Mistral, Frédéric—frā-dā-rēk' mēs-trāl'.

mistrial—mĭs-trī'-āl, *not* mĭs'-trī-āl.

mistura—mĭs-tū'-rā.

Mithridates—mĭth-rĭd-ā'-tēz.

mitrailleuse—mē-trā-yûz'; Fr. pron., mē-trā-yōz'.

For ō, see p. 25.

mitral (valve)—mĭ'-trāl.

mitriform—mĭ'-trĭ-fōrm or mĭt'-rĭ-fōrm.

mitten—mĭt'-n, *not* mĭt'-ĕn.

Mivart (St. George)—mĭ'-vārt or mĭv'-ārt.

Mizar—mĭ'-zār or mē'-zār.

Mizraim—mĭz'-rā-ĭm or mĭz-rā'-ĭm.

mnemonic—nē-mōn'-ĭk.

*M* is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable.

mnemonics—nē-mōn'-ĭks.

See *mnemonic*.

Mnemosyne—nē-mōs'-ĭn-ē.

See *mnemonic*.

mobile—mō'-bĭl or mō'-bēl.

The Century Dictionary says mō'-bĭl or mōb'-ĭl.

See *immobile*.

Mobile—mō-bēl'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

mobilization—mō-bīl-ĭ-zā'-shŭn or möb-īl-ĭ-zā'-shŭn.

Webster, in addition to the above pronunciations, authorizes ĭ in the *third* syllable of this word.

mobilize—mō'-bīl-īz or möb'-īl-īz.

mobled—möb'-ld.

"The *mobled* queen."—*Shakespeare*.

Mocha—mō'-kā, *not* mök'-à; Arabic pron., mō'-kā.

For к, see p. 28.

Also written *Mokha*, the preferred spelling.

mock—mök, *not* môk.

modal—mō'-dl.

model—möd'-l, *not* möd'-ël.

Modena—mô'-dā-nā.

See *Mirandola*.

moderato—möd'-ě-rā'-tō.

modest—möd'-ěst, *not* möd'-üst.

See *damage*.

modicum—möd'-ĭ-kŭm.

modiolar—mō-dī'-ō-lār.

modiolus—mō-dī'-ō-lŭs.

modiste—mō-dēst'.

Modjeska—mōj-ēs'-kā.

modus operandi—mō'-dŭs ōp-ē-rān'-dī.

modus vivendi—mō'-dŭs vĭv-ĕn'-dī.

Mœra—mē'-rā; pl. Mœræ (mē'-rē).

Mœris (Lake)—mē'-rĭs.

Mœso-Goth—mē'-sō-gōth.

Mohammed—mō-hām'-ĕd.

Also written *Muhammad* (mōō-hām'-mât).

See *Mahomet*.

Mohave—mō-hā'-vā.

Mohegan—mō-hē'-gān.

See *Mohican*.

Mohican—mō-hē'-kān.

See *Mohegan*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

moidore (coin)—moi'-dōr.

moiety—moi'-ē-tī.

Moir (David M.)—moir.

moire—mwār or mōr.

moiré—mwā-rā' or mō'-rā.

moire antique—mwār āN-tēk' or mōr āN-tēk'.

For āN, see p. 26.

moiré antique—mwā-rā' āN-tēk' or mō'-rā āN-tēk'.

For āN, see p. 26.

moisten—mois'-n, *not* moist'-n.

Moki—mō'-kē.

Also written *Moqui*, but pronounced as above.

molecular—mō-lēk'-ū-lār.

molecule—mōl'-ē-kūl or mō'-lē-kūl.

molestation—mō-lēs-tā'-shūn or mōl-ēs-tā'-shūn.

Molière—mōl-yâr'.

moline—mō'-līn or mō-līn'.

Molinism—mō'-līn-izm or mōl'-īn-izm.

Molino del Rey—mō-lē'-nō dēl rā.

mollient—mōl'-ī-ēnt or mōl'-yēnt.

See *emollient*.

Moloch—mō'-lōk.

Molokai—mō-lō-kā'-ē.

Moltke, von—fōn mōlt'-kē.

Moluccas—mō-lūk'-āz, *not* mō-lōō'-kāz.

molybdenite—mō-līb'-dē-nīt or mōl-īb-dē'-nīt.

molybdenum—mō-līb'-dē-nūm or mōl-īb-dē'-nūm.

Molyneux—mūl'-īn-ōōks or mūl'-īn-ū.

momentary—mō'-mēn-tā-rī.

Momus—mō'-mūs.

monachal—mōn'-ā-kāl.

Monaco—mōn'-ā-kō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

monad—mön'-äd or mō'-näd.

"The leading dictionaries all give the first, but the second is common in actual good usage."—*Web.*

monadic—mō-näd'-ik or mön'-äd'-ik.

Mona Lisa—mō'-nā lē'-zā.

monarchic—mō-när'-kik.

monastery—mön'-äs-tēr-ĭ; coll., mön'-äs-trĭ.

Moncey, de—dü mōN-sā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

moner—mō'-nēr.

monera—mō-nē'-rà, *not* mön'-ēr-à.

moneron—mō-nē'-rōn, *not* mön'-ēr-ōn.

monetary—mön'-ē-tā-rĭ or mün'-ē-tā-rĭ.

monetization—mön'-ē-tĭz-ā'-shŭn or mün'-ē-tĭz-ā'-shŭn.

This word may also be pronounced with the long i (ĭ) in the third syllable.

monetize—mön'-ē-tĭz or mün'-ē-tĭz.

moneyed—mün'-ĭd.

"*Moneyed Men.*"

Monge—mōNzh.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Mongol—mǒng'-gǒl or mön'-gǒl.

Mongolian—mǒng'-gō'-lĭ-ăn or mön'-gō'-lĭ-ăn.

Mongolize—mǒng'-gō-lĭz or mön'-gō-lĭz.

mongrel—mŭng'-grĕl or mǒng'-grĕl.

Monier-Williams—mō'-nĭ-ēr wĭl'-yŭmz.

monism—mön'-ĭzm or mō'-nĭzm.

monist—mön'-ĭst or mō'-nĭst.

Monmartre—mōN-mär'-trŭ.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

monocle—mön'-ō-kl.

monoclinical—mön'-ō-klĭ'-nāl.

monocotyledon—mön'-ō-kōt-ĭl-ē'-dŭn.

See *dicotyledon*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

monocotyledonous—mön-ō-köt-īl-ē'-dün-ūs' or  
mön-ō-köt-īl-ēd'-ün-ūs.

See *dicotyledonous*.

monocular—mō-nök'-ū-lār or mön-ök'-ū-lār.

monody—mön'-ō-dī.

monogamist—mō-nöğ'-à-mīst.

See *polygamist*.

monogamous—mō-nöğ'-à-mūs.

See *polygamous*.

monogamy—mō-nöğ'-à-mī.

See *polygamy*.

monogram—mön'-ō-ğrām, *not* mō'-nō-ğrām.

monograph—mön'-ō-ğráf.

monologist—mō-nöl'-ō-jīst.

When used in the sense of a "performer of monologues," this word is pronounced mön'-ō-löğ-īst.

monologue—mön'-ō-löğ, *not* mön'-ō-löğ.

monomania—mön-ō-mā'-nī-à, *not* mō-nō-mā'-nī-à.

monomaniac—mön-ō-mā'-nī-āk, *not* mō-nō-mā'-nī-āk.

monomaniacal—mön-ō-mā-nī'-à-kāl.

monophthong—mön'-ōf-thōng.

monoplane—mön'-ō-plān.

monopolization—mō-nöp-ō-līz-ā'-shūn or mō-nöp-ō-lī-zā'-shūn.

monoptote—mön'-ōp-tōt.

monostrophe—mō-nös'-trō-fē or mön'-ō-strōf.

monosyllabic—mön-ō-sīl-āb'-īk.

monosyllable—mön'-ō-sīl-à-bl.

monotheism—mön'-ō-thē-izm.

monotheist—mön'-ō-thē-īst.

Monroe (James)—mūn-rō', *not* mön-rō'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



monseigneur—mǒn-sěn'-yēr; Fr. pron., mōN-sěn-yōr'.

For ǒ, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

See *messeigneurs*.

monsieur—mē-syû'; Fr. pron., mē-syō'.

For ô, see p. 25.

See *messieurs*.

monsignor—mǒn-sē'-nyôr; It. pron., mōn-sē-nyôr'.

monsignore—mōn-sē-nyō'-rā.

monsignori—mōn-sē-nyō'-rē.

monsoon—mǒn-sōōn'.

Montague—mǒn'-tā-gū.

Montaigne, de—dũ mǒn-tān'; Fr. pron., dũ mōN-tān'-yũ.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Montana—mǒn-tā'-ná, *not* mǒn-tān'-à.

Montauk (Point)—mǒn-tôk', *not* mǒn'-tôk.

Mont Blanc—mōN blān'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Often anglicized mǒnt-blāngk'.

Montcalm, de—dũ mǒnt-kām'; Fr. pron., dũ mōN-kālm'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Mont Cenis—mōN sē-nē'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Mont Cervin—mōN sēr-vān'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Monte Cristo—mōn'-tā krès'-tō.

Montecuccoli, de—dā mōn-tě-kōō'-kō-lē.

mont-de-piété—mōN-dũ-pyā-tā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Montefiore—mǒn-tē-fē-ō'-rē.

Montenegrin—mǒn-tē-nē'-grīn or mǒn-tē-něg'-rīn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Montenegro—mǒn-tē-nē'-grō; It. pron., mǒn-tā-nā'-grō.

Monterebau—mōN-trō'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Monterey (Mexico)—mōn-tā-rā'.

See *Monterey (U. S.)*.

Monterey (U. S.)—mǒn-tēr-ā'.

See *Monterey (Mexico)*.

Montespan, de—dǔ mǒn-tēs-păn'; Fr. pron., dǔ mōN-tēs-păn'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Montesquieu, de—dǔ mǒn-tēs-kū'; Fr. pron., dǔ mōN-tēs-kyō'.

For ô, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

Montessori—mǒn-tēs-sō'-rē.

Montevideo—mǒn-tē-vid'-ē-ō; Sp. pron., mǒn-tā-vē-thā'-ō.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Montfort, Simon de—sī'-mǒn dǔ mǒnt-fôrt'; Fr. pron., sē-mōN' dǔ mōN-fôr'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Montgolfier—mǒnt-göl'-fī-ēr; Fr. pron., mōN-göl-fyā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Montholon, de—dǔ mōN-tō-lōN'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Monticello (Italy)—mǒn-tē-chċl'-lō.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Montijo (Spain)—mǒn-tē'-hō.

See *Jorullo*.

Montmirail—mōN-mē-rā'-yŭ.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Montmorency, de—dǔ mǒnt-mō-rēn'-sċ; Fr. pron., dǔ mōN-mō-rāN-sē'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Montpensier, de—dũ mÔN-păn-syā'.

For ân, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Mont Saint Jean—mÔN săn zhân'.

For ân, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Mont Valérien—mÔN và-lā-rē-ăn'.

For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

moor—mōōr.

"In British usage, also mōr."—*Web.*

Moore (Thomas)—mōōr or mōr.

Moqui—mō'-kē.

See *Moki*.

moraine—mō-răn'.

morale—mō-rāl' or mō-rāl'.

Moray—mŭr'-ā.

morceau—mōr-sō'.

mordant—môr'-dănt.

Mordaunt—môr'-dănt.

Mordecai—môr'-dē-kī or môr-dē-kā'-ī.

Morea—mō-rē'-ā.

Moresque—mō-rěsk'.

morganatic—môr-gă-năt'-ĭk.

Morgante—mōr-găn'-tā.

"*Morgante Maggiore.*"

Morgarten (Battle of)—mōr-gărt'-n.

Morghen—môr'-gĕn.

moribund—mōr'-ĭ-bŭnd, *not* mō'-rĭ-bŭnd.

morion—mō'-rĭ-ŏn.

Mornay, de—dũ mōr-nā'.

Morny, de—dũ mōr-nē'.

Moroccan—mō-rōk'-ăn.

Morosini—mō-rō-zē'-nē.

Morpheus—môr'-fŭs; commonly môr'-fē-ŭs.

"The termination *eus* in proper names which in Greek end in *eus*, as *Orpheus*, *Prometheus*, is to be pronounced as one syllable, the *eu* being a diphthong. Walker, following Labbe, generally separates the vowels in pronunciation. But the diphthong

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

is never resolved in Greek; and very rarely, if ever, in Latin poetry of the golden or silver age. . . . The usage of the English poets, of modern classical scholars, and of the best speakers generally, also favors, it is believed, the pronunciation which the analogy of the original languages requires, and which is supported by the authority of the best Latin grammarians from Priscian to the present time."—*Wor.*

morphine—môr'-fîn or môr'-fên.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

Morrisania—mör-îs-â'-nî-â, *not* mör-îs-ê'-nî-â.

Mors—môrz.

morsel—môrs'-l.

mortal—môrt'-l.

Mortemar, Julie de—zhû-lê' dû môr-tê-mär'.

For ü, see p. 26.

mortgagor—môr-gā-jôr' or môr'-gā-jēr.

"Although the letter *e* is required by analogy after the second *g* to make it soft, the common spelling is *mortgagor*."—*Web.*

Also written *mortgageor*, but pronounced as above.

Mortier (Marshal)—mör-tyā'.

mortise—môr'-tîs, *not* môr'-tûs.

Also written *mortice*, but pronounced as above.

See *damage*.

morula—mör'-ôol-â, *not* mō-rōō'-lâ.

mosaic—mō-zā'-îk.

Mosaic—mō-zā'-îk.

mosasaurus—mō-sà-sâr'-ûs.

Mosby—mōz'-bî.

Moscheles—mōsh'-ê-lās.

Moscow—mōs'-kō.

Mosenthal, von—fōn mō'-zên-täl.

See *Luther*.

Moses—mō'-zêz.

Mosheim, von—fōn mōs'-hîm.

Moskowa—mōs'-kō-vâ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Moskva—mās-kvā'.

moslem—mōz'-lēm or mōs'-lēm.

mosquito—mōs-kē'-tō.

Mosquito (Territory)—mōs-kē'-tō.

moss—mōs.

See *accos*'.

mot (witty saying)—mō.

motet—mō-tēt'.

moth—mōth.

See *accost*, *moths*.

moths—mōthz.

See *accost*, *moth*.

motif—mō-tēf'.

motile—mō'-tīl.

motor-cycle—mō'-tōr sī'-kl.

Also written *moto-cycle*, but pronounced mō'-tō sī'-kl.

Moulin Rouge—mōō-lăN' rōōzh.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Moultrie—mōl'-trī or mōōl'-trī or mōō'-trī.

Mounet-Sully—mōō-ně' sū-lē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

mountain—mown'-tīn.

See *captain*.

mountainous—mown'-tīn-ūs.

Pronounce the second syllable distinctly.

Mount Desert—mownt dē-zērt' or mownt dēz'-ērt.

"Every one now seems to say *Mount Desert* (dē-zērt')."—*Boston Globe*.

mousquetaire—mōōs-kē-târ'.

mousseline de soie—mōōs-lēn' dū swā.

mouth (vb.)—mowth, *not* mowth.

mouthed (adj.)—mowthd or mowtht.

"Foul-mouthed."

mouths—mowthz.

See *cloths*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 31)

mow (heap)—mow.

Stormonth says mow or mō.

"A Hay-Mow."

mow (mouth)—mō or mow.

"—those that would make *mows* at him. . . ."

*Shakespeare.*

Mozambique—mō-zām-bēk'.

Mozart—mō'-zärt; Ger. pron., mōt'-särt.

Mr.—mīs'-tēr.

This is an abbreviated form of *mister*, which see.

Mrs.—mīs'-īs or mīs'-īz.

This is an abbreviated form of *missis*, which see.

Msta—mstā.

Mtesa—mtā'-sā.

mucedin—mū'-sē-dīn or mū-sē'-dīn.

Mudie—mū'-dē; Scotch pron., mōō'-dē.

Muette de Portici, La—lā mū-ēt' dū pōr'-tē-chē.

For ū, see p. 26.

muezzin—mū-ēz'-īn.

Mühlbach, Luise—lōō-ē'-zē mül'-bāk.

For ū, κ, see pp. 26, 28.

Muhlenberg—mū'-lēn-bērg.

Muir—mūr.

mulct—mülkt.

muleteer—mū-lē-tēr'.

muley (cow)—mōōl'-ī.

muley (saw)—mōōl'-ī.

mullein—mül'-īn.

Müller, Max—mäks mū'-lēr; Anglicized, mīl'-ēr.

For ū, see p. 26.

mulligatawny—mül'-ī-gā-tō'-nī.

multijugous—mül'-tī-jū'-gūs.

multiparous—mül'-tīp'-ā-rūs.

multipartite—mül'-tī-pār'-tīt.

multiplicand—mül'-tī-plīk-ānd'.

multiplicate—mül'-tī-plīk-āt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

multiplication—mŭl-tĭ-plĭk-ā'-shŭn.

multitude—mŭl'-tĭ-tūd, *not* mŭl'-tĭ-toōd.

multivalent—mŭl-tĭ-vā'-lĕnt or mŭl-tĭv'-à-lĕnt.

See *bivalent, univalent*.

Munchausen (Baron)—mŭn-chô'-sĕn.

See *Münchhausen, von*.

München—mŭn'-Kĕn.

For ŭ, ƙ, see pp. 26, 28.

See *Munich*.

Münchhausen, von—fŏn mŭnk'-how-zĕn.

For ŭ, ƙ, see pp. 26, 28.

See *Munchausen (Baron)*.

Munich—mŭ'-nĭk.

See *München*.

municipal—mŭ-nĭs'-ĭp-ăl *not* mŭ-nĭs-ĭp'-ăl.

Munkácsy—mŏon'-kă-chĕ.

In Hungarian, *cs* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin*.

Murat—mŭ-râ'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Murchison—mŭr'-chĭs-ŭn.

Murcia—mŭr'-shĭ-à; Sp. pron., mŏor'-thĕ-ă.

See *Cervantes, de*.

murderer—mŭr'-dĕr-ĕr.

Murfreesborough—mŭr'-frĕz-bŭr-ō, *not* mŭr'-fĕz-bŭr-ō.

Murillo—mŭ-rĭl'-ō; Sp. pron., mŏo-rĕl'-yō.

See *llano*.

murrain—mŭr'-ĭn.

See *captain*.

muscadine—mŭs'-kă-dĭn or mŭs'-kă-dĭn.

muscat (grape)—mŭs'-kăt.

muscatel (wine)—mŭs-kă-tĕl' or mŭs'-kă-tĕl.

Muschelkalk—mŏosh'-ĕl-kălk or mŏosh'-ĕl-kălk.

muscovado—mŭs-kō-vā'-dō, *not* mŭs-kō-vā'-dō.

Muscovite—mŭs'-kō-vĭt.

muscovy (duck)—mŭs'-kō-vĭ.

Muscovy—mŭs'-kō-vĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Muse—mūz.

Musée des Thermes—mū-zā' dā târm.

For ū, see p. 26.

Museo Nazionale—mōō-zā'-ō nāt-sē-ō-nā'-lā.

See *Abruzzi*.

museum—mū-zē'-ŭm, *not* mū'-zē'-ŭm.

"Erroneously mū'-zē'-ŭm."—*Wor.*

mushroom—mūsh'-rōom, *not* mūsh'-rōon.

musicale—mū-zī-kāl'.

muskellunge—mūs'-kēl-ŭnj or mūs-kēl-ŭnj'.

Also written *muskallunge* (mūs'-kāl-ŭnj or mūs-kāl-ŭnj') or *muskallonge* (mūs'-kāl-ōnj or mūs-kāl-ōnj') or *muskalonge* (mūs'-kāl-ōnj or mūs-kāl-ōnj').

Muskingum—mūs-kīng'-gŭm.

muskmelon—mūsk'-mēl-ŭn, *not* mūsh'-mēl-ŭn.

Musset, de—dŭ mū-sē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Mussulman—mūs'-ŭl-măn, *not* mŭz'-ŭl-măn.

mustache—mūs-tāsh' or, especially in British usage, mōos-tāsh'.

Also written *moustache*, but pronounced as above.

mustachio—mūs-tā'-shō.

The Century Dictionary says mūs-tā'-shī-ō.

Mustafa—mōos'-tā-fā.

Also written *Mustapha*, but pronounced as above.

muzhik—mōō-zhīk' or mōō'-zhīk.

my—mī.

"When unemphatic often, especially in British usage, mī."—*Web.*

Mycale—mīk'-ā-lē.

Mycenæ—mī-sē'-nē.

Mynderse—mīn'-dērs.

myope—mī'-ōp.

See *presbyope*.

myopia—mī-ō'-pī-ā.

See *presbyopia*.

myopic—mī-ōp'-īk.

See *presbyopic*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



myopy—mī'-ō-pī.

See *presbyopy*.

myosin—mī'-ō-sīn.

myrmidon—mēr'-mīd-ōn.

myrrhic (acid)—mīr'-īk or mēr'-īk.

myrrhine—mīr'-īn or mēr'-īn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

Mysia—mīsh'-ī-ā.

Mysore—mī-sōr'.

mystery—mīs'-tēr-ī, *not* mīs'-trī.

mythologic—mīth-ō-lōj'-īk.

mythological—mīth-ō-lōj'-īk-āl.

mythology—mīth-ōl'-ō-jī, *not* mī-thōl'-ō-jī

mythopiasm—mīth'-ō-plāzm.

Mytilene—mīt-īl-ē'-nē or mīt-īl-yē'-nyē.

mytiloid—mīt'-īl-oid.

## N

Naaman—nā'-ā-mān.

Nablus—nā-blōōs'.

nabob—nā'-bob.

nabobery—nā'-bōb-ēr-ī or nā-bōb'-ēr-ī.

nacreous—nā'-krē-ūs.

Nadab—nā'-dāb.

nadir—nā'-dēr.

Naegeli, von—fōn nā'-gēl-ē or nā'-gēl-ē.

Nagasaki—nā-gā-sā'-kē.

Nahant—nā-hānt'.

Nahum—nā'-hūm.

naiad—nā'-yād or nī'-ād.

naiades—nā'-yā-dēz or nī'-ā-dēz.

naïf—nā-ēf'.

naissant—nā'-sānt; Fr. pron., nā-sān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

naïve—nā-ēv'.

naïvely—nā-ēv'-lī.

naïveté—nā-ēv-tā'.

naked—nā'-kēd or nā'-kīd.

Nana Sahib—nā'-nā sā'-īb.

Nancy (Fr.)—năn'-sī; Fr. pron., năn-sē'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Nankin—năn-kīn' or năn-kēn'.

See *Nanking*.

Nanking—năn-kīng'.

See *Nankin*.

Nanon—nā-nôn'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Nansen—năn'-sēn, *not* năn'-sēn.

Nantes—nănts; Fr. pron., nânt.

For ân, see p. 27.

Naomi—nā'-ō-mī or nā-ō'-mī.

nape—nāp.

"The pronunciation *năp*, very common in the United States, is generally regarded as colloquial or dialectal."—*Web*.

napery—nā'-pēr-ī, *not* năp'-ēr-ī.

Naphtali—năf'-tā-lī.

naphtha—năf'-thā or năp'-thā.

naphthalene—năf'-thā-lēn.

naphthaline—năf'-thā-līn or năf'-thā-lēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

naphthalize—năf'-thā-līz or năf'-tā-līz.

Napier (Sir Charles)—nā'-pyēr or nā-pēr'.

Napier (John)—nā'-pēr.

"*Napier's* Logarithms."

napiform—nā'-pī-fōrm.

Napoleon—nā-pō'-lē-ŭn, *not* nā-pōl'-yŭn.

Napoléon—nā-pō-lā-ôn'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Napoleone—nā-pō-lā-ō'-nā.

Napoli—nā'-pō-lē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Narcissus—nār-sīs'-ūs.

nargile—nār'-gīl-ě.

Also written *nargileh*, *narghile*, but pronounced as above.

narrate—nār-āt' or nār'-āt.

narrow—nār'-ō, *not* nār'-ū.

See *damage*.

Narváez, de—dā nār-vā'-āth.

See *Zamacois*.

narwhal—nār'-hwāl.

nasal—nā'-zāl.

Nasby (Petroleum V.)—nāz'-bī, *not* nāz'-bī.

See *Naseby (Battle of)*.

nascent—nās'-ěnt, *not* nā'-sěnt.

Naseby (Battle of)—nāz'-bī.

See *Nasby (Petroleum V.)*.

Nasmyth—nā'-smīth, *not* nāz'-mīth.

Nasr-ed-Din—nās-r-ěd-dēn'.

Also written *Nassr-ed-Din*, but pronounced as above.

Nassau—nās'-ō; Ger. pron., nā'-sow; Fr. pron., nā-sō'.

nasturtium—nās-tūr'-shūm or nās-tūr'-shī-ūm.

nasute—nā'-sūt or nā-sūt'.

natal—nā'-tāl.

See *Natal*.

Natal—nā-tāl'.

See *natal*.

natatorial—nā-tā-tō'-rī-āl, *not* nāt-ā-tō'-rī-āl.

See *door*.

natatorium—nā-tā-tō'-rī-ūm, *not* nāt-ā-tō'-rī-ūm.

natatory—nā'-tā-tō-rī, *not* nāt'-ā-tō-rī.

Natchitoches—nāk-ī-tōsh' or nāch-ī-tōch'-ěz.

Nathanael—nā-thān'-ā-ěl.

See *Nathaniel*.

Nathaniel—nā-thān'-ī-ěl.

See *Nathanael*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

natheless—nāth'-lēs.

See *nathless*.

nathless—nāth'-lēs.

See *natheless*.

Natick—nā'-tĭk, *not* nāt'-ĭk.

national—nāsh'-ŭn-āl, *not* nā'-shŭn-āl.

See *rational*.

nationality—nāsh'-ŭn-āl'-ĭt-ĭ.

nationalize—nāsh'-ŭn-āl-ĭz.

natrolite—nāt'-rō-lĭt or nā'-trō-lĭt.

natural—nāt'-ŭ-rāl.

naturalization—nāt-ŭ-rāl-ĭ-zā'-shŭn or nāt-ŭ-rāl-ĭ-zā'-shŭn.

naturalize—nāt'-ŭ-rāl-ĭz.

nature—nā'-tŭr.

Stormonth says nā'-tŭr or nā'-chōōr.

Smart says: "It is possible to preserve the pure sound of *t* and *d* in *nature* and *verdure*; yet nothing is more certain than that they are not preserved pure by the best and most careful speakers."

Webster observes: "There is a vicious pronunciation of *ture* like *tur*, as nā'-tur for *nature*, which is heard, at the present day, only among the most illiterate speakers, but which, as shown by White and others, was formerly in general use among the politest and best educated classes of society."

Naugatuck—nô'-gā-tŭk.

nausea—nô'-shē-à or nô'-sē-à or nô'-shà.

nauseate—nô'-shē-āt or nô'-sē-āt.

nauseation—nô-shē-ā'-shŭn or nô-sē-ā'-shŭn.

nauseous—nô'-shŭs or nô'-shē-ŭs.

Nausicaa—nô-sĭk'-ā-à or now-sĭk'-ā-à.

Nautch—nôch, *not* nowch.

nautilus—nô'-tĭl-ŭs.

Navajo—nāv'-à-hō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Navesink—năv'-ē-sīngk or nă'-vē-sīngk; also colloquially, nĕv'-ē-sīngk.

"The Highlands of *Navesink*."

navicular—nă-vīk'-ū-lār.

Nazarene—năz-ă-rĕn'.

Stormonth says năz'-ă-rĕn.

Nazarite—năz'-ă-rīt.

Nazaritism—năz'-ă-rīt-izm.

Nazimova—nă-zĕ'-mō-vă.

Neanderthal—nă-ăn'-dĕr-tāl.

"The *Neanderthal* Skull."

Neapolis—nĕ-ăp'-ō-līs.

nearest—nĕr'-ĕst, *not* nĕr'-ist.

See *damage*.

'neath—nĕth or nēth.

See *beneath*, *underneath*.

Nebuchadnezzar—nĕb-ū-kăd-nĕz'-ăr.

More properly, *Nebuchadrezzar* (nĕb-ū-kăd-rĕz'-ăr).

nebula—nĕb'-ū-lă.

nebulae—nĕb'-ū-lĕ.

necessarily—nĕs'-ĕs-ă-rĭl-ĭ, *not* nĕs-ĕs-ă'-rĭl-ĭ.

necessary—nĕs'-ĕs-ă-rĭ.

Necker—nĕk'-ĕr; Fr. pron., nĕk-âr'.

necrologic—nĕk-rō-lŏj'-ĭk.

necrologist—nĕk-rŏl'-ō-jĭst.

necrology—nĕk-rŏl'-ō-jĭ.

necromancer—nĕk'-rō-măn-sĕr.

necromancy—nĕk'-rō-măn-sĭ.

necropolis—nĕk-rŏp'-ō-līs.

nectarean—nĕk-tă'-rĕ-ăn, *not* nĕk-tă-rĕ'-ăn.

nectarine—nĕk'-tă-rĭn or nĕk-tă-rĕn'.

née—nă.

ne'er—nâr or nâr.

negate—nĕ-găt' or nĕ'-găt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

négligé—nā-ġlē-zhā'.

See *negligee*, *négligée*.

negligee—něġ'-lĭ-zhā or něġ'-lĭ-zhā'.

See *négligé*, *négligée*.

négligée—nā-ġlē-zhā'.

See *négligé*, *negligee*.

negotiable—nē-ġō'-shĭ-à-bl or nē-ġō'-shā-bl.

negotiate—nē-ġō'-shĭ-āt.

negotiation—nē-ġō-shĭ-ā'-shŭn.

negrillo—nē-ġrĭl'-ō or nē-ġrēl'-yō.

Negrito—nē-ġrē'-tō.

Negropont—něġ'-rō-pōnt.

See *Negroponte*.

Negroponte—nā-ġrō-pōn'-tě.

See *Negropont*.

Nehemiah—nē-hē-mĭ'-ā.

neighboring—nā'-bēr-ĭng, *not* nā'-brĭng.

Neilson—nēl'-sŭn.

See *Nilsson*.

neither—nē'-thēr or nĭ'-thēr.

See note under *either*.

Nélaton—nā-lā-tōN'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Nemea—nē'-mē-à, *not* nē-mē'-à.

Nemean—nē-mē'-ăn or nē'-mē-ăn.

"The *Nemean Games*."

"Often incorrectly spelt (Nemæan), and pronounced nē-mē'-ăn."—*Wor*.

Nemesis—něm'-ē-sĭs, *not* nē-mē'-sĭs.

neo (prefix)—nē'-ō.

"*Neo-Gothic*."

neologism—nē-ōl'-ō-jĭzm.

neologize—nē-ōl'-ō-jĭz.

neophyte—nē'-ō-fit.

Neoptolemus—nē-ōp-tōl'-ē-mŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

nepenthe—*nē-pĕn'-thē*.

"Lulled with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court."  
—*Pope*.

Nephelococcygia—*nĕf-ĕl-ō-kōk-sĭj'-ĭ-ā*.

"The Birds" of Aristophanes.

nephew—*nĕf'-ū* or *nĕv'-ū*.

"The second is preferred in British usage."—*Web*.

The Century prefers *nĕv'-ū* and the Standard  
*nĕf'-ū*.

nephrite—*nĕf'-rīt*.

nephritic—*nē-frīt'-ĭk* or *nĕf-rīt'-ĭk*.

nephritis—*nē-frī'-tīs* or *nĕf-rī'-tīs*.

See *itis* (termination).

Nepissing—*nĕp'-is-ing*.

See *Nipissing*.

Nepos (Cornelius)—*nē'-pōs*.

nepotism—*nĕp'-ō-tĭzm*, *not* *nē'-pō-tĭzm*.

nepotist—*nĕp'-ō-tĭst*, *not* *nē'-pō-tĭst*.

Neptune—*nĕp'-tūn*, *not* *nĕp'-chūn*.

Neptunist—*nĕp'-tū-nĭst*.

See *Plutonist*.

Nereid—*nē'-rē-ĭd*.

Nereides—*nē-rē'-ĭd-ēz*.

Nereis—*nē'-rē-ĭs*.

Nereus—*nē'-rūs*.

See *Morpheus*.

Neri—*nā'-rē*.

"*Neri e Bianchi*."

See *Bianchi*.

Nerissa—*nē-rĭs'-ā*.

"The Merchant of Venice."

nerite—*nē'-rīt* or *nĕr'-īt*.

nervine—*nĕr'-vĕn* or *nĕr'-vĭn*.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

nervose—*nĕr'-vōs* or *nĕr-vōs'*.

nescience—*nĕsh'-ĭ-ĕns* or *nĕsh'-ĕns*.

nescient—*nĕsh'-ĭ-ĕnt* or *nĕsh'-ĕnt*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Nesselrode, von—fõn nēs'-ël-rô-dyě; Anglicized,  
fõn nēs'-ël-rō-dě.

nestle—nēs'-l, *not* nēst'-l.

nestling (n.)—nēst'-lǐng or nēs'-lǐng.

See *nestling* (part.).

nestling (part.)—nēs'-lǐng, *not* nēst'-lǐng.

See *nestling* (n.).

nethermost—nēth'-ēr-mōst.

Neufchâtel—nō-shâ-tě'.

For õ, see p. 25.

Also written *Neuchâtel*, but pronounced as above.

Neuilly—nō-yě'.

For õ, see p. 25.

Neumann—noi'-măn, *not* nū'-măn.

In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in *join*.

neuralgia—nū-răl'-jǐ-â or nū-răl'-jâ.

neurasthenia—nū-răs-thē'-nī-â or nū-răs-thē-  
nī'-â.

See *asthenia*, *sthenia*.

neurasthenic—nū-răs-thēn'-ik, *not* nū-răs-thē-  
nik.

See *asthenic*.

neuritis—nū-rī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

neurosis—nū-rō'-sīs.

neuter—nū'-tēr, *not* nōō'-tēr.

neutral—nū'-trăl, *not* nōō'-trăl.

Neva—nē'-vâ; Russian pron., nyě-vâ'.

Nevada—nē-vâ'-dâ.

Nevskii Prospekt—nēs'-kyĩ prös-pěkt'.

new—nū, *not* nōō nor nyū.

Newfoundland—nū'-fũnd-lănd.

"Attributively, usually nū-found'-lănd."—*Web.*

"This word is universally pronounced by the inhabitants with the accent on the first and last syllables; when, however, it is used as an adjective, as in the phrase 'a Newfoundland dog,' euphony

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



requires that the accent should be placed on the *penultima*. The same rule seems to hold with respect to some other names: Leghorn and Cashmere, as nouns, are usually accentuated on the last syllable, but as adjectives, almost invariably on the first."—*Gaz.*

Newnham (College)—*nū'-nūm*.

See *Alnwick*.

New Orleans—*nū ôr'-lē-ănz*, *not* *nū ôr-lēnz'*.

"All our best speakers concur in making this word a trisyllable, with the accent on the first."—*Gaz.*

news—*nūz*, *not* *nōōz*.

newspaper—*nūz'-pā-pēr*, *not* *nōōs'-pā-pēr*.

Ney (Marshal)—*nā*, *not* *nī*.

Nez Percé—*nā pēr-sā'*.

The plural *Nez Percés* is pronounced as above.

Ngami (Lake)—*ngā'-mē*.

Nganking—*ngān-kīng'*.

Niagara—*nī-ăg'-ă-râ*.

"Originally *nē-ă-gā'-râ*, or rather *nē-ă-gā-râ'.*"  
—*Gaz.*

niaiserie—*nyāz-rē'*.

Nibelungenlied—*nē'-bē-lōōng-ēn-lēt*.

Nibelungs—*nē'-bē-lōōngz*.

Nicæa—*nī-sē'-ă*.

"The Council of *Nicæa*."

Nicæan—*nī-sē'-ăn*.

Nicaragua—*nīk-ă-râ'-g-wâ*.

Nicaraguan—*nīk-ă-râ'-g-wăn*.

"In British use, commonly *nīk-ă-răg'-ă-ăn*."  
—*Web.*

Nice—*nēs*.

Nicene—*nī'-sēn* or *nī-sēn'*.

"The *Nicene* Creed."

nicety—*nī'-sē-tī*, *not* *nīs'-tī*.

"In this word of our own composition from *nice*, we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute *e*."—*Walker*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

niche—nĭch.

nickel—nĭk'-l, *not* nĭk'-ĕl.

Nicolaitans—nĭk-ō-lā'-ĭt-ānz.

Nicolette—nē-kō-lĕt'.

See *Aucassin*.

Nicollet—nē-kō-lā'.

Nicot—nē-kō'.

nicotine—nĭk'-ō-tĭn or nĭk'-ō-tĕn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

See *aniline*.

Niebuhr—nē'-bōōr.

In German, *ie* is pronounced like long *e* (ē).

Niemcewicz—nyĕm-tsā'-vĭch.

Niemen—nē'-mĕn; Polish pron., nyĕm'-ĕn.

Nietzsche—nē'-chĕ.

Nieuw Amsterdam—nyūv ām-stĕr-dām'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Nigel—nĭ'-jĕl.

"The Fortunes of *Nigel*."

Niger—nĭ'-jĕr, *not* nĭ'-ġĕr.

nihilism—nĭ'-hĭl-ĭzm.

Pronounce the *h*.

nihilist—nĭ'-hĭl-ĭst.

Pronounce the *h*.

nihilistic—nĭ-hĭl-ĭs'-tĭk.

Pronounce the *h*.

Nihon—nē-hōn'.

See *Nippon*, *Nippon*.

Nike-Apteros—nĭ'-kē āp'-tē-rōs.

Nike of Samothrace—nĭ'-kē ōv sām'-ō-thrās or  
nĭ'-kē ōv sām-ō-thrā'-sē.

Nilsson—nĭl'-sūn.

See *Neilson*.

nimbose—nĭm'-bōs or nĭm-bōs'.

Nimeguen (Treaty of)—nĭm'-wā-ġĕn or nĭm'-wā-  
ġĕn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Nîmes—nēm.

Also written *Nîsmes*, but pronounced as above.

Niña, La—lā nēn'-yā.

See *cañon*.

nincompoop—nĭn'-kôm-pōop.

Niobe—nī'-ō-bē.

Niphon—nĭf-ōn'.

See *Nihon*, *Nippon*.

Nipissing—nĭp'-ĭs-ĭng.

See *Nepissing*.

Nippon—nĭp-pōn'.

See *Nihon*, *Niphon*.

Nirvana—nēr-vā'-nà or nēr-vā'-nà.

Nisan—nī'-sān; Hebrew pron., nē-sān'.

nisi—nī'-sī.

nisi prius—nī'-sī prī'-ūs.

Nisida—nē'-zē-dā.

Nismes—nēm.

See *Nîmes*.

nisus—nī'-sūs.

Nitocris—nĭt-ō'-krĭs.

nitrogenize—nī-trōj'-ē-nĭz or nī'-trō-jĕn-ĭz.

nitro-glycerin—nī'-trō ġlĭs'-ēr-ĭn, *not* nī'-trō  
ġlĭs'-ēr-ēn.

Also written *nitro-glycerine*, but pronounced as above.

Nivôse—nē-vōz'.

Nizam—nē-zām'.

Nizhni-Novgorod—nyēz'-nyē nôv'-ġō-rôt.

Noachian—nō-ā'-kĭ-ān.

"The *Noachian* Deluge."

Noailles, de—dū nō-ā'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Nobel—nō-bĕl'.

"The *Nobel* Prizes."

nobless—nō-blĕs'.

Also written *noblesse*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

noblesse—nō-blēs'.

noblesse oblige—nō-blēs' ō-blēzh'.

Noctes Ambrosianæ—nők'-tēz ăm-brō-zhĩ-ā'-nē  
or nők'-tēz ăm-brō-zĩ-ā'-nē.

nocuous—nők'-ū-ūs.

See *innocuous*.

Nodier—nō-dyā'.

nodose—nō'-dōs or nō-dōs'.

nodulose—nőd'-ū-lōs or nőd-ū-lōs'.

Noël—nō-ěl'.

Noll—nöl.

"Old *Noll*."

Nollekens—nöl'-ē-kěnz.

nolle prosequi—nöl'-ē prōs'-ē-kwī.

nomad—nōm'-ăd or nō'-măd.

"The leading dictionaries prefer the first pronunciation, but the second apparently prevails, at least in present American use."—*Web*.

nomadic—nō-măd'-ĭk.

nomadize—nōm'-ăd-ĭz.

nom de guerre—nôN dũ gâr'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

nom de plume—nôN dũ plũm'.

For ũ, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Nome—nōm.

nomenclature—nō'-mẽn-klā-tūr.

The Oxford English Dictionary says nō-mẽn'-klā-tūr.

nominative—nōm'-ĭn-ă-tĭv, *not* nōm'-nă-tĭv.

nonage (minority)—nōn'-ăj or nō'-năj.

nonage (ninth part)—nō'-năj or nōn'-ăj.

nonagenarian—nōn-ă-jē-nă'-rĭ-ăn.

nonchalance—nōn'-shă-lăns; Fr. pron., nôN-shă-lăns'.

For ân, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

nonchalant—nõn'-shâ-lănt; Fr. pron., nôN-shâ-lăN'.

For âN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

none—nũn.

Nõn is an old pronunciation of Webster's, but is not given in the edition of 1909.

Nones—nõnz.

nonjuror—nõn-jōō'-rēr.

Worcester prefers to place the accent on the *first* syllable.

nonpareil (peerless)—nõn-pâ-rċl', *not* nõn-pâ-rċl'.

nonpareil (type)—nõn-pâ-rċl', *not* nõn-pâ-rċl'.

non possumus—nõn pös'-û-müs.

non sequitur—nõn sċk'-wĳt-ŭr.

nook—nōök.

Worcester gives nōök as a secondary form.

Webster says: "Walker and a few other orthoëpists mark the words *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *hook*, and others ending in *ook*, to be pronounced with the long sound of the *ōō*, as in *food*; but the best authorities at the present day, and the best and almost universal usage, are decidedly in favor of the regular short sound of the vowel."

noose—nōōs or nōōz.

The first pronunciation is the one in general use; the second is the preference of Worcester, and the only pronunciation given by Stormonth and the Encyclopædic Dictionary.

Nordau (Max)—nôr'-dow.

Nordensjöld—nôr-ĕn-shŭl'.

Nordica—nôr'-dĳk-â.

north—nôrth.

"In compounds, as *northeast*, *northwest*, etc., the pronunciation *nôr*, chiefly nautical, is an accepted colloquialism."—*Web*.

See *south*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Northampton — nôth-ămp'-tŭn, *not* nôth'-hămp-tŭn.

The name is *not* spelled *Northhampton*.

See *Southampton*.

northeast — nôth-ĕst'; nautically, nôr-ĕst'.

See *southeast*.

northerly — nôr'-thĕr-lĭ.

See *southerly*.

northern — nôr'-thĕrn.

See *southern*.

nothing — nôr'-thĭng or nôth'-ĭng.

See *something*.

northward — nôth'-wĕrd; nautically, nôr'-thĕrd.

See *southward*.

northwards — nôth'-wĕrdz; nautically, nôr'-thĕrdz.

See *southwards*.

northwest — nôth-wĕst'; nautically, nôr-wĕst'.

See *southwest*.

Norwich (Eng.) — nŏr'-ĭch or nŏr'-ĭj.

See *Norwich* (U. S.).

Norwich (U. S.) — nôr'-wĭch or nŏr'-ĭch.

See *Norwich* (Eng.).

nosology — nŏ-sŏl'-ŏ-jĭ.

Worcester gives nŏ-zŏl'-ŏ-jĭ as an alternative form.

nostalgia — nŏs-tăl'-jĭ-ă.

nostalgry — nŏs-tăl'-jĭ; nŏs'-tăl-jĭ (Wor.).

Nostradamus — nŏs-tră-dă'-mŭs.

nostrum — nŏs'-trŭm, *not* nŏ'-strŭm.

nota bene — nŏ'-tă bĕ'-nĕ.

notable (remarkable) — nŏ'-tă-bl.

See *notable* (thrifty).

notable (thrifty) — nŏt'-ă-bl or nŏ'-tă-bl.

Usually nŏt'-ă-bl.

See *notable* (remarkable).

not at all — nŏt-ăt-ôl', *not* nŏt-ă-tôl'.

noteworthy — nŏt'-wŭr-thĭ, *not* nŏt-wŭr'-thĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

nothing—nŭth'-ing, *not* nŏth'-ing.

notochord—nō'-tō-kôrd.

Notre Dame—nō-trŭ-dâm'.

Nottingham—nŏt'-ing-ŭm.

See *Alnwick*.

noumenal—nōō'-mē-năl or now'-mē-năl.

noumenon—nōō'-mē-nŏn or now'-mē-nŏn.

Nourmahal—nōōr'-mā-hăl.

nous (intellect)—nōōs or nows.

nouveau-riche—nōō-vō-rēsh'.

Novalis—nō-vā'-līs.

novel—nŏv'-l, *not* nŏv'-ĕl.

novelty—nŏv'-l-tĭ, *not* nŏv'-ĕl-tĭ.

novice—nŏv'-ĭs, *not* nŏv'-ŭs.

See *damage*.

novitiate—nō-vĭsh'-ĭ-āt.

Also written *noviciate*, but pronounced as above.

Novum Eboracum—nō'-vŭm ē-bŏr'-ā-kŭm or  
nō'-vŭm ĕb-ō-rā'-kŭm.

See *Eboracum*.

noways—nō'-wāz.

nowel (music)—nō-ĕl' or nŏ-ĕl.

noxious—nŏk'-shŭs, *not* nŏk'-shĭ-ŭs.

See *innnoxious*.

noyades—nwā-yād'.

Nozze de Figaro, Le—lā nŏd'-zā dā fē-gā-rŏ'.

See *Abruzzi*.

nuance—nŭ-āns'.

For ŭ, ān, see p. 26.

nubile—nŭ'-bĭl.

nucleolus—nŭ-klē'-ō-lŭs, *not* nŭ-klē-ŏ'-lŭs.

nude—nŭd, *not* nōōd.

nudity—nŭ'-dĭt-ĭ, *not* nōō'-dĭt-ĭ.

Nueces—nwā'-sēs.

nugatory—nŭ'-gā-tŏ-rĭ.

nugget—nŭg'-ĕt or nŭg'-ĭt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

nuisance—nū'-săns, *not* nōō'-săns.

numerous—nū'-mēr-ūs, *not* nōō'-mēr-ūs.

numismatic—nū-mīz-măt'-īk or nū-mīs-măt'-īk.

numismatics—nū-mīz-măt'-īks or nū-mīs-măt'-īks.

numismatist—nū-mīz'-mā-tīst or nū-mīs'-mā-tīst.

nummulite—nūm'-ū-līt.

Nunc Dimittis—nūngk dīm-īt'-īs.

nuncheon—nūn'-chūn or nūn'-shūn; coll., nōōn'-chūn or nōōn'-shūn.

nuncio—nūn'-shī-ō, *not* nūn'-sī-ō.

nuncupative—nūng'-kū-pā-tīv or nūng-kū'-pā-tīv.

“A *Nuncupative* Will.”

nuncupatory—nūng'-kū-pā-tō-rī.

Nuneaton—nūn'-ē-tūn, *not* nūn-ē'-tūn.

Núñez—nōōn'-yēth.

See *cañon*, *Zamacois*.

nuptial—nūp'-shāl, *not* nūp'-chāl.

nutriment—nū'-trīm-ěnt, *not* nōō'-trīm-ěnt.

nutrition—nū-trīsh'-ūn, *not* nōō-trīsh'-ūn.

nutritious—nū-trīsh'-ūs, *not* nōō-trīsh'-ūs.

nutritive—nū'-trī-tīv, *not* nōō'-trī-tīv.

Nuyts (Islands)—nīts.

Nyam-Nyam—n-yām' n-yām'.

Nyasa (Lake)—nyā'-sā.

Also written *Nyassa*, but pronounced as above.

nylgau—nīl'-gō.

Also written *nylgau*, but pronounced as above.

nymphæum—nīm-fē'-ūm.

Also written *nymphæum*, but pronounced as above.

nymphæan—nīm-fē'-ăn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



Nystadt (Peace of)—nū'-stāt.

For ū, see p. 26.

In Danish, y is equivalent to French u (ū).

Nyx—nīks.

## O

oases—ō-ā'-sēz or ō'-ā-sēz.

oasis—ō-ā'-sīs or ō'-ā-sīs.

oath—ōth, *not* ōth.

oaths—ōthz, *not* ōths.

oatmeal—ōt'-mēl, *not* ōt-mēl'.

See *ice cream*.

Obadiah—ō-bā-dī'-ā.

obligato—ōb-blē-gā'-tō.

See *obligato*.

obduracy—ōb'-dū-rā-sī or ōb-dū'-rā-sī.

obdurate—ōb'-dū-rāt.

"Also, especially in poetry, ōb-dū'-rāt."—*Web*.

Obed—ō'-bēd.

obedience—ō-bē'-dī-ēns, *not* ō-bē'-jēns.

obedient—ō-bē'-dī-ēnt, *not* ō-bē'-jēnt.

Obeid, El—ēl ō-bād' or ēl ō-bā'-ēd.

obeisance—ō-bā'-sāns or ō-bē'-sāns.

See *obeisant*.

obeisant—ō-bā'-sānt or ō-bē'-sānt.

See *obeisance*.

obelisk—ōb'-ē-lisk, *not* ōb'-lisk.

Ober Ammergau—ō'-bēr ām'-mēr-gow.

Oberlin (College)—ō'-bēr-līn.

Oberon—ō'-bēr-ōn or ōb'-ēr-ōn.

obese—ō-bēs'.

obesity—ō-bēs'-īt-ī.

obfuscate—ōb-fūs'-kāt, *not* ōb'-fūs-kāt.

Obi (Islands)—ō'-bē.

obiit—ōb'-ī-īt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

obit—ō'-bīt or ōb'-īt.

obiter—ōb'-īt-ēr.

obiter dicta—ōb'-īt-ēr dīk'-tā.

obiter dictum—ōb'-īt-ēr dīk'-tūm.

obituary—ō-bīt'-ū-ā-rī, *not* ō-bīch'-ū-ā-rī.

object (n.)—ōb'-jēkt.

See *object* (vb.).

object (vb.)—ōb-jēkt'.

See *object* (n.).

objurgate—ōb-jūr'-gāt or ōb'-jūr-gāt.

objurgatory—ōb-jūr'-gā-tō-rī.

oblate (n. and adj.)—ōb'-lāt or ōb-lāt'.

See *prolate*.

oblation—ōb-lā'-shūn, *not* ō-blā'-shūn.

obligato—ōb-lē-gā'-tō.

See *obligato*.

obligatory—ōb'-līg-ā-tō-rī or ōb-līg'-ā-tō-rī.

oblige—ō-blīj'.

"Formerly ō-blēj', after the French, ō-blīj' being preferred by orthoëpists from Buchanan, 1766."  
—*Web*.

Smart says: "The word *oblige*, which was formerly classed with *marine*, etc., is now pronounced regularly."

Worcester remarks: "John Kemble is said to have corrected the Prince of Wales (George IV.) for adhering to the former pronunciation, by saying, 'It will become your royal mouth better to say *oblige*.'"

oblige—ōb-līj-ē'.

obliger—ō-blīj'-ēr.

obligor—ob'-līg-ôr or ōb-līg-ôr'.

oblique—ōb-lēk' or ōb-līk'.

The second pronunciation, although authorized by many orthoëpists, is seldom heard.

obloquy—ōb'-lō-kwī.

oboe—ō'-boi or ō'-bō-ā.

See *hautboy*.

(For Key to Signs, see p. 37)

- oboist—ō'-bō-ĭst.  
 obol—ō'-bōl or ōb'-ōl.  
 obole—ōb'-ōl.  
 obolus—ōb'-ō-lūs.  
 obscenity—ōb-sĕn'-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ōb-sĕ'-nĭt-ĭ.  
 obscurant—ōb-skū'-rănt.  
 obscurantism—ōb-skū'-răn-tĭzm.  
 obscurantist—ōb-skū'-răn-tĭst.  
 obsequies—ōb'-sĕ-kwĭz.  
 obsequious—ōb-sĕ'-kwĭ-ūs.  
 obsequy—ōb'-sĕ-kwĭ.  
 obsolete—ōb'-sō-lĕt.  
 obtrude—ōb-trōōd'.  
 obtrusive—ōb-trōō'-sĭv.  
 obtuse—ōb-tūs', *not* ōb-toōs'.  
 obverse (n.)—ōb'-vĕrs.  
 obverse (adj.)—ōb-vĕrs' or ōb'-vĕrs.  
 O'Callaghan—ō-kăl'-ă-hăn.  
 occasion—ōk-kă'-zhŭn.  
 occipital—ōk-sĭp'-ĭt-ăl.  
 occiput—ōk'-sĭp-ūt.  
 occult—ōk-kŭlt', *not* ōk'-kŭlt.  
 occultism—ōk-kŭl'-tĭzm, *not* ōk'-kŭl-tĭzm.  
 occultist—ōk-kŭl'-tĭst, *not* ōk'-kŭl-tĭst.  
 Oceana (imaginary country)—ō-sĕ'-ă-nă or ō-shĕ-  
     ă'-nă.  
 Oceania—ō-shĕ-ăn'-ĭ-ă or ō-shĕ-ă'-nĭ-ă.  
     *See Oceania.*  
 Oceanian—ō-shĕ-ăn'-ĭ-ăn.  
 Oceanic—ō-shĕ-ăn'-ĭk.  
 Oceanica—ō-shĕ-ăn'-ĕ-kă.  
     *See Oceania.*  
 Oceanides—ō-shĕ-ăn'-ĭd-ĕz.  
 Oceanus—ō-sĕ'-ă-nŭs.  
 ocelot—ō'-sĕ-lōt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ocher—ō'-kēr.

Also written *ochre*, but pronounced as above.

ocherous—ō'-kēr-ūs.

Also written *ochreous*, but pronounced as above.

ochery—ō'-kēr-ī.

Also written *ochry*, but pronounced ō'-krī.

ochrea—ōk'-rē-à or ō'-krē-à.

Also written *ocrea*, but pronounced as above.

Ocklawaha—ōk-lā-wā'-hā.

Oconomowoc—ō-kōn'-ō-mō-wōk.

octagon—ōk'-tā-gōn.

octagonal—ōk-tāg'-ō-nāl.

octahedron—ōk-tā-hē'-drōn.

octave—ōk'-tāv.

Octavia—ōk-tā'-vī-à.

Octavian—ōk-tā'-vī-ān.

"The *Octavian* Library."

Octavianus—ōk-tā-vī-ā'-nūs.

Octavius—ōk-tā'-vī-ūs.

octavo—ōk-tā'-vō or ōk-tā'-vō.

octogenarian—ōk-tō-jē-nā'-rī-ān.

octogenary—ōk-tōj'-ē-nā-rī.

octopus—ōk'-tō-pūs or ōk-tō'-pūs.

"The second pronunciation is etymologically correct, but little used."—*Web*.

octoroon—ōk-tō-rōōn'.

octroi—ōk-trwā'.

octuple—ōk'-tū-pl.

od (force)—ōd or ōd.

odal—ō'-dl.

"*Odaï* Land."

odalisk—ō'-dā-līsk.

See *odalisque*.

odalisque—ō'-dā-līsk.

See *odalisk*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

odeon—ō-dē'-ōn.

"This word, when applied to a modern building, is often incorrectly pronounced ō'-dē-ōn."—*Wor.*

Odéon—ō-dā-ōN'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

odeum—ō-dē'-ūm.

odic—ōd'-īk or ō'-dīk.

"*Odic Force.*"

odious—ō'-dī-ūs, *not* ō'-jūs.

odium—ō'-dī-ūm.

Odoacer—ō-dō-ā'-sēr, *not* ō-dō'-ā-sēr.

odontalgia—ō-dōn-tāl'-jī-ā or ōd-ōn-tāl'-jī-ā.

odontology—ō-dōn-tōl'-ō-jī or ōd-ōn-tōl'-ō-jī.

Odysseus—ō-dīs'-ūs or ō-dīs'-ē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

Odyssey—ōd'-īs-ī, *not* ō'-dīs-ī.

oedema—ē-dē'-mā.

Also written *edema*, but pronounced as above.

See *edema*.

Œdipus—ēd'-ī-pūs or ē'-dī-pūs.

"The second is the preferred pronunciation in British usage."—*Web.*

Œdipus Coloneus—ēd'-ī-pūs kō-lō-nē'-ūs.

Œdipus Tyrannus—ēd'-ī-pūs tīr-ān'-ūs.

See *Ægean*.

Œhlenschläger—ō'-lĕn-shlâ-gēr.

For ō, see p. 25.

œil-de-bœuf—ō'-yŭ dŭ-bōf'.

For ō, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Œnone—ē-nō'-nē.

Œrsted—ûr'-stĕd; Danish pron., ör'-stĕth.

For ō, see p. 25.

œsophagus—ē-sōf'-ā-gŭs.

off—ōf.

See *accost*.

offal—ōf'-l.

See *accost*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Offenbach—ôf'-ên-bāk or ôf-ân-bāk'.

For ân, κ, see pp. 26, 28.

offer—ôf'-ēr.

See *accost*.

office—ôf'-is.

See *accost*.

official—ôf-îsh'-ăl.

See *accost*.

officiate—ôf-îsh'-î-ât.

See *accost*.

officinal—ôf-îs'-în-ăl or ôf-îs-î'-năl.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.

See *accost*.

officious—ôf-îsh'-ûs.

See *accost*.

offspring—ôf'-spring.

See *accost*.

oft—ôft.

See *accost*.

often—ôf'-n.

"The pronunciation ôf'-tên, which is not recognized in the dictionaries, is now frequent in the south of England, and is often used in singing."—*Web*.

See *accost*.

ogee—ô-jē'.

Ogeechee—ô-gē'-chē.

Ogier—ô'-jî-ēr.

ogive—ô'-jîv or ô'-jîv.

ogle—ô'-gl.

ogre—ô'-gēr.

ogreish—ô'-gēr-îsh.

Also written *ogrish*, but pronounced ô'-grîsh.

ogress—ô'-grēs.

ohm—ôm.

See *Ohm*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ohm—ōm.

"*Ohm's Law.*"

See *ohm*.

Ohnet, Georges—zhōrzh ō-nā'.

Oileus—ō-ī'-lūs or ō-īl'-ē-ūs.

"*Ajax Oileus.*"

See *Morpheus*.

Oise—wāz.

"*Almost wīz.*"—*Gaz.*

Okefenokee (Swamp)—ō-kē-fē-nō'-kē.

Okhotsk (Sea)—ō-kōtsk'; Russian pron., ā-kōtsk'.

For к, see p. 28.

Oklahoma—ō-klā-hō'-mā, *not* ōk-lā-hō'-mā.

okra—ō'-krā or ōk'-rā.

old—ōld, *not* ōl.

Pronounce the *d*.

olden—ōld'-n, *not* ōld'-ēn.

Oldys—ōl'-dīs or ōldz.

See *Ahnwick*.

oleander—ō-lē-ān'-dēr, *not* ō'-lē-ān-dēr.

Ole Bull—ō'-lē bööl.

olecranon—ō-lē-krā'-nōn; commonly ō-lēk'-rā-nōn.

olefiant—ō'-lē-fī-ānt or ō-lē'-fī-ānt.

oleic—ō-lē'-īk or ō'-lē-īk.

olein—ō'-lē-īn.

oleomargarine—ō-lē-ō-mār'-gā-rēn or ō-lē-ō-mār'-gā-rīn.

"Often mispronounced mār'-jēr-ēn, as if spelt *-margerine.*"—*Web.*

See *margarine*.

olfactory—ōl-fāk'-tō-rī.

Do not accent the *first* syllable.

olibanum—ō-līb'-ā-nūm.

oligarchy—ōl'-ī-gār-kī.

olio—ō'-lī-ō or ōl'-yō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Olivárez—ō-lē-vā'-rāth.

See *Zamacois*.

olla podrida—ōl'-ā pō-drē'-dā; Sp. pron., ōl'-yā  
pō-thrē'-thā.

See *Guadalquivir, llama*.

Ollivier, Émile—ā-mēl' ō-lē-vyā'.

Olympiad—ō-līm'-lĭ-ād.

Omaha—ō'-mā-hô, *not* ō'-mā-hā.

Omar Khayyām—ō'-mār kī-yām' or ō'-mār kī-  
yôm'.

omber—ōm'-bēr or ōm'-bēr.

ombre—ôn'-brŭ.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

O'Meara (Barry)—ō-mā'-rā or ō-mā'-rā or  
ō-mē'-rā.

omega—ō-mē'-gā or ō'-mĕg-ā or ō-mĕg'-ā.

omelet—ōm'-ĕl-ĕt or ōm'-lĕt.

omicron—ōm'-ĭk-rŏn or ō-mī'-krŏn or ōm-ĭk-  
rŏn'.

ominous—ōm'-ĭn-ŭs.

Ommeyad—ōm-mā'-yād.

Ommeyades—ōm-mā'-yādz or ōm-mā'-yā-dĕz.

Ommiad—ōm-mī'-ād.

Ommiades—ōm-mī'-ādz or ōm-mī'-ā-dĕz.

omniscience—ōm-nĭsh'-ĕns or ōm-nĭsh'-ĭ-ĕns.

omniscient—ōm-nĭsh'-ĕnt or ōm-nĭsh'-ĭ-ĕnt.

Omphale—ōm'-fā-lē.

on (preposition)—ôn, *not* ôN.

once (n.)—ōns.

once (adv.)—wŭns.

on dit—ôn-dē'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

one—wŭn.

"Formerly pronounced ôN, ôN, later also wŏn,  
wŭn, the present accepted pronunciation wŭn

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)



corresponding to the spelling with w, which has not survived in standard English."—*Web.*

Onega (Lake)—ō-nē'-gā; Russian pron., à-nyěg'-à.

Oneida—ō-nī'-dā.

onerous—ōn'-ēr-ūs.

Onesimus—ō-nēs'-im-ūs.

Onesiphorus—ōn-ē-sīf'-ō-rūs or ō-nē-sīf'-ō-rūs.

only—ōn'-lī.

onomatopœia—ōn-ō-măt-ō-pē'-yā or ō-nōm'-ā-tō-pē-yā.

onomatopoetic—ōn-ō-măt-ō-pō-ēt'-ik.

Onondaga (Lake)—ōn-ōn-dô'-gā, *not* ōn-ōn-dā'-gā.

onyx—ōn'-īks or ō'-nīks.

oölite—ō'-ō-līt.

oolong (tea)—ōō'-lǒng.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

Oost, van—vān ōst.

See *Roosevelt*.

opacity—ō-pās'-īt-ī.

opal—ō'-pl, *not* ō'-pāl.

"Smart marks the *a* in this word as having a sound intermediate between that of *o* in *orb* and that of *o* in *on*."—*S. & W.*

opaline—ō'-pl-īn or ō'-pl-in.

opening—ō'-pn-īng or ōp'-nīng.

Ophelia—ō-fē'-lī-à or ō-fēl'-yā.

Ophir—ō'-fēr.

ophite—ōf'-īt or ō'-fīt.

Ophiucus—ōf-ī-ū'-kūs or ō-fī-ū'-kūs.

ophthalmia—ōf-thāl'-mī-à.

ophthalmic—ōf-thāl'-mīk.

Worcester prefers ōp-thāl'-mīk.

ophthalmomy—ōf-thāl'-mī or ōf'-thāl-mī; ōp'-thāl-mī or ōf'-thāl-mī (Wor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Opie—ō'-pī.

Opigena—ō-pīj'-ē-ná.

opinable—ō-pī'-ná-bl; formerly ōp'-in-à-bl.

opine—ō-pīn'.

opinion—ō-pīn'-yŭn.

opodeldoc—ōp-ō-děl'-dők.

Oporto—ō-pōr'-tōō, *not* ō-pōr'-tō.

opossum—ō-pōs'-ŭm.

opponent—ōp-pō'-nënt, *not* ōp'-pō-nënt.

"Erroneously ōp'-pō-nënt."—*Wor.*

opportune—ōp-ōr-tūn' or ōp'-ōr-tūn.

See *inopportune*.

opportunism—ōp-ōr-tū'-nīzm.

opportunist—ōp-ōr-tū'-nīst.

opportunity—ōp-ōr-tū'-nīt-ī.

opprobrious—ōp-prō'-brī-ŭs.

opprobrium—ōp-prō'-brī-ŭm.

oppugn—ōp-pūn'.

oppugnant—ōp-pūg'-nănt.

oppugner—ōp-pū'-nēr.

Ops—ōps.

oral—ō'-rál.

orange—ōr'-ěnj or ōr'-inj.

More properly, ôr'-ěnj.

orang-outang—ō-răng' ōō-tăng'.

See *orang-utan*.

orang-utan—ō-răng' ōō-tăn' or ō'-răng ōō'-tân.

See *orang-outang*.

orchestra—ôr'-kēs-tră.

"Formerly often, still occasionally, ôr-kēs'-tră."  
—*Web.*

"Notwithstanding the numbers against me, the very general rule is on my side (ôr-kēs'-tră); which is, that when we adopt a word whole from the Latin or the Greek, it ought to have the same accent as in those languages."—*Walker.*

orchestral—ôr-kēs'-trăl or ôr'-kēs-trăl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

orchid—ôr'-kîd.

orchis—ôr'-kîs.

ordeal—ôr'-dē-ăl or ôr'-dēl, *not* ôr-dē'-ăl.

A very frequent error.

ordinance—ôr'-dîn-ăns.

See *ordnance*.

ordinarily—ôr'-dîn-ă-rîl-î, *not* ôr-dîn-ă'-rîl-î.

ordinary—ôr'-dîn-ă-rî.

ordnance—ôrd'-năns.

See *ordinance*.

ordure—ôr'-dûr.

ore—ôr, *not* ôr.

Oreads—ô'-rē-ădz.

Orestean—ô-rēs-tē'-ăn.

Orestes—ô-rēs'-tēz.

Orfeo ed Euridice—ôr-fā'-ô ad ā-ôô-rē'-dē-chā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

organization—ôr-găn-îz-ă'-shûn or ôr-găn-î-ză'-shûn.

orgeat—ôr'-zhăt; Fr. pron., ôr-zhâ'.

orgies—ôr'-jîz, *not* ôr'-jēz.

See *orgy*.

orguINETTE—ôr-gîn-ēt'.

orgy—ôr'-jî, *not* ôr'-jē.

See *orgies*.

Oriana—ô-rî-ăn'-â.

"Amadis de Gaul."

oriel—ô'-rî-ěl.

orient—ô'-rî-ënt, *not* ôr'-î-ënt.

oriental—ô-rî-ën'-tăl, *not* ôr-î-ën'-tăl.

orientate—ô'-rî-ën-tăt or ô-rî-ën'-tăt.

orientation—ô-rî-ën-tă'-shûn.

orifice—ôr'-îf-îs.

oriflamme—ôr'-î-flăm.

Also written *oriflamb*, but pronounced as above.

Origen—ôr'-î-jën.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

original—ō-rīj'-īn-āl.

Orinoco—ō-rīn-ō'-kō.

oriole—ō'-rī-ōl.

Orion—ō-rī'-ōn, *not* ō'-rī-ōn.

orison—ōr'-īz-ūn.

“Nymph, in thy *orisons*  
Be all my sins remember'd.”—*Shakespeare*.

Orizaba—ō-rē-sā'-bā.

Orlando Furioso—ōr-lān'-dō fōō-rē-ō'-zō.

Orlando Innamorato—ōr-lān'-dō ēn-nām-ō-rā'-  
vō.

Orleanism—ōr'-lē-ān-īzm.

Orleanist—ōr'-lē-ān-īst.

Orleans (Maid of)—ōr'-lē-ānz.

Orléans—ōr-lā-ān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Orléans, d'—dōr-lā-ān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Orloff—ōr-lōf'.

Accent the *final* syllable.  
“The *Orloff* Diamond.”

Orlov (Prince)—ār-lōf'.

Ormazd—ōr'-mūzd or ōr'-māzd.

“*Ormazd* and *Ahriman*.”

See *Ahriman*, *Ormuzd*.

ormolu—ōr'-mō-lōō.

Ormulum (The)—ōr'-mū-lūm.

Ormuzd—ōr'-mūzd or ōr'-mōōzd.

See *Ormazd*, the *preferred* spelling.

ornament (n.)—ōr'-nā-měnt.

ornament (vb.)—ōr'-nā-měnt or ōr-nā-měnt'.

ornate—ōr-nāt' or ōr'-nāt.

ornithichnite—ōr-nīth-īk'-nīt.

ornithomancy—ōr'-nī-thō-mān-sī or ōr-nī'-thō-  
mān-sī.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

ornithorhyncus—ôr-nĩ-thō-rĩng'-kūs or ôr-nĩ-thō-rĩng'-kūs.

oroide—ô'-rō-ĩd or ô'-rō-ĩd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

Orosius—ô-rō'-shĩ-ūs.

orotund—ô'-rō-tũnd or ôr'-ô-tũnd.

Orphean—ôr-fē'-ăn or ôr'-fē-ăn.

Orphée aux Enfers—ôr-fā' ô-zāN-fār'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Orpheus—ôr'-fūs; commonly ôr'-fē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

orrery—ôr'-ēr-ĩ.

orthoclase—ôr'-thō-klās or ôr'-thō-klāz.

orthodromy—ôr-thōd'-rō-mĩ or ôr'-thō-drō-mĩ.

orthoëpic—ôr-thō-ëp'-ĩk.

orthoëpist—ôr'-thō-ē-pĩst or ôr-thō'-ē-pĩst.

orthoëpy—ôr'-thō-ē-pĩ cr ôr-thō'-ē-pĩ.

"The dictionaries from Walker (circa 1800) have nearly all preferred *or'tho-e-py*, but the accentuation *or-tho'e-py* is perhaps more usual in actual present good usage."—*Web*.

orthognathous—ôr-thōg'-nā-thūs.

orthopedic—ôr-thō-pē'-dĩk or ôr-thō-pēd'-ĩk.

Also written *orthopædic*, but pronounced as above.

orthopedist—ôr-thō-pē'-dĩst or ôr-thōp'-ē-dĩst.

Also written *orthopædist*, but pronounced as above.

orthopedy—ôr'-thō-pē-dĩ or ôr-thōp'-ē-dĩ.

Also written *orthopædy*, but pronounced as above.

Osage—ô-sāj' or ô'-sāj; Fr. pron., ô-zāzh'.

Osawatomie—ôs-à-wōt'-ô-mĩ.

"*Osawatomie* Brown."

Osceola—ôs-ē-ô'-lā.

O'Shaughnessy—ô-shō'-nēs-ĩ or ô-shōk'-nēs-ĩ.

For k, see p. 28.

Osiander—ô-zē-ăn'-dēr.

osier—ô'-zhēr.

Osiris—ô-sĩ'-rĩs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Osler (Dr.)—ös'-lēr.

oslerize—ös'-lēr-iz.

Osman Digna—ös'-män dīg'-nä.

Osmanli—ös-măn'-lī.

osmate—ös'-māt or öz'-māt.

osmic—ös'-mīk or öz'-mīk.

osmium—ös'-mī-üm or öz'-mī-üm.

osmose—ös'-mōs or öz'-mōs.

osmosis—ös-mō'-sīs or öz-mō'-sīs.

osmotic—ös-mōt'-īk or öz-mōt'-īk.

osprey—ös'-prā.

Osrick—öz'-rīk, *not* ös'-rīk.

Ossa (Mount)—ös'-ā.

ossean—ös'-ē-ăn.

ossein—ös'-ē-īn.

See *ostein*.

Ossene—ös-ēn' or ös'-ēn.

osseous—ös'-ē-ūs.

Worcester gives ösh'-ē-ūs as an alternative pronunciation.

Ossian—ösh'-ăn.

Ossianic—ösh-ī-ăn'-īk or ös-ī-ăn'-īk.

Ossining—ös'-īn-īng.

Ossoli—ös'-ō-lē.

"Margaret Fuller *Ossoli*."

ossuary—ös'-ū-ā-rī or ösh'-ōō-ā-rī.

ostein—ös'-tē-īn.

See *ossein*.

osteitis—ös-tē-ī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

osteoclasia—ös-tē-ōk'-lā-sīs or ös-tē-ō-klā'-sīs.

osteology—ös-tē-ōl'-ō-jī.

osteopath—ös'-tē-ō-pāth.

osteopathist—ös-tē-ōp'-ā-thīst.

osteopathy—ös-tē-ōp'-ā-thī.

Osterode—ös-tēr-ō'-dē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ostitis—ōs-tī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

ostler—ōs'-lēr.

See *hostler*, the preferred spelling.

ostracism—ōs'-trā-sīzm.

ostracize—ōs'-trā-sīz.

ostrich—ōs'-trīch.

See *accost*.

Ostrogoth—ōs'-trō-gōth.

See *Visigoth*.

Oswego—ōs-wē'-gō.

Otaheite—ō-tā-hē'-tē.

otalgia—ō-tāl'-jī-ā.

otalgy—ō-tāl'-jī.

Otard—ō'-tārd; Fr. pron., ō-tār'.

"*Otard Brandy*."

Otero—ō-tā'-rō.

otic—ō'-tīk or ōt'-īk.

otiose—ō'-shī-ōs.

Worcester places the accent on the *final* syllable.

otitis—ō-tī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

otium—ō'-shī-ūm.

otium cum dignitate—ō'-shī-ūm kūm dīg-nī-tā'-tē.

otolith—ō'-tō-līth.

ottar—ōt'-ār.

See *attar*, the preferred spelling.

Ottawa—ōt'-ā-wā.

Ottilie—ōt-tēl'-yū.

Ouachita—wōsh'-īt-ō.

oubliette—ōō-blē-ēt'.

ouch—owch.

Oudenarde (Battle of)—ow-dēn-ār'-dē.

Oudh—owd, *not* ōōd.

Also written *Audh*, *Oude*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Oudinot—ōō-dē-nō'.

Ouida—wē'-dā.

Ouse—ōōz.

Ouseley—ōōz'-lī.

oust—owst, *not* ōōst.

outré—ōō-trā'.

ouzel—ōō'-zl.

Also written *ousel*, but pronounced as above.

Ovalle, de—dā ō-vāl'-yā.

overalls—ō'-vēr-ōlz, *not* ō'-vēr-hōlz.

overseer—ō-vēr-sē'-ēr or ō'-vēr-sē-ēr or ō-vēr-sēr'.

overslaugh (n.)—ō'-vēr-slô.

See *overslaugh* (vb.).

overslaugh (vb.)—ō-vēr-slô' or ō'-vēr-slô.

overt—ō'-vērt.

overture—ō'-vēr-tūr.

Ovid—ōv'-īd, *not* ō'-vīd.

ovine—ō'-vīn or ō'-vīn.

oviparous—ō-vīp'-ā-rūs.

ovoviviparous—ō-vō-vī-vīp'-ā-rūs.

oxalic—ōks-āl'-īk.

oxalis—ōks'-ā-līs.

Oxenstiern—ōks'-ēn-stērn.

See *Oxenstjerna*, the Swedish spelling.

Oxenstjerna—ōk'-sēn-shēr-nā or ōok'-sēn-shēr-nā.

See *Oxenstiern*.

oxide—ōks'-īd or ōks'-īd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

Oxon—ōks'-ōn.

See *Cantab*.

Oxonian—ōks-ō'-nī-ăn.

See *Cantabrigian*.

oyer—ō'-yēr or oi'-ēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



oyer and terminer—ō'-yēr ānd tēr'-mĭn-ēr or  
oi'-ēr ānd tēr'-mĭn-ēr.

oyez—ō'-yēs or ō-yēs' or ō'-yēs.

Also written *oyes*, but pronounced as above.

Ozark (Mountains)—ō'-zārk.

Ozias—ō-zī'-ās.

ozone—ō'-zōn.

ozonic—ō-zōn'-ĭk.

ozone—ō'-zō-nĭz.

## P

pacha—pā-shā' or pā'-shā.

See *pasha*, the preferred spelling.

pachisi—pā-chē'-sĭ or pā-chē'-zĭ.

See *parchesi*, *parchisi*.

pachyderm—pāk'-ĭ-dĕrm.

pachydermatous—pāk-ĭ-dĕr'-mā-tūs.

pachydermous—pāk-ĭ-dĕr'-mūs.

pacification—pās-ĭf-ĭk-ā'-shŭn or pā-sĭf-ĭk-ā'-  
shŭn.

pacificator—pā-sĭf'-ĭk-ā-tēr.

The Standard Dictionary says pās'-ĭf-ĭk-ā-tēr.

pacificatory—pā-sĭf'-ĭk-ā-tō-rĭ.

pacifico—pā-sē'-fē-kō.

Pactolus—pāk-tō'-lŭs, *not* pāk'-tō-lŭs.

Padan-Aram—pā'-dān ā'-rām or pā'-dān ār'-  
ām.

padelion—pād'-ē-lĭ-ŭn or pād-ē-lĭ'-ŭn.

Paderewski—pā-dĕ-rĕf'-skē or pā-dĕ-rĕs'-kē.

padre—pā'-drā.

See *madre*.

padrone—pā-drō'-nā, *not* pā-drōn'.

Padua—pād'-ū-ā.

pæan—pē'-ān.

Also written *pean*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

pæony—pē'-ō-nĭ.

See *peony*, the preferred spelling, also *piony*.

Pæstum—pēs'-tŭm.

Páez—pā'-ās.

In Spanish America, in the Philippines, and in parts of Spain, *z*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, or at the end of syllables, is commonly pronounced like English *s*, in *sun*.

Paganini—pā-gā-nē'-nē.

pageant—pāj'-ĕnt or pā'-jĕnt.

The Century, the Standard, and Stormonth give pāj'-ĕnt only.

pageantry—pāj'-ĕnt-rĭ or pā'-jĕnt-rĭ.

Paget (Sir James)—pāj'-ĭt.

pagination—pāj'-ĭn-ā'-shŭn.

Pagliacci, I—ē pāl-yā'-chē.

See *Abbatucci*.

Pahlavi—pā'-lā-vē.

Also written *Pehlevi* (pā'-lēv-ē), *Pehlvi* (pāl'-vē).

paillasse—pāl-yās', not pĭl-ĭ-ās'-tēr.

Also written *palliasse*, but pronounced pāl'-yās.

Paisiello—pā-ē-zyĕl'-lō.

pajama—pā-jā'-mā.

See *pyjama*, the preferred spelling.

Pakenham—pāk'-ĕn-ām.

Palæmon—pā-lē'-mōn.

Palæologus—pā-lē-ōl'-ō-gŭs.

"Constantine *Palæologus*."

Palais de Justice—pā-lā' dŭ zhŭs-tēs'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Palamedes—pāl-ā-mē'-dēz.

Palamon—pāl'-ā-mōn.

See *Arcite*.

palanquin—pāl-ān-kēn'.

Written also *palankeen*, but pronounced as above.

palatial—pā-lā'-shāl, not pā-lāsh'-āl.

Palatinate—pā-lāt'-ĭn-āt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

palatine—păl'-à-tîn or pâl'-à-tîn.

Palatine (Hill)—păl'-à-tîn or pâl'-à-tîn.

Palatino, Monte—môn'-tā pā-lā-tē'-nō.

Palatinus, Mons—mönz pāl-à-tī'-nūs.

palaver—pā-lā'-vēr or pā-lāv'-ēr.

palazzo—pā-lāt'-sō.

See *Abruzzi*.

Palazzo Reale—pā-lāt'-sō rā-ā'-lā.

See *Abruzzi*.

paleo (prefix)—pā'-lē-ō or pâl'-ē-ō.

Also written *palæo*, but pronounced as above.

paleolithic—pā-lē-ō-lith'-ik or pâl-ē-ō-lith'-ik.

Also written *palæolithic*, but pronounced as above.

paleontology—pā-lē-ōn-tōl'-ō-jī or pâl-ē-ōn-tōl'-ō-jī.

Also written *palæontology*, but pronounced as above.

paleosaurus—pā-lē-ō-sō'-rūs.

Also written *palæosaurus*, but pronounced as above.

Paleozoic—pā-lē-ō-zō'-ik or pâl-ē-ō-zō'-ik.

Also written *Palæozoic*, but pronounced as above.

Palermo—pā-lēr'-mō; It. pron., pā-lār'-mō.

Palestine—pāl'-ēs-tîn, *not* pāl'-ēs-tēn.

Palestrina, da—dā pā-lās-trē'-nā.

paletot—pāl'-ē-tō or pâl'-tō; Fr. pron., pâl-tō'.

palette—pāl'-ēt, *not* pâl-ēt'.

Paley—pā'-lē.

palfrey—pôl'-frī or pâl'-frī.

Palfrey—pôl'-frī.

Palgrave—pôl'-grāv.

Pali—pā'-lē.

Palikao, de—dū pā-lē-kā-ō'.

Palinurus—pāl'-ī-nū'-rūs.

"E'en *Palinurus* nodded at the helm."—*Pope*.

Palissy—pā-lē-sē'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

palladium—pǎl-ā'-dǐ-ŭm.

Palladium—pǎl-ā'-dǐ-ŭm.

Pallas—pǎl'-ās.

palliate—pǎl'-ī-āt.

palliative—pǎl'-ī-ā-tīv.

pall-mall (game)—pěl-měl'.

See *Pall Mall*, *pell mell*.

Pall Mall—pěl mël'.

"Pronounced also pǎl mǎl'."—*Web.*

See *pall-mall* (game), *pell mell*.

palm—pām, *not* pǎm.

Palmas, Las—lās pǎl'-mās.

palmer—pām'-ēr.

Palmerston—pām'-ēr-stŭn, *not* pǎl'-mēr-stŭn.

palmist—pām'-īst or pǎl'-mīst.

The Oxford English Dictionary and the Century prefer pǎl'-mīst.

palmister—pǎl'-mīs-tēr or pām'-īs-tēr.

palmistry—pām'-īs-trī or pǎl'-mīs-trī.

This is Webster's marking.

The Century, the Standard, Stormonth, and Worcester say pǎl'-mīs-trī: the Oxford English Dictionary prefers it.

palmy—pām'-ī.

"In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome."  
—*Shakespeare*.

Palos—pā'-lōs.

Palsgrave—pōls'-ġrāv.

palsied—pōl'-zīd.

palsy—pōl'-zī.

paltry—pōl'-trī.

paludal—pā-lū'-dāl or pǎl'-ū-dāl.

paludine—pǎl'-ū-dīn or pǎl'-ū-dīn.

palustral—pā-lūs'-trāl.

palustrine—pā-lūs'-trīn or pā-lūs'-trīn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Pamela—păm'-ē-là or pà-mē'-là.

"The first is the pronunciation used (perhaps introduced) by Richardson, and is to be preferred for his heroine."—*Web*.

Pamlico—păm'-lĭk-ō.

Pampean—păm-pē'-ăn or păm'-pē-ăn.

Pamrapo—păm'-rà-pō.

Pan—păn.

panacea—păn-à-sē'-à.

Sometimes pronounced păn-à-să'-à.

Panama—păn-à-mă'.

Panaman—păn-à-măn'.

Panamanian—păn-à-măn'-ĭ-ăn.

Panamano—păn-à-mă'-nō.

Panay—pā-nī'.

pancreas—păng'-krē-ăs or păn'-krē-ăs.

pancreatic—păng-krē-ăt'-ĭk or păn-krē-ăt'-ĭk.

pancreatin—păng'-krē-à-tĭn or păn'-krē-à-tĭn.

pancreatitis—păng-krē-à-tĭ'-tĭs or păn-krē-à-tĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis* (termination).

Pandean—păn-dē'-ăn.

The Century Dictionary says păn'-dē-ăn.

Pandemonium—păn-dē-mō'-nĭ-ŭm.

Pandora—păn-dō'-rà.

Pandour—păn'-dōor.

Worcester says păn-dōor'.

Written also *Pandoor*, but pronounced as above.

panegyric—păn-ē-jĭr'-ĭk.

Smart says păn-ē-jĕr'-ĭk.

Worcester remarks: "Though Smart pronounces *squirrel* and *panegyric* squĕr'-rĕl and păn-ē-jĕr'-ĭk, yet he says, 'The irregular sound of *i* and *y*, in *squirrel* and *panegyric*, we may hope in time to hear reclaimed; a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle*, which were once pronounced spĕr'-it and mĕr'-a-cle.'"

panegyrist—păn'-ē-jĭr'-ĭst.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

panegyryze—păn'-ē-jîr-îz.

Panhard—păn-âr'.

pannier—păn'-yēr or păn'-î-ēr.

Panope (town)—păn-ō'-pē.

See *Panope (nereid)*.

Panope (nereid)—păn'-ō-pē.

See *Panope (town)*.

panorama—păn-ō-rā'-mā, *not* păn-ō-rām'-ā.

Worcester prefers păn-ō-rā'-mā, and the Standard gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

pant—pânt or pânt.

See *ask*.

Pantagruel—păn-tăg'-rōō-ěl; Fr. pron., păn-tă-grū-ěl'.

For ū, āN, see p. 26.

pantaloons—păn-tā-lōōnz'.

Pantheon—păn-thē'-ōn or păn'-thē-ōn.

Panthéon, Le—lū păn-tā-ōN'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

pantisocracy—păn-tî-sōk'-rà-sî or păn-tî-sōk'-rà-sî.

pantisocrat—păn-tî'-sō-krăt or păn-tîs'-ō-krăt.

pantomime—păn'-tō-mîm, *not* păn'-tō-mîn.

pantomimic—păn-tō-mîm'-îk.

pantomimist—păn'-tō-mî-mîst.

Panurge—păn-ûrj'; Fr. pron., pā-nürzh'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Pão d'Assucar—pā'-ôN dā-sōō'-kār.

Also written *Pão de Açucar*, but pronounced pā'-ôN dā ā-sōō'-kār. For ôN, see p. 27.

Paoli, di—dē pā'-ō-lē.

paolo (coin)—pā'-ō-lō.

Paolo—pā'-ō-lō.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

papa—pà-pā' or pā'-pà.

The first is the marking preferred by the dictionaries, the second is the pronunciation heard among children generally.

See *mama*, *mamma*.

Papagayo (wind)—pā-pā-gā'-yō.

papain—pà-pā'-in or pā'-pā-in.

papaw—pà-pō' or pō'-pō.

Also written *pawpaw*, but pronounced as above, with a preference for the second pronunciation.

Paphian—pā'-fī-ăn.

Paphos—pā'-fōs.

papier-mâché—pà-pyā' mā-shā' or pā'-pyā mā'-shā.

papillary—păp'-il-ā-rī or pā-pīl'-à-rī.

papillose—păp'-il-ōs.

Papin—păp'-in or pā'-pīn; Fr. pron., pā-păn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Papua—păp'-ōō-ā or pā'-pōō-ā.

papyrus—pà-pī'-rūs, *not* păp'-ir-ūs.

Pará—pā-rā'.

parabola—pà-răb'-ō-là.

parabolic—păr-à-böl'-ik.

Paracelsus—păr-à-sěl'-sūs.

parachute—păr'-à-shōōt.

paraclete—păr'-à-klēt.

paradigm—păr'-à-dīm or păr'-à-dīm.

paradigmatic—păr-à-dīg-măt'-ik.

paradisean—păr-à-dīs'-ē-ăn; păr-à-dīzh'-yăn (Wor.).

paradisiac—păr-à-dīs'-ī-ăk.

paradisiacal—păr-à-dīs-ī'-à-kăl.

Paradiso, Il—ēl pā-rā-dē'-zō.

paraffin—păr'-à-fīn.

See *paraffine*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

paraffine—pär'-à-fīn or pär'-à-fēn.

See *paraffin*.

Paraguay—pär'-à-gwā or pā-rā-gwī'.

parakeet—pär'-à-kēt.

Also written *parrakeet*, but pronounced as above.

See *paroquet*.

paralleliped—pär-äl-ël-ō-pī'-pēd.

parallelipedon—pär-äl-ël-ō-pīp'-ē-dōn.

Paramaribo—pär-à-mär'-īb-ō.

paramour—pär'-à-mōōr.

Parana—pā-rā-nā'.

paranoia—pär-à-noi'-à.

paranoiac—pär-à-noi'-āk.

paraplegia—pär-à-plē'-jī-à.

paraplegy—pär'-à-plē-jī.

parashah—pär'-à-shā.

parasite—pär'-à-sīt.

parasitic—pär-à-sīt'-īk.

parasitism—pär'-à-sī-tīzm.

parasol—pär'-à-söl or pär-à-söl'.

Parcæ—pär'-sē.

Parc-aux-Cerfs—pärk-ō-sērff'.

parcel—pär'-sl.

parchesi—pär-chē'-sī or pär-chē'-zī.

See *pachisi*, *parchisi*.

parchisi—pär-chē'-sī or pär-chē'-zī.

See *pachisi*, *parchesi*.

parclose—pär'-klōz or pär'-klōs.

See *perclose*.

pardie—pär-dē'.

Also written *parde*, *pardi*, *pardy*, but pronounced as above.

See *perdie*.

paregoric—pär-ē-gör'-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



parenchyma—pà-rěng'-kĩm-à.

Worcester says pà-rěn'-kĩm-à.

Webster and Worcester formerly agreed on the pronunciation of this word.

parenchymatous—păr-ěng-kĩm'-à-tũs.

parent—pâr'-ěnt.

"Sometimes improperly pronounced pā'-rěnt."

—Web. (1884).

parentage—pâr'-ěnt-āj.

Worcester gives pâr'-ěnt-āj as an alternative form.

parenticide—pà-rěnt'-ĩs-ĩd.

Parepa-Rosa—pà-rěp'-à rō'-zà.

paresis—păr'-ē-sĩs or pà-rē'-sĩs.

"The second pronunciation, while etymologically incorrect, is so commonly accepted by educated speakers as to demand recognition."—Web.

Paret (Bishop)—păr-ět'.

paretic—pà-rět'-ĩk or pà-rē'-tĩk.

"The pronunciation pà-rē'-tĩk, though contrary to general analogy (cf. *emetic*, *diuretic*, etc.), and not usually recognized by dictionaries, is common among medical specialists."—Web.

par excellence—păr ěk-sěł-āns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

parhelic—păr-hē'-lĩk or pâr-hěl'-ĩk.

parhelion—păr-hē'-lĩ-ōn or pâr-hěl'-yũn.

pariah—pā'-rĩ-à or pâr'-ĩ-à or pà-rĩ'-à.

Parian—pā'-rĩ-ān, *not* pâr'-ĩ-ān.

"*Parian* Marble."

parietal—pà-rĩ'-ē-tāl.

pari passu—pā'-rĩ pās'-ũ.

Parisian—pà-rĩzh'-ān or pà-rĩz'-ĩ-ān.

Worcester says pà-rĩzh'-ĩ-ān.

Parisien—pà-rē-zyăN'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Parisienne—pà-rē-zyěN'.

park—părk, *not* pāk.

Pronounce the *r*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

parlance—pär'-läns; Fr. pron., pär-läns'.

For äN, see p. 26.

parliament—pär'-līm-ěnt, *not* pär'-lī-à-měnt.

parliamentary—pär-līm-ěň'-tā-rĭ, *not* pär-lī-à-měň'-tā-rĭ.

Parmesan—pär-mē-zăn'.

Parnell—pär'-něl, *not* pär-něl'.

See *Liddell*.

parochial—pā-rō'-kĭ-ăl.

parol—pā-rōl' or pār'-ōl.

See *parole*.

parole—pā-rōl'.

See *parol*.

paronomasia—pär-à-nō-mā'-zhĭ-à or pär-à-nō-mā'-zĭ-à.

paroquet—pär'-ō-kět, *not* pär-ō-kět'.

See *parakeet*.

Paros—pā'-rōs.

parotid—pā-rōt'-ĭd, *not* pā-rō'-tĭd.

"The *Parotid* Glands."

parquet—pär-kā' or pār-kět'.

See *parquette*.

parquette—pär-kět'.

See *parquet*.

Parrhasius—pär-ā'-shĭ-ūs, almost pär-ā'-shūs.

parricide—pär'-ĭs-ĭd.

See *patricide*.

Parsee—pär'-sē or pār-sē'.

Also written *Parsi*, but pronounced as above.

Parsifal—pär'-sĭf-ăl.

Also written *Parcifal*, but pronounced as above.

parsnip—pārs'-nĭp, *not* pārs'-nŭp.

See *damage*.

Partant Pour la Syrie—pär-tān' pōor lā sē-rē'.

For äN, see p. 26.

parthenogenesis—pär-thē-nō-jěn'-ē-sĭs.

Parthenon—pär'-thē-nōn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Parthenope—pär-thën'-ō-pē.

Parthenopean—pär-thën-ō-pē'-ăn, *not* pär-thën-ō'-pē-ăn.

"The *Parthenopean* Republic."

partiality—pär-shī-ăl'-it-ī or pär-shāl'-it-ī.

See *impartiality*.

participle—pär'-tis-īp-l, *not* pärt'-sīp-l.

particular—pär-tīk'-ū-lār or pär-tīk'-ū-lār, *not* pär-tīk'-lār.

particularity—pär-tīk-ū-lār'-it-ī or pär-tīk-ū-lār'-it-ī.

particularize—pär-tīk'-ū-lār-iz or pär-tīk'-ū-lār-iz.

particularly—pär-tīk'-ū-lār-lī or pär-tīk'-ū-lār-lī, *not* pär-tīk'-lār-lī.

partisan—pär'-tīz-ăn.

Also written *partizan*, but pronounced as above.

partition—pär-tīsh'-ūn or pär-tīsh'-ūn.

partner—pärt'-nēr, *not* pärd'-nēr.

From this mispronunciation comes the contraction "pard," frequently heard.

partridge—pär'-trīj, *not* pät'-rīj.

parure (ornament)—pā-rōōr'; Fr. pron., pā-rūr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

parvenu—pär'-vē-nū; Fr. pron., pär-vē-nū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Pascal—päs'-kāl; Fr. pron., päs-kāl'.

Paschal—päs'-kāl.

Pas-de-Calais—pā-dū-kā-lā'.

paseo—pā-sā'-ō.

pasha—pā-shā' or pāsh'-ā.

See *pacha*, *pashaw*.

pashalic—pā-shā'-līk.

Also written *pachalic*, but pronounced as above.

pashaw—pā-shō' or pāsh'-ô.

See *pasha*, the preferred spelling.

Pásig—pā'-sīg.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Pasiphaē—pā-sīf'-ā-ē.

Pasquier, de—dŭ pās-kyā'.

pasquinade—pās-kwīn-ād'; Fr. pron., pās-kē-nād'.

pass—pās, *not* pās.

See *ask*.

Passavant—pās-ā-vāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

passé—pā-sā'.

The feminine form *passée* is pronounced as above.

passe-partout—pās-pār-tōō'.

passerine—pās'-ēr-in or pās'-ēr-in.

Passignano—pā-sēn-yā'-nō.

See *baignoire*.

passim—pās'-īm.

Passow—pās'-sō.

past—pāst, *not* pāst.

See *ask*.

pastel—pās'-těl or pās-těl'.

Pasteur—pās-tōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

pasteurization—pās-tēr-ī-zā'-shŭn or pās-tŭr-ī-zā'-shŭn or pās-tēr-ī-zā'-shŭn.

pasteurize—pās'-tēr-iz or pās-tŭr'-iz.

pasticcio—pās-tē'-chō.

See *Abbatucci*.

pastil—pās'-tīl.

See *pastille*.

pastille—pās-těl'.

See *pastil*.

pastor—pās'-tēr.

See *ask*.

pastorale—pās-tō-rā'-lā.

Patchogue—pā-chōg'.

patchouli—pā-chōō'-lī or pāch'-ōō-lī.

Also written *patchouly*, but pronounced as above.

pâte—pāt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

pâté—pā-tā'.

pâté de foie gras—pā-tā' dŭ fwā grā'.

paten—păt'-ĕn.

"Look how the floor of heaven  
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold."

—*Shakespeare.*

See *patine*.

patent (n.)—păt'-ĕnt or pā'-tĕnt.

In this word, and the four immediately following,  
the first syllable is generally pronounced păt in the  
United States and pā in Great Britain.

patent (adj.)—păt'-ĕnt or pā'-tĕnt.

patent (vb.)—păt'-ĕnt or pā'-tĕnt.

patentee—păt-ĕn-tē' or pā-tĕn-tē'.

patentor—păt'-ĕn-tēr or pā'-tĕn-tēr.

Pater (Walter)—pā'-tēr.

paterfamilias—pā'-tēr fā-mīl'-i-ās.

See *materfamilias*.

pater-noster—pā'-tēr nŏs'-tēr or păt'-ēr nŏs'-tēr.

Pater Patriæ—pā'-tēr pā'-trī-ē.

path—pāth, *not* pāth.

See *ask*, *paths*.

pathos—pā'-thŏs, *not* pāth'-ŏs.

paths—pāthz.

See *ask*, *cloths*.

patine—păt'-ĭn.

Also written *patin*, but pronounced as above.

See *paten*.

patio—pā'-tyō.

pâtisserie—pā-tēs'-ēr-ĭ; Fr. pron., pā-tēs-rē'.

patois—pā-twā' or păt'-wā.

patricide—păt'-rīs-ĭd.

See *parricide*.

patrimony—păt'-rīm-ŏ-nĭ.

patriot—pā'-trī-ŏt or păt'-rĭ-ŏt.

patriotic—pā-trī-ŏt'-ĭk or păt-rĭ-ŏt'-ĭk.

patriotism—pā'-trī-ŏt-ĭzm or păt'-rĭ-ŏt-ĭzm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Patripassian—pā-trī-pās'-ī-ăn or păt-rī-pās'-ī-ăn.

Patroclus—pā-trō'-klūs.

patrol—pā-trōl'.

Stormonth says păt-rōl'.

patron—pā'-trŭn or păt'-rŭn.

The Century and Standard Dictionaries give păt'-rŭn as an alternative form.

patronage—păt'-rŭn-āj or pā'-trŭn-āj.

patronal—păt'-rŭn-ăl or pā'-trŭn-ăl.

patroness—pā'-trŭn-ēs or păt'-rŭn-ēs.

patronize—păt'-rŭn-iz or pā'-trŭn-iz.

patronless—pā'-trŭn-lēs or păt'-rŭn-lēs.

patronymic—păt-rō-nīm'-īk.

See *metronymic*.

patten—păt'-ĕn.

Patti—păt-ĕ', *not* păt'-ē.

Paty de Clam, du—dŭ pā-tē' dŭ klām.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Pau—pō.

Pauer—pow'-ēr.

Paula—pō'-lā.

Pauline (Epistles)—pō'-līn or pō'-līn, *not* pō'-lēn.

Pauncefote (Julian)—pōns'-fōōt.

paunch—pānch or pōnch.

See *craunch*.

Paupukkeewis—pō-pŭk-kē'-wīs.

Paur—powr.

Pauw, van—vān pow.

Pavia—pā-vē'-ā.

paynim—pā'-nīm.

pearmain—pār'-mān.

Peary—pē'-rī.

pecan (nut)—pē-kăn' or pē-kăn'; as Latin, pē'-kăn.

peccable—pĕk'-ā-bl.

See *impeccable*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

peccadillo—pěk-à-díl'-ō.

peccant—pěk'-ănt.

peccary—pěk'-à-rĭ.

peccavi—pěk-ā'-vĭ or pěk-kā'-vĕ.

Pecci, Gioachimo—jō-ā-kē'-mō pěch'-ē.

See *Giorgio, Abbatucci*.

Pechora—pā-chôr'-à.

pectineal—pěk-tĭn'-ē-ăl or pěk-tĭn-ē'-ăl.

pectineus (muscle)—pěk-tĭn'-ē-ŭs.

peculiar—pē-kŭl'-yār.

Worcester gives pē-kŭ'-lĭ-ār as an alternative pronunciation.

peculiarity—pē-kŭ-lĭ-ār'-ĭt-ĭ.

Worcester says pē-kŭl-yē-ār'-ĭt-ĭ.

pecuniary—pē-kŭ'-nĭ-ā-rĭ.

pedagogic—pěd-à-gěj'-ĭk.

pedagogical—pěd-à-gěj'-ĭk-ăl.

pedagogics—pěd-à-gěj'-ĭks.

pedagogism—pěd'-à-gěj-izm or pěd'-à-gěj-jĭzm.

pedagogue—pěd'-à-gěj-ist.

pedagogue—pěd'-à-gěj.

pedagoguery—pěd'-à-gěj-rĭ.

pedagoguish—pěd'-à-gěj-ish.

pedagogy—pěd'-à-gěj-jĭ or pěd'-à-gěj-ĭ.

pedal (n.)—pěd'-l.

pedal (pertaining to a foot)—pěd'-l or pē'-dl.

"The second pronunciation is usual only in technical use."—*Web*.

pedal (pertaining to a pedal)—pěd'-l.

pedal (vb.)—pěd'-l.

pedale (foot-cloth)—pē-dā'-lē.

pedaler—pěd'-l-ēr.

pedant—pěd'-ănt.

pedantism—pěd'-ănt-izm.

pedantry—pěd'-ănt-rĭ.

pedestal—pěd'-ēs-tl, not pē-dēs'-tl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

pediatric—pē-dī-ăt'-rĭk or pĕd-ĭ-ăt'-rĭk.

pediatrics—pē-dī-ăt'-rĭks or pĕd-ĭ-ăt'-rĭks.

Pedobaptism—pē-dō-băp'-tĭzm.

Also written *Pædobaptism*, but pronounced as above.

Pedobaptist—pē-dō-băp'-tĭst.

Also written *Pædobaptist*, but pronounced as above.

pedometer—pē-dōm'-ē-tēr.

Pedro—pā'-drō; Anglicized, pē'-drō.

Pedro Miguel (Lock)—pā'-drō mē'-gĕl.

peduncle—pē-dŭngk'-l, *not* pē'-dŭngk-l.

Peer Gynt—pā'-ēr gŭnt or pā'-ēr yŭnt, *not* pēr gŭnt.

For ū, see p. 26.

Pegasus—pĕg'-ā-sŭs.

Pegu—pĕg'-ōō'.

peignoir—pĕn-wār'; Fr. pron., pān-ywār'.

See *baignoire*.

Peirce—pŭrs.

See *Pierce*.

Peixoto—pā-shō'-tōō.

pejorative—pē'-jō-rā-tĭv or pē-jōr'-ā-tĭv.

Pekin—pē-kĭn'.

Peking—pē-kĭng'.

pekoe (tea)—pĕk'-ō or pē'-kō.

The pronunciation pē'-kō is the one commonly heard.

pelagic—pē-lāj'-ĭk, *not* pē-lā'-jĭk.

Pelagius—pē-lā'-jĭ-ŭs.

Pelasgi—pē-lās'-jĭ.

Pelasgian—pē-lās'-jĭ-ăn.

Pelée (Mont)—môn pē-lā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Peleg—pē'-lēg.

pelerine—pĕl'-ēr-ĭn or pĕl-ēr-ĕn'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



Peleus—pē'-lūs or pē'-lē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

Pelion (Mount)—pē'-lī-ōn.

pelisse—pē-lēs'.

Pélissier—pā-lē-syā'.

pellagra—pěl-ăġ'-rà or pěl-ā'-ġrà.

Pelleas and Ettarre—pěl'-ē-ās and ě-tār'.

"The Idylls of the King."

Pelléas et Mélisande—pěl-ā-ās' ā mā-lē-sān'-dŭ.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

pell mell—pěl měl'.

See *pall-mall* (game).

pellucid—pěl-ū'-sīd, *not* pěl-ōō'-sīd.

Pelopidas—pē-lōp'-īd-ās.

Peloponnesian—pěl-ō-pōn-ē'-shān or pěl-ō-pōn-ē'-zhān.

The Century Dictionary says pěl-ō-pō-nē'-sī-ān.

Peloponnesus—pěl-ō-pōn-ē'-sūs.

Pelops—pē'-lōps.

Pemigewasset—pēm-īj-ē-wōs'-īt.

pemmican—pēm'-īk-ān.

penal—pē'-nl.

penalize—pē'-nāl-īz.

penance—pěn'-āns.

Penang—pē-nāng'.

Peñas—pān'-yās.

See *cañon*.

Penates—pē-nā'-tēz.

See *Lares*.

penchant—pěn'-chānt; Fr. pron., pān-shān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

pencil—pěn'-sīl, *not* pěn'-sl.

See *damage*, *pensile*.

Penelope—pē-něl'-ō-pē.

penguin—pěn'-ġwīn or pēng'-ġwīn.

Peniel—pē-nī'-ěl or pěn'-ī-ěl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

peninsula—pěn'-in'-sū-lá or pěn'-in'-shū-lá.

penitentiary—pěn'-i-těn'-shá-rĭ, *not* pěn'-i-těn'-shĭ-ā-rĭ.

penknife—pěn'-nĭf, *not* pěn'-ĭf.

Pronounce both *n*'s.

pennyworth—pěn'-ĭ-wŭrth.

"This word is commonly and without vulgarity contracted [in speaking] into *pennurth*."—*Walker*.

penology—pě-nŏl'-ō-jĭ.

Penrhyn—pěn'-rĭn.

Penrith—pěn'-rĭth; often pē'-rĭth.

pensile—pěn'-sĭl.

See *pencil*.

pension (boarding-house)—pāN-syŏN'.

For āN, ōN, see pp. 26, 27.

Pentateuch—pěn'-tá-tūk.

Pentecost—pěn'-tē-kŏst.

Sheridan and Craig say pěn'-tē-kŏst.

Pentelic—pěn-těl'-ĭk.

"*Pentelic Marble*."

Pentelican—pěn-těl'-ĭk-ān.

Pentelicus, Mons—mŏnz pěn-těl'-ĭk-ŭs.

Penthesilea—pěn-thēs'-ĭl-ē-ā.

Pentheus—pěn'-thūs.

See *Morpheus*.

penuchle—pē'-nŭk-l.

See *pinochle*, the preferred spelling.

Penuel—pē-nū'-ěl.

penult—pē'-nŭlt or pē-nŭlt'.

peony—pē'-ō-nĭ.

See *pæony*, *piony*.

Pepin—pěp'-ĭn.

See *Pépin le Bref*.

Pépin le Bref—pā-pāN' lŭ brěf.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Pepin*.

pepsin—pěp'-sĭn, *not* pěp'-sēn.

Also written *pepsine*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Pepys—pēps or pĕp'-īs or pĕps.

"*Pepys's Diary.*"

peradventure—pĕr-ăd-vĕn'-tūr or pūr-ăd-vĕn'-tūr.

percale—pĕr-kāl' or pĕr-kāl'.

percaline—pĕr-kā-lĕn' or pĕr'-kā-lĭn.

Percheron—pĕr'-shĕr-ŭn or pĕr'-chĕr-ŏn; Fr.  
pron., pĕr-shĕr-ŏN'.

"*Percheron Horses.*"

For ŏN, see p. 27.

perclose—pĕr'-klōs.

See *parclose*.

Perdiccas—pĕr-dĭk'-ăs.

perdie—pĕr-dĕ'.

Also written *perdy*, but pronounced as above.

See *pardie*.

Perdita—pĕr'-dĭt-à, *not* pĕr-dĕ'-tá.

"*A Winter's Tale.*"

Perdix—pĕr'-dĭks.

perdurable—pĕr-dū'-rà-bl.

Worcester, the Century, and Stormonth accent  
the *first* syllable.

père—pâr.

"*Dumas Père.*"

Père Goriot—pâr gŏ-ryō'.

Père Grandet—pâr grāN-dĕ'.

For āN, see p. 26.

peregrine—pĕr'-ĕ-grĭn.

Also written *peregrin*, but pronounced as above.

Pereire—pĕr-âr'.

Père Lachaise—pâr lâ-shāz'.

peremptorily—pĕr'-ĕmp-tō-rĭl-ĭ or pĕr-ĕmp'-tō-rĭl-ĭ.

peremptory—pĕr'-ĕmp-tō-rĭ or pĕr-ĕmp'-tō-rĭ.

perfect (adj.)—pĕr'-fĕkt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

perfect (vb.)—pēr'-fěkt or pēr-fěkt'.

"The second pronunciation is heard more frequently in American than in British usage."—*Web.*

perfected—pēr'-fěkt-əd or pēr-fěkt'-əd.

See *perfect* (vb.).

perfidious—pēr-fīd'-ī-ūs.

Worcester gives pēr-fīd'-yūs as an alternative form.

perfume (n.)—pēr'-fūm or pēr-fūm'.

perfume (vb.)—pēr-fūm'.

perfumer—pēr-fūm'-ēr.

perfunctory—pēr-fūngk'-tō-rī.

Worcester gives pēr'-fūngk-tō-rī as an alternative form.

Pergamos—pēr'-gā-mōs.

pergola—pēr'-gō-là, *not* pēr-gō'-là.

Pergolesi—pār-gō-lā'-zē.

perhaps—pēr-hāps', *not* prāps.

peri (elf)—pē'-rī.

peri (prefix)—pēr'-ī.

Periander—pēr-ī-ān'-dēr.

perianth—pēr'-ī-ānth.

pericarditis—pēr-ī-kār-dī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

peridot—pēr'-īd-ōt, *not* pēr'-īd-ō.

Périer, Casimir—kā-zē-mēr' pā-ryā'.

perigee—pēr'-ī-jē.

See *apogee*.

Périgord—pā-rē-gōr'.

See *Talleyrand-Périgord, de*.

perihelion—pēr-ī-hēl'-yūn or pēr-ī-hē'-lī-ōn.

See *aphelion*.

peril—pēr'-īl, *not* pēr'-ül.

See *damage*.

perimeter—pēr-īm'-ē-tēr.

perineum—pēr-ī-nē'-ūm.

periodic—pē-rī-ōd'-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

perioeci—pěr-ĭ-ē'-sī.

See *antæci*.

periosteum—pěr-ĭ-ös'-tē-ŭm.

periostitis—pěr-ĭ-ös-tī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

periostosis—pěr-ĭ-ös-tō'-sīs.

periphery—pěr-ĭf'-ēr-ĭ.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives pěr'-ĭf-ēr-ĭ as an alternative form.

periphrasis—pěr-ĭf'-rà-sīs.

perique—pěr-ĕk'.

perissad—pěr-ĭs'-ăd or pěr'-ĭs-ăd.

See *artiad*.

peritoneum—pěr-ĭ-tō-nē'-ŭm.

Also written *peritonæum*, but pronounced as above.

peritonitis—pěr-ĭ-tō-nī'-tīs, *not* pěr-ĭ-tō-nē'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

peritropal—pěr-ĭt'-rō-pāl.

permissory—pěr-mĭs'-ō-rĭ.

permit (n.)—pěr'-mĭt; rarely, pěr-mĭt'.

permit (vb.)—pěr-mĭt'.

See *absent*.

Pernambuco—pěr-nām-bōō'-kō.

perorate—pěr'-ō-rāt.

peroration—pěr-ō-rā'-shŭn.

perpetuity—pěr-pē-tū'-ĭt-ĭ.

perquisite—pěr'-kwĭz-ĭt.

Perrault—pěr-ō'.

perruquier—pěr-ōō'-kĭ-ēr; Fr. pron., pěr-ŭ-kyā'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Persephone—pěr-sĕf'-ō-nē.

Perseus—pěr'-sūs or pěr'-sē-ŭs.

See *Morpheus*.

Persia—pěr'-shà or pěr'-zhà.

Persian—pěr'-shăn or pěr'-zhăn.

persiflage—pěr'-sĭ-flăzh; Fr. pron., pěr-sē-flăzh'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Persigny, de—dŭ pěr-sĕn-yĕ'.

persist—pěr-sĭst', *not* pěr-zĭst'.

persistent—pěr-sĭst'-ĕnt, *not* pěr-zĭst'-ĕnt.

So *persistence*, *persistence*.

person—pěr'-sŭn or pěr'-sn.

personality—pěr-sŭn-ăl'-ĭt-ĭ.

See *personality*.

personalty—pěr'-sŭn-ăl-tĭ.

See *personality*.

personnel—pěr-sŏ-nĕl' or pěr-sŏ-nĕl'.

See *matériel*.

perspective (n.)—pěr-spĕk'-tĭv.

"Formerly accented per'-spec-tive, as in Shakespeare and Dryden."—*Web*.

perspective (adj.)—pěr'-spĕk-tĭv.

perspicacity—pěr-spĭ-kăs'-ĭt-ĭ.

perspicuity—pěr-spĭ-kŭ'-ĭt-ĭ.

perspiration—pěr-spĭr-ă'-shŭn, *not* pěr-spĭ-ră'-shŭn.

persuasive—pěr-swă'-sĭv, *not* pěr-swă'-zĭv.

pertinacious—pěr-tĭn-ă'-shŭs, *not* pěr-tĭn-ăsh'-ŭs.

pertinacity—pěr-tĭn-ăs'-ĭt-ĭ.

perturbative—pěr'-tŭr-bă-tĭv or pěr-tŭr'-bă-tĭv.

Peru—pĕ-rŏŏ'; Sp. pron., pā-rŏŏ'.

Perugia—pā-rŏŏ'-jă.

See *Giorgio*.

Perugini—pā-rŏŏ-jĕ'-nĕ.

Perugino—pā-rŏŏ-jĕ'-nŏ.

peruke—pěr-ŏŏk'.

"Formerly, and still by some, pěr'-ŏŏk."—*Web*.

peruse—pĕ-rŏŏz'.

Peruzzi—pā-rŏŏt'-sĕ.

See *Abruzzi*.

pesade—pĕs-ăd' or pĕz-ăd' or pĕz-ăd'.

Peschel—pĕsh'-ĕl.

Peschiera—pā-skyă'-ră.

See *Cherubini*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

peseta (coin)—pēs-ā'-tā.

Peshawar—pě-shā'-wār.

Peshito—pě-shē'-tō.

See *Peshitta*, another spelling.

Peshitta—pě-shēt'-tā.

See *Peshito*, another spelling.

peso (coin)—pā'-sō.

Pestallozzi—pēs-tā-lōt'-sē.

See *Abruzzi*.

Pestallozzian—pēs-tā-lōt'-sī-ān.

See *Abruzzi*.

Pesth—pěst; Hungarian pron., pēsht.

pestle—pēs'-l, formerly pěst'-l.

petal—pět'-āl.

Rarely pē'-tāl.

petard—pē-tārd'.

The Oxford English Dictionary says pē-tārd' or pē-tār'.

Also written *petar*, but pronounced pē-tār'.

"For 'tis the sport to have the engineer

Hoist with his own *petar*."—*Shakespeare*.

petiole—pět'-ī-ōl.

petiolule—pět'-ī-ō-lūl or pět'-ī-ōl'-ūl.

Pétion de Villeneuve—pā-tyôn' dū vėl-nōv'.

The pronunciation pā-syôn' is given by Webster.

"We are informed in the 'Nouvelle Biographie Générale' that, although Petion generally wrote his name without the accent, it was always pronounced Pétion."—*Biog*.

For ô, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

petit—pět'-ī; Fr. pron., pē-tē'.

"The usual pronunciation, at least in the United States, in current legal use, is pět'-ī. When the word was in general English use, the final *t* was sounded, the accent being variable."—*Web*.

See *petite*.

petite—pē-tēt'.

See *petit*.

petition—pē-tīsh'-ūn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Petrarch—pě'-trärk.

petrel—pět'-rěl.

Worcester gives pě'-trěl as an alternative pronunciation.

Petrine—pě'-trīn or pē'-trīn.

"The *Petrine* Epistles."

Petrinism—pě'-trīn-izm.

petrol—pět'-röl or pět'-röl or pē-tröl'.

See *pétrole*.

pétrole—pā-tröl'.

See *petrol*.

pétroleur—pā-trō-lûr'; Fr. pron., pā-tröl-ör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

pétroleuse—pā-trō-lûz'; Fr. pron., pā-tröl-öz'.

For ö, see p. 25.

petrous—pět'-rüs or pē'-trüs.

Petruccio—pā-trōō'-chō.

See *Bertuccio*, *Petruchio*.

Petruchio—pē-trōō'-chī-ō or pē-trōō'-kī-ō; It. pron., pā-trōō'-kē-ō.

"Katharine and *Petruchio*."

In Italian, *ch* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like English *k* in *kit*.

See *Petruccio*.

petticoat—pět'-ī-kōt, *never* pęd'-ī-kōt.

pettitoes—pět'-ī-tōz.

petunia—pē-tū'-nī-ā.

pewit—pē'-wīt or pū'-īt.

pfennig—pfěn'-īg.

Phæacians—fē-ā'-shānz.

Phædo—fē'-dō.

Also written *Phædon*, but pronounced fē'-dōn.

Phædra—fē'-drā.

Phædrus—fē'-drūs.

Phaëthon—fā'-ē-thōn.

"This word has been vulgarly corrupted into *Phaeton*."—*Wor*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



phaëton—fā'-ē-tōn, *not* fā'-tōn

phagocyte—fǎḡ'-ō-sīt.

phalange—fāl'-ǎnj or fā-lǎnj'; Fr. pron., fā-lānzh'.

For ān, see p. 26.

phalanges—fā-lǎn'-jēz.

phalanstery—fāl'-ǎn-stēr-ī.

phalanx—fā'-lǎngks or fāl'-ǎngks.

"The second manner of pronouncing this word is more general; but the first is more analogical."

*Walker.*

Phalaris—fāl'-à-rīs.

phanerogamia—fǎn-ēr-ō-gā'-mī-à or fǎn-ēr-ō-gām'-ī-à.

phantasm—fǎn'-tǎzm.

phantasmal—fǎn-tǎz'-māl.

phantasy—fǎn'-tá-sī.

Pharaoh—fā'-rō or fā'-rā-ō.

pharisaic—fǎr-ī-sā'-īk.

pharisaism—fǎr'-ī-sā-īzm.

pharisean—fǎr-ī-sē'-ǎn.

Also written *pharisæan*, but pronounced as above.

Pharisee—fǎr'-īs-ē.

pharmaceutics—fǎr-mà-sū'-tīks.

pharmaceutist—fǎr-mà-sū'-tīst.

pharmacist—fǎr'-mà-sīst.

pharmacopœia—fǎr-mà-kō-pē'-yá.

Pharos—fā'-rōs.

"The *Pharos* of Alexandria."

Pharpar—fǎr'-pār.

See *Abana*.

pharyngeal—fā-rīn'-jē-āl or fǎr-īn-jē'-āl.

pharynges—fā-rīn'-jēz.

pharyngitis—fǎr-īn-jī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

pharyngology—fǎr-īng-gōl'-ō-jī.

pharyngotomy—fǎr-īng-gōt'-ō-mī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

pharynx—fär'-ingks.

Phèdre—fâ'-drü.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

phenacetin—fē-näs'-ē-tin.

Also written *phenacetine*, but pronounced as above.

Phenice—fē-nī'-sē.

Phenix—fē'-nīks.

See *Phænix*, the preferred spelling.

phenogam—fē'-nō-gām.

Also written *phænogam*, but pronounced as above.

See *cryptogam*.

phenogamia—fē-nō-gā'-mī-ā.

Also written *phænogamia*, but pronounced as above.

See *cryptogamia*.

phenogamic—fē-nō-gām'-īk.

Also written *phænogamic*, but pronounced as above.

See *cryptogamic*.

phenogamous—fē-nōg'-ā-mūs.

Also written *phænogamous*, but pronounced as above.

See *cryptogamous*.

phenol—fē'-nōl or fē'-nöl.

phenyl—fē'-nīl or fēn'-īl.

pew—fū.

phial—fī'-āl.

See *vial*, the usual spelling.

Phi Beta Kappa—fī bē'-tā kăp'-ā or fē bā'-tā kăp'-pā.

Phidiac—fīd'-ī-āk or fī'-dī-āk.

Phidian—fīd'-ī-ăn.

Phidias—fīd'-ī-ās.

Phigalian—fīg-ā'-lī-ăn.

"The *Phigalian* Marbles."

Philæ—fī'-lē.

philander—fīl-ăn'-dēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

philanthrope—fīl'-ăn-thrōp.

See *misanthrope*.

philanthropic—fīl'-ăn-thrōp'-īk.

See *misanthropic*.

philanthropist—fīl'-ăn'-thrō-pīst.

See *misanthropist*.

philanthropize—fīl'-ăn'-thrō-pīz.

See *misanthropize*.

philanthropy—fīl'-ăn'-thrō-pī.

See *misanthropy*.

Philemon—fīl'-ē'-mōn.

"The Epistle to *Philemon*."

See *Baucis*.

Philémon et Baucis—fē-lā-mōn' ā bō-sēs'.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

philhellene—fīl-hēl'-ēn or fīl'-hēl'-ēn.

"Smart gives only the plural of this word, and he pronounces it as a classical word, fīl-hēl'-ē'-nēz."  
—S. & W.

Philip—fīl'-īp, *not* fīl'-ūp.

See *damage*.

Philippa—fīl'-īp'-ā.

Philippe—fē-lēp'.

Philippi (Battle of)—fīl'-īp'-ī, *not* fīl'-īp-ī.

philippic—fīl'-īp'-īk, *not* fīl'-īp-īk.

"The *Philippics* of Demosthenes."

Philippine (Islands)—fīl'-īp'-īn or fīl'-īp-ēn.

"Especially in British usage, fīl'-īp-īn."—*Web*.

Philippism—fīl'-īp'-īzm.

Philippoteaux—fē-lē-pō-tō'.

Philistine—fīl'-īs'-tīn or fīl'-īs-tīn.

"In British usage commonly fīl'-īs-tīn or fīl'-īs-tīn."—*Web*.

philistinism—fīl'-īs'-tīn-īzm or fīl'-īs-tīn-īzm.

philistinize—fīl'-īs'-tīn-īz or fīl'-īs-tīn-īz.

Phillips—fīl'-īps, *not* fīl'-ūps.

See *damage*.

Philoctetes—fīl'-ōk-tē'-tēz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Philo Judæus—fī'-lō jōō-dē'-ūs.

philologic—fīl-ō-lōj'-īk, *not* fī-lō-lōj'-īk.

philological—fīl-ō-lōj'-īk-āl, *not* fī-lō-lōj'-īk-āl.

philologist—fīl-ōl'-ō-jīst, *not* fī-lōl'-ō-jīst.

philology—fīl-ōl'-ō-jī, *not* fī-lōl'-ō-jī.

Philomela—fīl-ō-mē'-lā.

philomusical—fīl-ō-mū'-zīk-āl.

philopena—fīl-ō-pē'-nā.

*See fillipeen.*

Philopœmen—fīl-ō-pē'-mēn.

philoprogenitiveness—fīl-ō-prō-jēn'-īt-īv-nēs.

philosophic—fīl-ō-sōf'-īk or fīl-ō-zōf'-īk.

philosophy—fīl-ōs'-ō-fī.

Phineas—fīn'-ē-ās.

Phinehas—fīn'-ē-ās.

Phineus—fī'-nūs or fīn'-ē-ūs.

*See Morpheus.*

Phintias—fīn'-tī-ās.

phlebitis—flē-bī'-tīs.

*See itis (termination).*

phlebotomize—flē-bōt'-ō-mīz.

phlebotomy—flē-bōt'-ō-mī.

Phlegethon—flēg'-ē-thōn or flēj'-ē-thōn.

phlegm—flēm.

phlegmatic—flēg'-māt'-īk.

Phlegyas—flē'-jī-ās.

phlogiston—flō-jīs'-tōn.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives flō-gīs'-tōn as an alternative form.

"Walker considered flō-gīs'-tōn to be the pronunciation in established use among the scientific men of his day; yet he says: 'Those who are not chemists ought, in my opinion, to protest against the irregular sound of the *g* in this and similar words [from the Greek]. Pronouncing the *g* soft would only hurt the pride of the professor; but pronouncing it hard would hurt the genius of the language.'" —S. & W.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Phobos—fō'-bōs or fōb'-ōs.

Phocion—fō'-shī-ōn, *not* fō'-shōn.

Phœbe—fē'-bē.

Phœbus—fē'-būs.

Phoenix—fē'-nīks.

phonetic—fō-nēt'-īk.

phonetization—fō-nē-tīz-ā'-shūn or fō-nē-tī-zā'-shūn.

phonic—fōn'-īk or fō'-nīk.

phonics—fōn'-īks or fō'-nīks.

phonographer—fō-nōg'-rà-fēr.

phonography—fō-nōg'-rà-fī.

phonotype—fō'-nō-tīp.

phonotypy—fō'-nō-tī-pī or fō-nōt'-īp-ī.

Phorcus—fōr'-kūs.

Phorcys—fōr'-sīs.

phosphorous—fōs'-fōr-ūs or fōs-fō'-rūs.

*"Phosphorous Acid."*

phosphorus—fōs'-fōr-ūs, *not* fōs-fō'-rūs.

photochromy—fō'-tō-krō-mī.

photographer—fō-tōg'-rà-fēr.

photographic—fō-tō-gṛāf'-īk.

photography—fō-tōg'-rà-fī.

photogravure—fō-tō-gṛà-vūr' or fō-tō-gṛā'-vūr;

Fr. pron., fō-tō-gṛā-vūr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

photometer—fō-tōm'-ē-tēr.

phrenetic (n.)—frē-nēt'-īk.

See *frenetic* (n.).

phrenetic (adj.)—frē-nēt'-īk; formerly also frēn'-ē-tīk.

See *frenetic* (adj.).

phrenitis—frē-nī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

phrenologic—frēn-ō-lōj'-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

phrenologist—frē-nōl'-ō-jist.

phrenology—frē-nōl'-ō-jī.

Stormonth says frēn-ōl'-ō-jī.

Phryne—frī'-nē.

phthalein—thāl'-ē-in or fthāl'-ē-in.

phthisic—tīz'-īk.

"The pronunciation has descended from the Middle English (tisik), while that of *phthisis* follows the Latin."—*Web*.

"As to the letters *pth* meeting in the same syllable, who can wonder that an English eye, affrighted by such an assemblage, should close its lid on the first two letters, and consider only how the second two are to be pronounced."—*Smart*.

See *phthisis*, *tisic*.

phthisical—tīz'-īk-āl.

See *tisical*.

phthisicky—tīz'-īk-ī.

See *tisicky*.

phthisis—thī'-sīs.

Worcester prefers tī'-sīs. Do not say tē'-sīs.

See *phthisic*.

phthongal—thōng'-gāl or fthōng'-gāl.

phylloxera—fīl-ōk-sē'-rā.

phylogeny—fī-lōj'-ē-nī.

physalin—fīs'-à-līn.

physalite—fīs'-à-līt.

physicist—fīz'-īs-īst.

physicky—fīz'-īk-ī.

physiognomic—fīz-ī-ōg-nōm'-īk.

physiognomist—fīz-ī-ōg'-nō-mīst.

physiognomy—fīz-ī-ōg'-nō-mī.

"Formerly commonly, still occasionally, fīz-ī-ōn'-ō-mī."—*Web*.

"There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word by leaving out the g, as if the word were French."—*Walker*.

physique—fīz-ēk'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

phytology—fī-töl'-ō-jī.

pi (ratio)—pī or pē.

See *pi* (type).

pi (type)—pī.

Also written *pie*, but pronounced as above.

See *pi* (ratio).

Piale's—pē-ā'-lāz.

pia mater—pī'-ā mā'-tēr.

See *dura mater*.

pianissimo—pē-ā-nīs'-īm-ō.

pianist—pī-ān'-īst or pē'-ā-nīst.

See *pianiste*.

pianiste—pyā-nēst'.

See *pianist*.

piano—pī-ān'-ō; It. pron., pyā'-nō.

piano-forte—pī-ān'-ō fōr'-tā or pī-ān'-ō fōrt;

It. pron., pyā'-nō fōr'-tā.

piaster (coin)—pī-ās'-tēr.

Also written *piastre*, but pronounced as above.

Piave—pyā'-vā.

piazza—pī-āz'-ā; It. pron., pyāt'-sā.

See *Abruzzi*.

Piazza del Popolo—pyāt'-sā dēl pō'-pō-lō.

See *Abruzzi*.

Piazza di Spagna—pyāt'-sā dē spān'-yā.

See *Abruzzi*.

Piazza Venezia—pyāt'-sā vā-nāt'-sē-ā.

See *Abruzzi*.

piazzetta—pyāt-sēt'-tā.

See *Abruzzi*.

pibroch—pē'-brōk.

pica (type)—pī'-kā.

picador—pīk-ā-dōr'.

Picardy—pīk'-ār-dī.

picayune (coin)—pīk-ā-yōōn'.

picayune (petty)—pīk-ā-yōōn'.

Piccadilly—pīk-ā-dīl'-ī or pīk'-ā-dīl'-ī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

piccalilli—pĭk'-ă-lĭl-ĭ.

Piccini—pē-chē'-nē.

Also written *Piccinni*, but pronounced as above.  
See *Abbatucci*.

piccolo—pĭk'-ō-lō; It. pron., pē'-kō-lō.

Piccolomini—pēk-kō-lō'-mē-nē.

piceous—pĭs'-ē-ŭs or pĭsh'-ŭs.

Pichegru—pēsh'-grōō; Fr. pron., pēsh-grŭ'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

pickaninny—pĭk'-ă-nĭn-ĭ.

picked—pĭkt; formerly pĭk'-ĕd.

"*Picked Men.*"

picra—pĭk'-ră or pĭ'-kră.

picric—pĭk'-rĭk or pĭ'-krĭk.

Pictet—pēk-tă'.

picture—pĭk'-tŭr, *not* pĭk'-chŭr.

piebald—pĭ'-bôld.

pièce de résistance—pyēs dŭ rā-zēs-tāns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

pied—pĭd.

"*The Pied Piper of Hamelin.*"

Piedmont—pēd'-mōnt.

See *Piémont*, *Piemonte*.

Piémont—pyā-môn'.

See *Piemonte*.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Piemonte—pyā-môn'-tă.

See *Piémont*.

pierce—pērs.

Pierce—pērs.

See *Peirce*.

Pierian—pĭ-ē'-rĭ-ăn.

"*Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.*"  
*Pope.*

Pierides—pĭ-ēr'-ĭd-ēz.

Pierre—pyâr.

Pierrot—pyēr-ō'.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)



Pietà, La—lā pyā-tā'.

Pietism—pī'-ē-tīzm.

Pietist—pī'-ē-tīst.

pigeon—pīj'-ŭn; pīj'-ŭn or pīj'-ŭn (Wor.).

piked—pī'-kēd or pīkt.

pilaster—pīl'-ās'-tēr, *not* pīl'-ās-tēr.

Pilatus (Mount)—pē-lā'-tōōs, *not* pī-lā'-tūs.

pileate—pī'-lē-āt or pīl'-ē-āt.

pileated—pī'-lē-ā-tēd or pīl'-ē-ā-tēd.

pillar—pīl'-ār, *not* pīl'-ō.

*See pillow.*

pillow—pīl'-ō, *not* pīl'-ŭ.

*See damage.*

pilose—pī'-lōs or pī-lōs'.

Piloty, von—fōn pē-lō'-tē or fōn pē'-lō-tē.

Pilpai—pīl'-pī.

"The Fables of *Pilpai*."

Also written *Pilpay*, but pronounced as above.

*See Bidpai.*

pilum—pī'-lŭm.

pilus—pī'-lŭs.

pimento—pīm'-ĕn'-tō.

pimpernel—pīm'-pēr-nĕl.

Pinacotheca—pīn-ā-kō-thē'-kā.

Pinacothek—pīn'-ā-kō-thĕk; Ger. pron., pē-nā-kō-tāk'.

pince-nez—pāns-nā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

pincers—pīn'-sērz, *not* pīn'-chĕrz, unless written *pinchers*, which see.

pinchbeck—pīnch'-bĕk, *not* pīnch'-bāk.

pinchers—pīn'-chĕrz.

"Commonly spelled *pincers*, in which case it certainly ought not to be pronounced as *pinchers*; yet the identical meaning of the words generally

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

produces this effect:—why not always write the word as coming from the verb? ”—*Smart*.

See *pincers*.

Pinchot (Gifford)—pĭn'-shō, *not* pĭn'-shōt.

Pincian (Hill)—pĭn'-shĭ-ăn or pĭn'-chăn.

Pincio, Monte—mōn'-tā pĕn'-chō.

See *Cialdini*.

Pincius, Mons—mōnz pĭn'-shĭ-ūs.

Pindaric—pĭn-dăr'-ĭk.

Pindarus—pĭn'-dā-rūs.

pineal—pĭn'-ē-ăl or pĭ-nē'-ăl.

“The *Pineal* Gland.”

Pinel—pĕ-nĕl'.

Pinero—pĭn-ēr'-ō.

pinite—pĭn'-ĭt or pĭ'-nĭt.

pinnatifid—pĭn-ăt'-ĭf-ĭd.

pinochle—pĕ'-nōk-l or pĭn'-ō-kl.

Also written *pinocle*, but pronounced as above.

See *penuchle*.

pinole—pĕ-nō'-lā or pĭ-nōl'.

Pinzón—pĕn-thōn'.

See *Zamacois*.

Pio—pĕ'-ō.

piony—pĭ'-ō-nĭ.

See *pæony*, *peony*.

Piqua (Ohio)—pĭk'-wā.

piquancy—pĕ'-kân-sĭ.

piquant—pĕ'-kânt; Fr. pron., pĕ-kân'.

For ân, see p. 26.

piquante—pĕ'-kânt; Fr. pron., pĕ-kân'-tũ.

For ân, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

pique—pĕk.

See *ambergris*.

piquet (game)—pĕ-kĕt' or pĭk'-ĕt; Fr. pron., pĕ-kā'.

Piræus—pĭ-rē'-ūs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Pirithoüs—pī-rĭth'-ō-ŭs.

pirouette—pĭr-ōō-ĕt'.

Pisa—pē'-sā or pē'-zā.

Pisano, Niccola—nē-kō-lā' pē-zā'-nō.

Piscataqua—pĭs-kāt'-ā-kwā.

piscatory—pĭs'-kā-tō-rĭ.

Pisces—pĭs'-ēz, *not* pī'-sēz.

pisciculture—pĭs'-ĭ-kŭl-tŭr.

piscina—pĭs-ī'-nā or pĭs-ē'-nā.

piscine—pĭs'-ĭn or pĭs'-ĭn.

Piscis Australis—pĭs'-ĭs ôs-trā'-lĭs.

Piscis Austrinus—pĭs'-ĭs ôs-trī'-nŭs.

Piscis Volans—pĭs'-ĭs vō'-lānz.

Pisistratus—pĭs-ĭs'-trā-tŭs, *not* pĭs-ĭs-trā'-tŭs.

pismire—pĭs'-mĭr.

Worcester prefers pĭz'-mĭr.

Pissevache—pēs-vāsh'.

pistache—pĭs-tāsh'; Fr. pron., pēs-tāsh'.

pistachio—pĭs-tā'-shĭ-ō or pĭs-tā'-shĭ-ō or pĭs-tā'-shō or pĭs-tā'-shō.

pistole (coin)—pĭs-tōl'.

pit-a-pat—pĭt'-ā-pāt.

Pitcairn (Island)—pĭt'-kārĭn or pĭt-kārĭn'.

pith—pĭth, *not* pĕth.

pithecoid—pĭth'-ē-koid.

"*Pithecoid Apes.*"

Pittacus—pĭt'-ā-kŭs.

"*Pittacus of Mitylene.*"

Pitti (Palace)—pĭt'-tē.

pituitary—pĭ-tū'-ĭt-ā-rĭ.

"*The Pituitary Body.*"

Pius—pī'-ŭs.

Pizarro—pĭz-ār'-rō; Sp. pron., pē-thār'-rō.

See *Zamacois*.

pizzicato—pĕt-sē-kā'-tō.

See *Abruzzi*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

- placable—plā'-ká-bl or plāk'-à-bl.  
     See *im placable*.
- placard (n.)—plāk'-ärd or plā-kärd'.  
     See *placard* (vb.).
- placard (vb.)—plā-kärd' or plāk'-ärd.  
     See *placard* (n.).
- placate—plā'-kāt or plāk'-āt.
- placatory—plā'-ká-tō-rī or plāk'-à-tō-rī.
- Place de la Bastille—plās dü lá bás-tē'-yü.  
     See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
- Place de la Concorde—plās dü lá kôn-kôr'-dü.  
     For ôN, see p. 27.  
     See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
- Place de la Grève—plās dü lá grëv.
- Place de la Révolution—plās dü lá rā-vō-lü-syôn'.  
     For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
- Place du Carrousel—plās dü kā-rōō-zël'.  
     For ü, see p. 26.
- Place Vendôme—plās vāN-dôm'.  
     For āN, see p. 26.
- placer (mining)—pläs'-ër.  
     "American Spanish plā-sër'; Spanish plā-thër'; the first pronunciation [pläs'-ër] is usual among miners throughout the western United States."—*Web*.
- plagiarism—plā'-jī-à-rīzm or plā'-jā-rīzm.
- plagiarist—plā'-jī-à-rīst or plā'-jā-rīst.
- plagiarize—plā'-jī-à-rīz or plā'-jā-rīz.
- plagiary—plā'-jī-à-rī or plā'-jā-rī.
- plague—plāg.  
     "The pronunciation, plëg, common in many parts of America, is generally regarded as dialectal or colloquial."—*Web*.
- plaguy—plā'-gī.  
     See *plague*.
- plaice—plās.
- plaid—pläd; Scotch pron., plād.  
     "The leading English dictionaries, including the Oxford English Dictionary, prefer *pläd*, although  
     (For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

as stated in the latter 'the word is very generally pronounced *plād* in England.'"—*Web.*

"The Scottish pronunciation is *plād*, which is current to some extent in England."—*S. & W.*

plainness—plān'-nēs.

plaintiff—plān'-tīf, *not* plēn'-tīf.

plait—plāt.

"Now perhaps more often *plēt*; also especially in British use and for sense of *braid*, plāt. The pronunciation with *ā* is perhaps due to the influence of Old French *pleier* to fold, bend, *pleat* (with *e*) being the form to be expected."—*Web.*

planchette—plān-shēt' or plān-chēt'; Fr. pron.,  
plān-shēt'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Plançon—plān-sōn'.

For ān, ōn, see pp. 26, 27.

Planquette—plān-kēt'.

For ān, see p. 26.

plant—plānt, *not* plānt.

"There is a coarse pronunciation of this word, chiefly among the vulgar, which rhymes it with *aunt* (ānt)."—*Walker.*

See *ask*.

Plantagenet—plān-tāj'-ē-nēt.

plantain—plān'-tān or plān'-tīn.

plaque—plāk, *not* plāk.

See *ask*.

plasma—plāz'-mā or plās'-mā.

Plata (river)—plā'-tā.

Also written *Plate*, but pronounced plā'-tā.

Plata, La—lā plā'-tā.

Plataea (Battle of)—plā-tē'-ā.

plateau—plā-tō'.

platina—plāt'-īn-ā or plā-tē'-nā.

Worcester gives the first pronunciation only.

"This word is from the Spanish, and is often pronounced, as in that language, *pla-te'-na*; but the English, as well as the American orthoëpists, are

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

unanimous in Anglicizing the pronunciation, by accenting the first syllable."—S. & W.

See *platinum*.

platinotype—plăt'-în-ō-tīp or plā-tīn'-ō-tīp.

platinum—plăt'-în-ūm.

See *platina*.

Platonist—plā'-tō-nīst.

platyrrhine—plăt'-īr-īn or plăt'-īr-īn.

"*Platyrrhine Apes*."

See *catarrhine*.

plausible—plô'-sīv.

Plautine—plô'-tīn or plô'-tīn.

Plautus—plô'-tūs.

"Seneca cannot be too heavy nor *Plautus* too light."—*Shakespeare*.

plaza—plā'-zā; Sp. pron., plā'-thā.

See *Zamacois*.

plead—plēd.

"It is a regular verb; yet the Scotch use *pled*, or *plēd*, for the imperfect tense and past participle instead of *pleaded*; as also do many Americans, especially in conversation."—*Wor*.

pleasance—plēz'-āns.

Worcester prefers plē'-zāns.

plebeian—plē-bē'-yān or plē-bē'-ān, *not* plē'-bē-ān.

plebeianism—plē-bē'-yān-īzm or plē-bē'-ān-īzm.

plebeianize—plē-bē'-yān-īz or plē-bē'-ān-īz.

plebiscite—plēb'-īs-īt or plēb'-īs-ēt.

plébiscite—plā-bē-sēt'.

plebiscitum—plē-bīs-ī'-tūm or plēb-īs-ī'-tūm.

Pleiades—plē'-yā-dēz or plē'-ā-dēz or plī'-ā-dēz.

Pleiads—plē'-yādz or plī'-ādz.

plein air—plān'-ār.

Pleione—plē-ī'-ō-nē.

pleistocene—plīs'-tō-sēn.

plenary—plē'-nā-rī or plēn'-ā-rī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

plenipotentiary—plĕn-ĭ-pō-tĕn'-shĭ-ā-rĭ or plĕn-  
ĭ-pō-tĕn'-shā-rĭ.

plenitude—plĕn'-ĭ-tūd.

plenteous—plĕn'-tē-ūs.

pleonasm—plē'-ō-nāzm.

plesiosaurus—plē-sĭ-ō-sōr'-ūs.

plethora—plĕth'-ō-rā.

"The etymological plē-thō'-rā is but little used."  
—*Web.*

plethoric—plē-thōr'-ĭk or plĕth'-ō-rĭk.

"Although all the principal English orthoëpists place the accent of this word on the second syllable, yet Mr. Todd says: 'It is now usually placed on the first.'"—*Wor.*

pleurisy—plū'-rĭs-ĭ or plōō'-rĭs-ĭ.

Pliny—plĭn'-ĭ.

pliocene—plī'-ō-sĕn.

Also written *pleiocene*, but pronounced as above.

Ploërmel—plō-ër-mĕl'.

Plombières-les-Bains—plôn-byâr' lā-băn'.

For ân, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Plon-Plon—plôn-plôn.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Plotinism—plō-tĭ'-nĭzm or plō'-tĭn-ĭzm.

Plotinist—plō-tĭ'-nĭst or plō'-tĭn-ĭst.

Plotinus—plō-tĭ'-nūs.

plover—plŭv'-ēr, *not* plō'-vēr.

plumb—plŭm.

plume—plŭm, *not* plōōm.

plumose—plū'-mōs or plū-mōs'.

plumule—plū'-mŭl.

pluperfect—plū'-pĕr-fĕkt or plū-pĕr'-fĕkt.

plural—plū'-rāl, *not* plōō'-rāl.

Pluto—plū'-tō, *not* plōō'-tō.

plutocracy—plū-tōk'-rā-sĭ, *not* plōō-tōk'-rā-sĭ.

Plutonian—plū-tō'-nĭ-ăn, *not* plōō-tō'-nĭ-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Plutonic—plū-tōn'-īk, *not* plōō-tōn'-īk.

Plutonism—plū'-tō-nīzm, *not* plōō'-tō-nīzm.

Plutonist—plū'-tō-nīst, *not* plōō'-tō-nīst.

See *Neptunist*.

Plutus—plū'-tūs, *not* plōō'-tūs.

Pluviôse—plū-vyōz'.

For ū, see p. 26.

pneumatics—nū-măt'-īks.

pneumatize—nū'-mă-tīz.

pneumonia—nū-mō'-nī-à, *not* nū-mōn'-yà.

Pnyx—nīks or pnīks.

Pobyedonostsev—pă-byě-dă-nôs'-tsěf.

Pocahontas—pō-kă-hōn'-tăs, *not* pō-kă-hōn'-tăs.

poculiform—pōk'-ū-līf-ōrm.

podagra—pō-dăg'-ră or pō-dă'-g-ră or pōd'-ă-g-ră.

podgy—pōj-ī.

See *pudgy*.

podophyllin—pōd-ō-fīl'-īn, *not* pō-dōf'-īl-īn.

podophyllum—pōd-ō-fīl'-ūm, *not* pō-dōf'-īl-ūm.

poem—pō'-ēm, *not* pō'-ūm.

See *damage*.

poesy—pō'-ē-sī, *not* pō'-ē-zī.

poetaster—pō'-ēt-ăs-tēr or pō-ēt-ăs'-tēr.

poignancy—poin'-ăn-sī or poin'-yăn-sī.

poignant—poin'-ănt or poin'-yănt.

Poincaré, Raymond—ră-môn' pwăn-kă-ră'.

For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

poinsettia—poin-sět'-ī-à, *not* poin-sět'-à.

poison—poiz'-n.

Poitevin—pwăt-văn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Poitiers (Battle of)—pwă-tyă'.

Sometimes anglicized poi-tērz'.

Formerly written *Poictiers*, but pronounced as above.

Polaris—pō-lă'-rīs, *not* pō'-lăr-īs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



polarization—pō-lār-īz-ā'-shŭn or pō-lār-ī-zā'-shŭn.

police—pō-lēs', *not* plēs.

Polignac, de—dŭ pō-lēn-yák'.

polish—pŏl'-īsh.

See *Polish*.

Polish—pŏ'-līsh.

See *polish*.

Politian—pō-līsh'-ī-ān.

politicize—pō-līt'-īs-īz.

Polk (James K.)—pŏk.

poll (n.)—pŏl.

When meaning "a degree without honors," this word is pronounced pŏl.

poll (vb.)—pŏl.

pollen—pŏl'-ĕn.

pollice verso—pŏl'-īs-ē vēr'-sō.

polliwog—pŏl'-ī-wŏg.

Also written *polliwig*, but pronounced pŏl'-ī-wīg.

Worcester says that, in the United States, *polliwig* is vulgarly called *polliwog*.

Pollux—pŏl'-ŭks.

"Castor and *Pollux*."

See *Castor*.

polonaise—pō-lō-nāz' or pŏl-ō-nāz'.

Poly carp—pŏl'-ī-kārp.

Polycletus—pŏl'-ī-klē'-tŭs.

Polycrates—pō-līk'-rā-tēz.

Polydamas—pō-līd'-ā-mās.

Polydectes—pŏl'-ī-dĕk'-tēz.

Polydora—pŏl'-ī-dŏ'-rā.

Polydorus—pŏl'-ī-dŏ'-rŭs.

Polyeucte—pŏl-ē-ŏkt'.

For ō, see p. 25.

polygamist—pō-līg'-ā-mīst.

See *monogamist*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

polygamous—pō-līg'-à-mūs.

See *monogamous*.

polygamy—pō-līg'-à-mǐ.

See *monogamy*.

polyglot—pōl'-ī-glōt.

Polygnotus—pōl-īg-nō'-tūs.

polygon—pōl'-ī-gōn.

polyhedron—pōl-ī-hē'-drōn.

Polyhymnia—pōl-ī-hīm'-nī-à.

See *Polyymnia*.

Polymnia—pō-līm'-nī-à.

See *Polyhymnia*.

Polyneices—pōl-ī-nī'-sēz.

Polynesia—pōl-ī-nē'-shǐ-à or pōl-ī-nē'-shà.

Polynesian—pōl-ī-nē'-shān or pōl-ī-nē'-zhān.

polype—pōl'-īp.

Also written *polyph*, the preferred spelling, but pronounced as above.

Polyphemus—pōl-ī-fē'-mūs.

polyphony—pō-līf'-ō-nī or pōl'-ī-fō-nī.

polyphyllous—pōl-ī-fīl'-ūs.

Less properly, pō-līf'-īl-ūs.

polyporous—pō-līp'-ō-rūs.

polysyllabic—pōl-ī-sīl-āb'-īk.

polysyllable—pōl'-ī-sīl-ā-bl.

polytheism—pōl-ī-thē'-īzm.

Polyxena—pō-līk'-sē-nà.

pomace—pūm'-ās.

pomade—pō-mād' or pō-mād'.

pomander—pō'-mān-dēr or pō-mān'-dēr.

Pomander (Sir Charles)—pō-mān'-dēr.

pomatum—pō-mā'-tūm.

pome—pōm.

pomegranate—pōm-gṛān'-āt or pōm'-gṛān-āt or pūm'-gṛān-āt.

pommel (n. and vb.)—pūm'-ēl, *not* pōm'-ēl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Pomona—pō-mō'-ná.

pompadour—pǒm'-pà-dōōr or pǒm'-pà-dōr.

See *Pompadour, de*.

Pompadour, de—dǔ pōN-pà-dōōr'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

See *pompadour*.

pompano—pǒm'-pà-nō or pǒm-pā'-nō.

Pompeia—pǒm-pē'-yá.

Pompeian—pǒm-pē'-yǎn or pǒm-pē'-ǎn.

Pompeii—pǒm-pā'-yē, *not* pǒm'-pē-ī.

Latin pron., pǒm-pē'-yī.

"The Last Days of *Pompeii*."

Pompeius—pǒm-pē'-yūs.

Ponce de León—pōns dǔ lē'-űn; Sp. pron., pōn'-thā dā lā-ōn'.

The pronunciation pōn'-sē dē lē'-űn is often heard.

See *Cervantes, de*.

poncho—pōn'-chō.

Pondicherry—pōn-dī-shēr'-ī or pōn-dī-chēr'-ī.

See *Pondichéry*.

Pondichéry—pōN-dē-shā-rē'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

See *Pondicherry*.

pone (cake)—pōn.

See *pone (writ)*.

pone (writ)—pō'-nē.

When meaning "the player that cuts the cards," this word is pronounced pōn.

See *pone (cake)*.

pongee—pōn-jē' or pōn'-jē.

poniard—pōn'-yārd, *not* pwōn'-yārd.

Poniatowski—pō-nyà-tōf'-skē or pō-nyà-tōs'-kē.

pons asinorum—pōnz ǎs-ǐn-ō'-rǔm.

pons varolii—pōnz vā-rō'-lī-ī.

Pontchartrain (Lake)—pōn-chār-trān'.

Ponte Vecchio—pōn'-tā vĕk'-ē-ō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Pontefract (Castle)—pöm'-frët; formally, pön'-tē-fräkt.

See *Alnwick*.

Pontiac—pön'-tī-āk.

pontifex—pön'-tīf-ěks.

Pontifex Maximus—pön'-tīf-ěks māk's'-īm-ūs.

pontiff—pön'-tīf.

pontifical—pön-tīf'-īk-āl.

pontifices—pön-tīf'-īs-ēz.

Pontine (Marshes)—pön'-tīn or pön'-tīn, *not* pön'-tēn.

Pontius (Pilate)—pön'-shī-ūs or pön'-shūs.

Pont Neuf—pôn nōf.

For ō, ōn, see pp. 25, 27.

poor—pōor, *not* pōor.

popliteal—pöp-līt'-ē-āl or pöp-līt-ē'-āl.

"The *Popliteal* Artery."

Popocatapetl—pō-pō-kā-tā'-pēt-l or pō-pō-kā-tā-pēt'-l.

See *Iztaccihuatl*.

Poppæa Sabina—pöp-ē'-ā sà-bī'-nà.

porcelain—pôr'-sē-lān or pôrs'-lān.

porcelaneous—pôr-sē-lā'-nē-ūs.

Also written *porcellaneous*, but pronounced as above.

porcelanic—pôr-sē-lān'-īk.

Also written *porcellanic*, but pronounced as above.

porcelanite—pôr'-sē-lā-nīt or pör-sěl'-ā-nīt.

Porcellian (Club)—pôr-sěl'-ī-ān.

porch—pörch, *not* pôrch.

porcine—pôr'-sīn or pôr'-sīn.

pore—pōr, *not* pôr.

See *pour*.

porgy—pôr'-gī.

porose—pō'-rōs or pō-rōs'.

porphyry—pôr'-fīr-ī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Porphyry—pôr'-fir-ĭ.

porpoise—pôr'-püs.

"Formerly also pôr'-poiz."—*Web.*

Porsena—pôr'-sën-â.

See *Porsenna*.

Porsenna—pôr'-sën'-nâ.

See *Porsena*.

Portalis—pôr-tâ-lēs'.

Port au Prince—pört-ō-prĭns'; Fr. pron., pôr-tō-prăns'.

For ĂN, see p. 26.

portcullis—pört-kül'-ĭs.

Porte (The)—pört.

See *Sublime Porte*.

porte-cochère—pört-kō-shâr'.

porte-feuille—pört-fö'-yŭ.

For ō, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

porte-monnaie—pört-mŏn-nâ'-yŭ; Anglicized, pört'-mŭn-ĭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

portent—pôr'-tënt or pôr'-tënt or pör-tënt'.

portfolio—pört-fö'-lĭ-ō or pört-föl'-yō.

Porthos—pör-tōs'.

See *Aramis, Athos, Trois Mousquetaires, Les*.

Portia—pör'-shĭ-â or pôr'-shâ.

Portici—pör'-tē-chē.

See *Muette de Portici, La*.

portière—pör-tyâr'.

portmanteau—pört-măn'-tō.

Porto Ferrajo—pör'-tō fěr-râ'-yō.

Porto Rico—pör'-tō rē'-kō.

See *Puerto Rico*.

portrait—pör'-trăt, *not* pôr'-trüt.

Pronounce the *final* syllable distinctly.

See *damage*.

Port Said—pört sä-ēd'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Portuguese—pōr'-tū-gēz or pōr-tū-gēz' or pōrt'-ū-gēs.

See *Chinese*.

portulaca—pōr-tū-lā'-kā.

"Commonly pōr-tū-lāk'-ā."—*Web*.

posauue—pō-zow'-nē.

Poseidon—pō-sī'-dōn.

Also written *Posidon*, but pronounced as above.

Posilippo—pō-zē-lēp'-pō.

position—pō-zīsh'-ūn.

posse—pōs'-ē.

posse comitatus—pōs'-ē kōm-ī-tā'-tūs.

possess—pōz-ēs'.

The Standard Dictionary gives pōs-ēs' as an alternative pronunciation.

possession—pōz-ēsh'-ūn.

possessive—pōz-ēs'-īv.

possessor—pōz-ēs'-ēr.

possessory—pōz-ēs'-ō-rī.

"Walker considers it more agreeable to analogy to place the accent on the first syllable, rather than on the second. He says, however: 'Most of our . . . orthoëpists accent the second syllable.'"—*S. & W.*

postscript—pōst'-skript *not* pōs'-krīpt.

Pronounce the *t* in the first syllable.

poste restante—pōst rēs-tānt'.

For ān, see p. 26.

posterior—pōs-tē'-rī-ēr, *not* pōs-tē'-rī-ēr.

posthumous—pōs'-tū-mūs or pōst'-hū-mūs.

Posthumus, Leonatus—lē-ō-nā'-tūs pōst-hū'-mūs.

"*Cymbeline*."

postilion—pōs-tīl'-yūn.

Also written *postillion*, but pronounced as above.

See *postillon*.

postillon—pōs-tēl-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *postilion*.

Postlethwaite—pōs'-l-thwāt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

post-obit—pōst-ō'-bīt or pōst-ōb'-īt.

postpone—pōst-pōn', *not* pōs-pōn'.

Pronounce the *t* in the first syllable.

posy—pō'-zī.

potable—pō'-tā-bl, *not* pōt'-ā-bl.

potato—pō-tā'-tō, *not* pō-tā'-tū.

See *damage*.

pot-au-feu—pō-tō-fū'; Fr. pron., pō-tō-fō'.

For *ō*, see p. 27.

Potemkin—pō-tēm'-kīn; Russian pron., pā-tyōm'-kīn.

potentate—pō'-tēn-tāt.

potential—pō-tēn'-shāl.

potentiality—pō-tēn-shī-āl'-īt-ī.

Potocka—pō-tōts'-kā.

See *Potocki*.

Potocki—pō-tōts'-kē.

See *Potocka*.

Potosí—pō-tō-sē'.

pot pourri—pō pōō-rē'.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives pōt-pōō'-rī as an alternative form.

potsherd—pōt'-shērd.

pouchong (tea)—pow'-chōng.

Poughkeepsie—pō-kīp'-sī, *not* pō-kēp'-sī.

pour—pōr, *not* pôr.

See *pore*.

pourboire—pōōr-bwār'.

Pourbus—pōōr'-būs.

For *ū*, see p. 26.

pourparler—pōōr-pār-lā'.

pour prendre congé—pōōr prān'-drū kōn-zhā'.

For *ān*, *ōn*, see pp. 26, 27.

Pourtales, de—dū pōōr-tā-lēs'.

pousse-café—pōōs ká-fā'.

Poussin—pōō-sān'.

For *ān*, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

pou sto—pōō stō or pow stō.

Powhatan—pow-hà-tăn', *not* pow-hăt'-ăn.

Pozzo di Borgo—pōt'-sō dē bôr'-gō.

Pozzuoli—pōt-swō'-lē.

See *Abruzzi, Puteoli*.

Prado, Paseo del—pā-sā'-ō dēl prā'-dō.

Pradt, de—dũ prät.

præcipe—prēs'-ĭp-ē or prē'-sĭp-ē.

Praed (Mrs.)—prād.

præmunire—prē-mũ-nĭ'-rē or prēm-ũ-nĭ'-rē.

prænomen—prē-nō'-mĕn.

See *prenomen*.

Præsepe—prē-sē'-pē.

Also written *Præsæpe*, but pronounced as above.

Præterita—prē-tĕr-ĭ'-tā.

Ruskin's "Præterita."

prætor—prē'-tōr.

Also written *pretor*, but pronounced as above.

prætorial—prē-tō'-rĭ-ăl.

See *pretorial*.

prætorian—prē-tō'-rĭ-ăn.

See *pretorian*.

prætorium—prē-tō'-rĭ-ŭm.

See *pretorium*.

Prag—prāg.

See *Prague*.

Prague—prāg.

See *Prag*.

Prairial—prā'-rĭ-ăl; Fr. pron., prā-rē-ăl'.

prairie—prā'-rĭ or prâr'-ĭ.

Prairie du Chien—prā'-rĭ dōō shĕn; Fr. pron.,  
prā-rē' dũ shyăn'.

For ũ, ăn, see p. 26.

Prakrit—prā'-krĭt.

praline—prā'-lĕn; Fr. pron., prā-lĕn'.

prance—prāns, *not* prăns.

See *ask*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Prater (Vienna)—prā'-tēr.

pratique—prät'-ĭk; Fr. pron., prā-tēk'.

Praxitelean—prāks-ĭt-ē-lē'-ăn.

Praxiteles—prāks-ĭt'-ē-lēz.

prayer (petition)—prâr.

Worcester prefers prâ'-ēr.

See *prayer* (*supplicant*).

prayer (supplicant)—prā'-ēr.

See *prayer* (*petition*).

preamble—prē'-ăm-bl, *not* prē'-ăm'-bl.

Pré-aux-Clercs, Le—lŭ prā-ō-klâr'.

prebend—prēb'-ënd.

prebendal—prē-bënd'-ăl.

The Century Dictionary says prēb'-ënd-ăl.

prebendary—prēb'-ënd-ā-rĭ.

Preble—prēb'-l.

Pré Catalan—prā kâ-tâ-lân'.

For ân, see p. 26.

precedence—prē-sē'-dĕns, *not* prēs'-ē-dĕns.

See *precedency*.

precedency—prē-sē'-dĕn-sĭ, *not* prēs'-ē-dĕn-sĭ.

"These words (*precedence*, *precedency*) are sometimes erroneously pronounced with the accent on the *first* syllable,—a mode not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."—*Wor.*

precedent (n.)—prēs'-ē-dĕnt.

See *precedent* (*adj.*).

precedent (*adj.*)—prē-sē'-dĕnt.

"A slave, that is not twentieth part the tithe Of your *precedent* lord."—*Shakespeare.*

See *precedent* (*n.*).

precedented—prēs'-ē-dĕnt-ĕd, *not* prē'-sē-dĕnt-ĕd.

See *unprecedented*.

precedently—prē-sē'-dĕnt-lĭ.

precentor—prē-sĕn'-tōr.

preceptory—prē-sĕp'-tō-rĭ; prēs'-ĕp-tō-rĭ (*Wor.*).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Précieuses Ridicules, Les—lā prā-syōz' rē-dē-kūl'.

For ō, ū, see pp. 25, 26.

precinct—prē'-sīngkt.

"Formerly accented pre-cinct', as in Shakespeare and Milton."—*Web.*

Preciosa—prēs-ī-ō'-sā; Ger. pron., prāt-zē-ō'-zā.

précis—prā-sē' or prā'-sē.

precise—prē-sīs', *not* prē-sīz'.

precisely—prē-sīs'-lī, *not* prē-sīz'-lī.

preciseness—prē-sīs'-nēs, *not* prē-sīz'-nēs.

precisian—prē-sīzh'-ăn. *✓*

*See precision.*

precision—prē-sīzh'-ŭn.

*See precisian.*

preclude—prē-klūd', *not* prē-klōōd'.

precocious—prē-kō'-shūs.

precocity—prē-kōs'-īt-ī.

predatory—prēd'-ā-tō-rī, *not* prē'-dā-tō-rī.

predecessor—prēd-ē-sēs'-ēr or prē-dē-sēs'-ēr.

Do not accent the *first* syllable.

predicament—prē-dīk'-ā-mēnt, *not* pēr-dīk'-ā-mēnt.

predicative—prēd'-ī-kā-tīv.

predicatory—prēd'-ī-kā-tō-rī.

predilection—prē-dīl-ĕk'-shŭn or prēd-īl-ĕk'-shŭn.

preface (n.)—prēf'-ās.

preface (vb.)—prēf'-ās, *not* prē-fās', as analogy would suggest.

*See absent.*

prefacer—prēf'-ā-sēr.

prefatory—prēf'-ā-tō-rī.

prefect—prē'-fĕkt.

Also written *præfct*, but pronounced as above.  
*See préfet.*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

prefecture—prē'-fěk-tūr.

Worcester says prěf'-ěk-tūr.

preferable—prěf'-ēr-à-bl, *not* prē-fēr'-à-bl.

preferment—prē-fēr'-mēnt.

préfet—prā-fā'.

See *prefect*.

prefix (n.)—prē'-fīks.

prefix (vb.)—prē-fīks'.

See *absent*.

• prehensile—prē-hěn'-sīl.

prejudice—prěj'-ōō-dīs.

prelacy—prěl'-à-sī.

prelate—prěl'-āt, *not* prē'-lāt.

prelatic—prē-lăt'-īk.

prelatize—prěl'-à-tīz.

prelude (n.)—prěl'-ūd or prē'-lūd.

prelude (vb.)—prē-lūd'.

Or, "especially in the musical sense, prěl'-ūd, prē'-lūd."—*Web*.

preludize—prěl'-ū-dīz or prē'-lū-dīz.

prelusive—prē-lū'-sīv.

prelusory—prē-lū'-sō-rī.

premature—prē-mà-tūr' or prē'-mà-tūr or přēm'-à-tūr.

This last pronunciation is heard especially in Great Britain.

premier (n.)—prē'-mī-ēr or přēm'-yē~.

"Formerly often, still by some, prē-mēr'."—*Web*.

premier (adj.)—prē'-mī-ēr or přēm'-yēr.

première—prē-myâr'

premise (n.)—přēm'-īs.

Often written *premiss*, but pronounced as above.

premise (vb.)—prē-mīz'.

prenomen—prē-nō'-mēn.

See *prænomen*, the preferred spelling.

preparative—prē-pār'-à-tīv, *not* prē-pâr'-à-tīv.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

preposterous—prē-pōs'-tēr-ūs, *not* prē-pōs'-trūs.

presage (n.)—prē'-sāj; prēs'-āj (Wor.)

Formerly, also prē-sāj'.

presage (vb.)—prē-sāj'.

See *absent*.

presageful—prē-sāj'-fōōl.

presbyope—prēz'-bī-ōp or prēs'-bī-ōp.

See *myope*.

presbyopia—prēz'-bī-ō'-pī-à or prēs'-bī-ō'-pī-à.

See *myopia*.

presbyopic—prēz'-bī-ōp'-īk or prēs'-bī-ōp'-īk.

See *myopic*.

presbyopy—prēz'-bī-ō-pī or prēs'-bī-ō-pī.

See *myopy*.

presbyter—prēz'-bīt-ēr or prēs'-bīt-ēr.

Presbyterian—prēz'-bī-tē'-rī-ān or prēs'-bī-tē'-rī-ān.

presbytery—prēz'-bī-tēr-ī or prēs'-bī-tēr-ī.

"Formerly also prēs-bīt'-ēr-ī."—*Web*.

Worcester says: "This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced pres-byt'-e-ry—a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."

prescience—prē'-shī-ēns or prēsh'-ē-ēns.

Webster says that this word was formerly accented prē-sī'-ēns.

prescient—prē'-shī-ēnt or prēsh'-ī-ēnt.

present (n. and adj.)—prēz'-ēnt.

present (vb.)—prē-zēnt'.

See *absent*.

presentable—prē-zēnt'-à-bl.

presentation—prēz-ēn-tā'-shūn.

presentiment—prē-sēn'-tīm-ēnt or prē-zēn'-tīm-ēnt.

presentment—prē-zēnt'-mēnt.

"The counterfeit *presentment* of two brothers."  
*Shakespeare.*

president—prēz'-ī-dēnt, *not* prēz'-ī-dūnt.

See *damage*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

presidio—prē-sīd'-ī-ō; Sp. pron., prā-sē'-dyō.

Presque Isle—prěsk-ēl'.

prestidigitateur—prěs-tē-dē-zhē-tà-tōr'.

For *ō*, see p. 25.

prestidigitation—prěs-tī-dīj'-ī-tā'-shūn.

prestidigitator—prěs-tī-dīj'-ī-tā-tēr.

prestige—prěs-tězh' or prěs'-tīj.

Webster, the Oxford English Dictionary, and the Century prefer prěs-tězh'; the Standard and Stormonth prefer prěs'-tīj. Worcester says prěs-těj' or prěs'-tīj.

presumptuous—prē-zūmp'-tū-ūs.

"There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in three syllables (prē-zūm'-shūs), which should be carefully avoided."—Walker.

pretense—prē-těns', not prē'-těns.

Also written *pretence*, but pronounced as above.

preterit—prět'-ēr-īt.

Also written *preterite*, but pronounced as above.

preteritive—prē-těr'-īt-iv, not prět'-ēr-īt-iv.

pretext—prē'-těkst.

"Formerly, and still by some, prē-těkst'."—Web.

pretor—prē'-tōr.

See *prætor*, the preferred spelling.

pretorial—prē-tō'-rī-āl.

See *prætorial*, the preferred spelling.

pretorian—prē-tō'-rī-ăn.

See *prætorian*, the preferred spelling.

pretorium—prē-tō'-rī-ūm.

See *prætorium*, the preferred spelling.

prettily—prīt'-īl-ī.

See *pretty*.

pretty—prīt'-ī.

"Formerly, now dialectic or illiterate, prět'-ī."

—Web.

pretzel—prět'-sěl.

See *bretzel*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

preventive—prē-věn'-tīv.

*Preventative* (prē-věn'-tā-tīv) is, as Webster says, "an unnecessary and irregularly formed doublet of *preventive*."

Prévost d'Exiles—prā-vō' dĕg-zĕl'.

Prévost-Paradol—prā-vō' pā-rā-dōl'.

Priapean—prī-ā-pē'-ăn, *not* prī-ā'-pē-ăn.

Priapic—prī-ăp'-ĭk.

Priapism—prī'-ă-pĭzm.

Priapus—prī-ā'-pŭs, *not* prī'-ă-pŭs.

Pribilof (Islands)—prē-bĕ-lōf'.

Prichard—prĭch'-ărd.

prie-dieu—prē-dyû'; Fr. pron., prē-dyô'.

For ô, see p. 25.

Priene—prī-ē'-nĕ.

"Bias of *Priene*."

Prim (General)—prēm, *not* prĭm.

prima donna—prē'-mā dŏn'-ă.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives prī'-mā dŏn'-ă as an alternative pronunciation.

prima facie—prī'-mā fā'-shĭ-ē.

primarily—prī'-mā-rĭl'-ĭ, *not* prī-mā'-rĭl'-ĭ.

primate—prī'-māt.

primates (order of mammals)—prī-mā'-tĕz, *not* prī'-māts.

primer (book)—prĭm'-ēr.

See *primer* (one that primes).

primer (one that primes)—prī'-mēr.

See *primer* (book).

princess—prĭn'-sĕs.

"In British use, *princess* is accented prin'cess . . . when the name follows, as in *Prin'cess Alice*; otherwise often *prin-cess'*, as in *I saw the princess'*."—Web.

"By the English sometimes accented on the last syllable; but this, as Walker (1806) remarks, is a 'glaring absurdity.'"—Web. (earlier edition).

See *princesse*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

princesse—prĭn-sĕs'; Fr. pron., prăN-sĕs'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

See *princess*.

prism—prĭzm, *not* prĭz'-ŭm.

See *chasm*, *elm*.

pristine—prĭs'-tĭn or prĭs'-tĭn.

prithē—prĭth'-ē, *not* prĭth'-ē.

privacy—prĭ'-vā-sĭ or, especially in British use,  
prĭv'-ā-sĭ.

Privat-Deschanel—prē-vā' dā-shā-nĕl'.

privat-docent—prē-vāt' dōt-sĕnt'.

privet—prĭv'-ĕt or prĭv'-ĭt.

privily—prĭv'-ĭl-ĭ.

probative—prō'-bā-tĭv, *not* prōb'-ā-tĭv.

probatory—prō'-bā-tō-rĭ, *not* prōb'-ā-tō-rĭ.

probity—prōb'-ĭt-ĭ or prō'-bĭt-ĭ.

proboscidean—prō-bōs-ĭd'-ē-ăn.

proboscis—prō-bōs'-ĭs.

proceed (n.)—prō'-sĕd.

proceed (vb.)—prō-sĕd'.

See *absent*.

process—prōs'-ĕs or, especially in British usage,  
prō'-sĕs.

"The original pro-cess' remained beside pro'cess  
until late in 18th century."—*Web*.

procès-verbal—prō-sā' vĕr-bāl'.

procès-verbaux—prō-sā' vĕr-bō'.

Procida, da—dā prō'-chē-dā.

Procne—prōk'-nē.

Procrustean—prō-krŭs'-tē-ăn.

Procrustes—prō-krŭs'-tēz.

procurator—prōk'-ŭ-rā-tēr.

procuress—prō-kŭ'-rĕs.

procureur—prō-kŭ-rōr'.

For ō, ŭ, see pp. 25, 26.

Procyon—prō'-sĭ-ŏn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

prodigious—prō-dīj'-ūs.

prodigy—prōd'-īj-ī.

produce (n.)—prōd'-ūs; formerly, prō-dūs'.

produce (vb.)—prō-dūs'.

See *absent*.

product—prōd'-ūkt.

proem—prō'-ēm.

proemial—prō-ē'-mī-āl.

professorial—prō-fēs-ō'-rī-āl.

Profeta, Il—ēl prō-fā'-tā.

profile—prō'-fil or prō'-fēl.

This is Webster's marking. All of the other leading dictionaries prefer prō'-fēl.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives prō'-fil as an alternative form.

Worcester says prō'-fēl or prō-fēl' or prō'-fil.

profilist—prō'-fī-līst or prō'-fēl-īst.

profuse (adj.)—prō-fūs', *not* prō-fūz'.

prognathous—prōg'-nā-thūs.

program—prō'-grām.

"Sometimes prō'-grūm."—*Web*.

Also written *programme*, but pronounced as above.

progress (n.)—prōg'-rēs or, especially in British usage, prō'-grēs.

progress (vb.)—prō-grēs'.

"Earlier, commonly, prō'-grēs."—*Web*.

See *absent*.

prohibition—prō-hīb-īsh'-ūn.

prohibitory—prō-hīb'-īt-ō-rī.

project (n.)—prōj'-ēkt.

In Great Britain, prō'-jēkt is frequently heard.

project (vb.)—prō-jēkt'.

"Shakespeare has prō'-jēkt."—*Web*.

See *absent*.

projectile—prō-jēk'-tīl.

prolate—prō'-lāt.

See *oblate* (n. and adj.).

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)



prolegate—prō'-iěg-āt or prō-lěg'-āt.

prolepsis—prō-lěp'-sis.

The pronunciation prō-lěp'-sis is heard in Great Britain.

proletarian—prō-lē-tā'-rĭ-ăn or prōl-ē-tā'-rĭ-ăn.

proletariat—prō-lē-tā'-rĭ-ăt.

proletary—prō'-lē-tā-rĭ or prōl'-ē-tā-rĭ.

prolix—prō'-lĭks or prō-lĭks'.

prolocutor—prō-lők'-ū-tēr or prōl'-ō-kū-tēr.

prologue—prō'-lөг or prōl'-өг.

See *analogue*.

promenade—pröm-ē-nād'.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester give pröm-ē-nād' as an alternative pronunciation.

Prometheus—prō-mě'-thūs, commonly prō-mě'-thē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

promiscuity—prō-mĭs-kū'-ĭt-ĭ or pröm-ĭs-kū'-ĭt-ĭ.

promissory—pröm'-ĭs-sō-rĭ.

promontory—pröm'-ŭn-tō-rĭ.

~~promulgate~~—prō-mŭl'-gāt.

The Oxford English Dictionary prefers pröm'-ŭl-gāt or prō'-mŭl-gāt.

promulgation—prō-mŭl-gā'-shŭn or pröm-ŭl-gā'-shŭn.

promulgator—prō'-mŭl-gā-tēr or pröm'-ŭl-gā-tēr.

pronunciamento—prō-nŭn-shĭ-ā-měn'-tō or prō-nŭn-sĭ-ā-měn'-tō.

pronunciamiento—prō-nōon-thyā-myěn'-tō.

See *Cáceres*.

pronunciation—prō-nŭn-sĭ-ā'-shŭn or prō-nŭn-shĭ-ā'-shŭn.

This is the marking of Webster, the Century, and the Standard. The Oxford English Dictionary, Stormonth, and the Encyclopædic Dictionary give

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

the second pronunciation only. Worcester says *prō-nūn-shī-ā'-shūn*.

Smart (1836) speaks as follows: "The word *pronunciation* is regularly pronounced *pro-nun-shi-a'-shun*, and by all speakers would probably be so sounded, if it were related to any such verb as to *pronunciate*, in the same way that *association* and *enunciation* are related to *associate* and *enunciate*. In the absence of any such related verb, most speakers say *pro-nun-si-a'-shun*, and so avoid the double occurrence of the sound of *sh* in the same word."

propagandism—*pröp-à-găn'-dīzm*.

propagandist—*pröp-à-găn'-dīst*.

prophecy—*pröf'-ē-sī*.

See *prophecy*.

prophecy—*pröf'-ē-sī*.

See *prophecy*.

Prophète, Le—*lū prō-fēt'*.

prophylactic—*prō-fīl-āk'-tīk* or *pröf-īl-āk'-tīk*.

prophylaxis—*prō-fīl-āk'-sīs*.

propinquity—*prō-pīng'-kwīt-ī*, not *prō-pīn'-kwīt-ī*.

propitiate—*prō-pīsh'-ī-āt*.

propria persona—*prō'-prī-à pēr-sō'-nà*.

propylæum—*pröp-īl-ē'-ūm*.

propylon—*pröp'-īl-ön*.

pro rata—*prō rā'-tà*, not *prō rāt'-à*.

prorogue—*prō-rōg'*.

prosaic—*prō-zā'-īk*, not *prō-sā'-īk*.

prosaical—*prō-zā'-īk-āl*, not *prō-sā'-īk-āl*.

prosaist—*prō'-zā-īst*.

Webster, Stormonth, and Smart say *prō-zā'-īst*.

proscenium—*prō-sē'-nī-ūm*, not *prō-sēn'-ī-ūm*.

proselyte—*prös'-ē-līt*.

proselytism—*prös'-ē-līt-īzm* or *prös'-ē-lī-tīzm*.

proselytist—*prös'-ē-līt-īst* or *prös'-ē-lī-tīst*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

proselytize—prös'-ē-līt-iz or prös'-ē-lī-tiz.

Proserpina—prō-sēr'-pīn-ā or prös-ēr-pī'-nā.

See *Proserpine*.

Proserpine—prös'-ēr-pīn or prös'-ēr-pēn.

"In Milton, prō-sēr'-pīn."—*Web*.

See *Proserpina*.

prosodic—prō-sōd'-īk.

prosodist—prös'-ō-dīst.

prosody—prös'-ō-dī.

prospect (n.)—prös'-pěkt.

prospect (vb.)—prös'-pěkt or prös-pěkt'.

Prospero—prös'-pēr-ō.

"The Tempest."

prosperous—prös'-pēr-ūs, *not* prös'-prūs.

prospice—prös'-pīs-ē.

prostate (gland)—prös'-tāt, *not* prös'-trāt.

protagonist—prō-tāg'-ō-nīst.

protasis—prōt'-ā-sīs.

Protean—prō'-tē-ān or prō-tē'-ān.

protégé—prō-tā-zhā'.

protégée—prō-tā-zhā'.

proteid—prō'-tē-īd.

protein—prō'-tē-īn.

pro tempore—prō tēm'-pō-rē.

Protesilaus—prō-tēs-īl-ā'-ūs.

protest (n.)—prō'-těst; formerly also prō-těst'.

protest (vb.)—prō-těst'.

protestant (n. and adj.)—prōt'-ēs-tānt or prō-tēs'-tānt.

Protestant—prōt'-ēs-tānt, *not* prōd'-ēs-tānt.

protestation—prōt'-ēs-tā'-shūn, *not* prō-tēs-tā'-shūn.

Proteus—prō'-tūs or prō'-tē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

prothalamion—prō-thá-lā'-mǐ-ŏn.

See *prothalamium*, another spelling.

prothalamium—prō-thá-lā'-mǐ-ŭm.

See *prothalamion*.

prothonotary—prō-thŏn'-ō-tā-rĭ, *not* prō-thō-nŏ'-tā-rĭ.

See *protonotary*.

protocol—prō'-tō-kŏl.

protomartyr—prō-tō-mār'-tēr.

Do not accent the *first* syllable.

protonotary—prō-tŏn'-ō-tā-rĭ, *not* prō-tō-nŏ'-tā-rĭ.

See *prothonotary*.

protozoa—prō-tō-zō'-ā.

protozoön—prō-tō-zō'-ŏn.

protractile—prō-trăk'-tĭl.

protrude—prō-trōōd', *not* prō-trūd'.

protrusion—prō-trōō'-zhŭn, *not* prō-trū'-zhŭn.

protrusive—prō-trōō'-sĭv, *not* prō-trū'-sĭv.

Prout (Father)—prowt.

Provençal—prō-vān-sāl'.

This word is sometimes Anglicized prō-vĕn-sāl' or prō-vĕn-sāl'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Provence—prō-vāns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

proviso—prō-vī'-zō.

provocable—prō-vō'-kā-bl.

provocation—prŏv-ō-kā'-shŭn.

provocative—prō-vŏk'-ā-tĭv or prō-vō'-kā-tĭv.

provost—prŏv'-ŭst.

"Also, especially in *provost guard*, etc., prō'-vō or prō-vō'."—*Web*.

prow (n.)—prow.

"Though Walker, in deference to the authorities whom he cites, gives *prō* as an alternative pronunciation of this word, he says: 'Analogy . . . is clearly for the first pronunciation.'"—*S. & W.*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

prowess—prow'-ēs.

"Walker remarks that 'analogy must decide' for the pronunciation *prow'-ēs* in preference to *prō'-ēs*."  
—S. & W.

prowl—prowl.

Walker says *prowl* or *prōl*, but remarks "the former is more agreeable to analogy."

Prudden—prüd'-ĕn.

Prudhomme—prü-dŏm'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Prud'hon—prü-dŏn'.

For ū, ŏn, see pp. 26, 27.

prunella—prōō-nĕl'-à.

Also written *prunello*, but pronounced *prōō-nĕl'-ō*.

prurigo—prōō-rĭ'-ġō.

Prussia—prüsh'-à or prōō'-shà.

This last form, though in good repute, is rare.  
See *Russia*.

Prussian—prüsh'-ăn.

"Formerly also, and still by some, *prōō'-shăn*."  
—Web.

See *Russian*.

prussiate—prüs'-ĭ-āt.

"*Prussiate* of Potash."

prussic—prüs'-ĭk.

The pronunciation *prōō'-sĭk* is obsolescent.

Prynne (Hester)—prĭn.

"*The Scarlet Letter*."

Prytaneum—prĭt-à-nĕ'-ŭm.

prytanis—prĭt'-à-nĭs.

psalm—sām.

"*P* is silent before *s* and *t* at the beginning of words."—Wor.

psalmic—sāl'-mĭk or sà'-mĭk.

psalmist—sām'-ĭst or sāl'-mĭst.

psalmistry—sām'-ĭs-trĭ or sāl'-mĭs-trĭ.

psalmodist—sām'-ō-dĭst or sāl'-mō-dĭst.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

psalmodize—sām'-ō-dīz or sāl'-mō-dīz.

psalmody—sām'-ō-dī or sāl'-mō-dī.

Psalms (Book of)—sāmz, *not* sāmz.

Psalter (The)—sôl'-tēr.

Smart (1836) gives sāl'-tēr, and in defence of this pronunciation remarks: "Such is the present pronunciation of this word, with reference to the original Greek, and not the intervening Saxon."

psaltery—sôl'-tēr-ī.

pseudo (prefix)—sū'-dō or psū'-dō.

The second pronunciation is seldom heard.

pseudonym—sū'-dō-nīm.

pseudonymous—sū-dôn'-īm-ūs or psū-dôn'-īm-ūs.

See *pseudo* (prefix.)

pshaw—shô or pshô, *not* shā.

psht—psht.

psoas (muscle)—sō'-ās or psō'-ās.

psychagogue—sī'-kā-gōg or psī'-kā-gōg.

Psyche—sī'-kē or psī'-kē.

See *Cnidus*.

psychiatric—sī-kī-ăt'-rīk or psī-kī-ăt'-rīk.

psychiatrist—sī-kī'-à-trīst or psī-kī'-à-trīst.

psychiatry—sī-kī'-à-trī or psī-kī'-à-trī.

psychic—sī'-kīk.

psychical—sī'-kīk-ăl.

psychologic—sī-kō-lōj'-īk.

psychologist—sī-kōl'-ō-jīst.

psychologize—sī-kōl'-ō-jīz.

psychology—sī-kōl'-ō-jī.

psychomachy—sī-kōm'-à-kī or psī-kōm'-à-kī.

psychomancy—sī'-kō-măn-sī or psī'-kō-măn-sī.

psychopathy—sī-kōp'-à-thī or psī-kōp'-à-thī.

psychosis—sī-kō'-sīs or psī-kō'-sīs.

Ptah—ptā.

ptarmigan—tār'-mīg-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

pterodactyl—těr-ō-dăk'-tĭl or ptěr-ō-dăk'-tĭl.

ptisan—tĭz'-ăn or tĭz-ăn' or tĭ'-săn.

See *tisane*.

Ptolemaic—tōl-ē-mă'-ĭk, *not* tōl'-ē-mă-ĭk.

See *Cnidus*.

Ptolemais—tōl-ē-mă'-ĭs.

See *Cnidus*.

Ptolemy—tōl'-ē-mĭ.

See *Cnidus*.

ptomaine—tō'-mă-ĭn or tō'-mă-ĕn; coll., tō'-măn.

ptyalin—tĭ'-ă-lĭn or ptĭ'-ă-lĭn.

pubic—pū'-bĭk.

"*Pubic Arch.*"

pubis—pū'-bĭs.

"*Os Pubis.*"

publicist—pŭb'-lĭs-ĭst.

publicity—pŭb-lĭs'-ĭt-ĭ.

Puccini—pōō-chē'-nē.

See *Abbatucci*.

Pucelle, La—lă pŭ-sĕl'.

For ū, see p. 26.

pudding—pōōd'-ĭng, *not* pōōd'-n.

pudgy—pŭj'-ĭ.

See *podgy*.

Puebla—pwă'-blă.

pueblo—pwĕb'-lō.

Pueblo—pwĕb'-lō.

puerile—pū'-ĕr-ĭl.

puerility—pū-ĕr-ĭl'-ĭt-ĭ.

puerperal—pū-ĕr'-pĕr-ăl.

Puerto Rico—pwĕr'-tō rē'-kō.

See *Porto Rico*.

Puget (Sound)—pū'-jĕt.

Puget (Pierre)—pū-zhă'.

For ū, see p. 26.

pugh—pōō or pōō.

pugnacious—pŭġ-nă'-shŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

puisne—pū'-nĭ.

Also written *puisny*, but pronounced as above.

puissance—pū'-is-ăns or pū-is'-ăns.

Formerly usually pronounced pwē'-săns as in Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton.

puissant—pū'-is-ănt or pū-is'-ănt.

See *puissance*.

Pujol, de—dŭ pū-zhŏl'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

pulchritude—pŭl'-krĭ-tūd.

Pulci—pŏol'-chē.

Pulcinella—pŏol-chē-nĕl'-lā.

See *Cialdini*, *Pulcinello*.

Pulcinello—pŏol-chē-nĕl'-lŏ.

See *Cialdini*, *Pulcinella*, *Punchinello*.

Pulitzer (Joseph)—pū'-lĭt-sēr.

pulka—pŭl'-kā.

pulmonary—pŭl'-mŏ-nā-rĭ.

pulque—pŏol'-kā.

pulsate—pŭl'-sāt.

Pultowa (Battle of)—pŏl-tā'-vā.

Also written *Poltava*, but pronounced as above.

Pultusk (Battle of)—pŏol'-tŏŏsk.

pulvinar—pŭl-vĭ'-nār.

pumice—pŭm'-is or pū'-mĭs.

pumpernickel—pŭm'-pĕr-nĭk-l; Ger. pron.,  
pŏom'-pĕr-nĭk-l.

pumpkin—pŭmp'-kĭn.

"Colloquially and commonly pŭng'-kĭn."—*Web.*

Punchinello—pŭn-chĭn-ĕl'-ŏ.

See *Pulcinello*.

punctilious—pŭngk-tĭl'-ĭ-ŭs or pŭngk-tĭl'-yŭs.

punitive—pū'-nĭt-ĭv.

Punjab—pŭn-jāb', *not* pŭn'-jāb.

Also written *Panjab*, *Punjaub*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



pupilage—pū'-pīl-āj.

Purana—pōōr-ā'-nā.

purée—pū-rā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Purgatorio, Il—ēl pōōr-gā-tōr'-yō.

purgatory—pūr'-gā-tō-rī.

purificative—pū'-rīf-īk-ā-tīv or pū-rīf'-īk-ā-tīv.

purificator—pū'-rīf-īk-ā-tēr.

purificatory—pū-rīf'-īk-ā-tō-rī.

Purim—pū'-rīm.

Puritani, I—ē pōō-rē-tā'-nē.

Purkinjean—pūr-kīn-jē'-ān.

purlieu—pūr'-lū.

purport (n.)—pūr'-pōrt.

"Formerly pūr-pōrt' as in Shakespeare."—*Web.*

purport (vb.)—pūr'-pōrt or pūr-pōrt'.

See *absent*.

purposive—pūr'-pō-sīv, *not* pūr-pō'-sīv.

pursue—pūr-sū', *not* pūr-sōō'.

pursuit—pūr-sūt', *not* pūr-sōōt'.

pursuivant—pūr'-swīv-ānt.

pursy—pūr'-sī, *not* pūs'-ī.

purulent—pū'-rōōl-ēnt.

Pusey (Dr.)—pū'-zī, *not* pū'-sī.

Puseyism—pū'-zī-īzm, *not* pū'-sī-īzm.

Pushkin—pōōsh'-kīn.

Four additional spellings of this word are found (*Pooshkin, Pouchekine, Pouschkin, Puschkin*), all of which are pronounced as above.

pusillanimity—pū-sīl-ā-nīm'-īt-ī.

pusillanimous—pū-sīl-ān'-īm-ūs.

pustule—pūs'-tūl.

put—pōōt.

"The pronunciation *pūt* also is common in dialect, especially in parts of Scotland."—*Web.*

putative—pū'-tā-tīv.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Puteoli—pū-tē'-ō-lī.

See *Pozzuoli*.

putlog—pööt'-lôg or püt'-lôg.

Puvis de Chavannes—pū-vē' dü shá-vän'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Puy-de-Dôme—pwē-dŭ-dôm'.

pyæmia—pī-ē'-mī-â.

Also written *pyemia*, but pronounced as above.

Pyat, Félix—fā-lēks' pyâ.

Pygmalion—pīg-mā'-lī-ôn.

pygmean—pīg-mē'-ân.

pyjama—pī-jā'-mâ.

See *pajama*.

Pylades—pīl'-â-dēz.

pyloric—pīl-ör'-īk or pī-lör'-īk.

pylorus—pīl-ō'-rŭs or pī-lō'-rŭs.

pyramidal—pīr-ām'-īd-âl.

pyramidic—pīr-â-mīd'-īk.

pyramidical—pīr-â-mīd'-īk-âl.

pyramidize—pīr'-â-mīd-īz.

Pyramus—pīr'-â-mŭs.

"*Pyramus and Thisbe*."

See *Thisbe*.

Pyrenean—pīr-ē-nē'-ân.

Pyrenees—pīr'-ē-nēz.

pyrite—pī'-rīt or pīr'-īt.

pyrites—pīr-ī'-tēz.

pyritic—pīr-īt'-īk.

pyrola—pīr-ō'-lâ, *not* pī-rō'-lâ.

pyromancy—pī'-rō-măn-sī or pīr'-ō-măn-sī.

pyrometer—pī-rōm'-ē-tēr.

pyrotechnics—pī-rō-těk'-nīks or pīr-ō-těk'-nīks.

pyrotechny—pī'-rō-těk-nī or pīr'-ō-těk-nī.

Pyrrha—pīr'-â.

"*Deucalion and Pyrrha*."

See *Deucalion*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Pyrrhic—pĭr'-ĭk.

"*Pyrrhic Victory.*"

Pythagoras—pĭth-ăġ'-ō-răs, *not* pī-thăġ'-ō-răs.

Pythagorean—pĭth-ăġ'-ō-rē'-ăn or pī-thăġ'-ō-rē'-ăn.

The Century Dictionary gives the second only.

Pythia—pĭth'-ĭ-ă.

Pythian—pĭth'-ĭ-ăn.

"*The Pythian Games.*"

Pythias—pĭth'-ĭ-ăs.

"*Damon and Pythias.*"

See *Damon*.

Pythic—pĭth'-ĭk.

"*Furor almost Pythic.*"—*Carlyle*.

python—pī'-thŏn.

Python—pī'-thŏn.

pythoness—pĭth'-ō-nēs.

pyx—pĭks.

## Q

quad—kwŏd.

quadrangle—kwŏd'-răng-ġl.

quadriga—kwŏd-rī'-ġă.

quadrijugate—kwŏd-rī-jū'-ġăt.

quadrille—kwă-drĭl' or kă-drĭl'.

Authorities are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

quadripartite—kwŏd-rī-păr'-tīt or kwŏd-rĭp'-ăr-tīt.

quadrumana—kwŏd-rŏō'-mă-nă, *not* kwŏd-rŏō-mă'-nă.

See *bimana*.

quadrumanous—kwŏd-rŏō'-mă-nŭs.

See *bimanous*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

quadrupedal—kwöd-rōō'-pē-dāl or kwöd-rōō-pē'-dāl.

See *bipedal*, *tripedal*.

quadruple—kwöd'-rōō-pl, *not* kwöd-rōō'-pl.

quære—kwē'-rē.

quæstor—kwēs'-tör or kwēs'-tör.

quaff—kwáf, *not* kwäf.

See *ask*.

quaggy—kwäḡ'-ī, *not* kwöḡ'-ī.

quagmire—kwäḡ'-mīr, *not* kwöḡ'-mīr.

quality—kwöl'-īt-ī.

qualm—kwām, *not* kwôm.

qualmish—kwām'-īsh, *not* kwôm'-īsh.

quandary—kwön'-dā-rī or, especially in British use and formerly, kwön-dā'-rī.

quantity—kwön'-tīt-ī.

quantivalence—kwön-tī-vā'-lëns or kwön-tīv'-ā-lëns.

quarantine (n.)—kwör'-än-tën; kwör'-än-tën' (Wor.).

quarantine (vb.)—kwör'-än-tën or kwör'-än-tën'.

quarrel—kwör'-ël, *not* kwôr'-ël.

quarterfoil—kwôr-tēr-foil.

Also written *quarterfoyle*, but pronounced as above.

See *quatrefoil*, the preferred spelling.

quash—kwösh, *not* kwăsh.

quasi (prefix)—kwā'-sī.

Quasimodo (Sunday)—kwăs-īm-ō'-dō.

Quasimodo (dwarf)—kwăs-īm-ō'-dō; Fr. pron., kă-zē-mō'-dō.

"Notre Dame de Paris."

quassia—kwösh'-ī-à or kwăs'-ī-à or kwăsh'-ī-à.

quaterfoil—kăt'-ēr-foil.

See *quatrefoil*, the preferred spelling.

quaternary—kwà-tēr'-nà-rī.

quaternion—kwà-tēr'-nī-ün.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

quatorzain—kà-tôr'-zân or kăt'-ôr-zân.

quatrain—kwöt'-rân.

Quatre Bras (Battle of)—kà-trē-brá'.

quatrefoil—kăt'-ēr-foil.

See *quarterfoil*, *quaterfoil*.

quattro-cento—kwät'-trō chěn'-tō.

quay—kē.

"The pronunciation kē is now fixed, both in British and American usage.

"The 'Expert Orthographer' (1704) gives kē, Buchanan (1766) kwā, and Sheridan (1780) kā. Swift (1723) and Tennyson (1850) rhyme *quay* with *day*."—*Web*.

Quay (Matthew S.)—kwā.

Quebec—kwē-běk', *not* kwē'-běk; Fr. pron. kē-běk'.

Queenstown (Ireland)—kwēnz'-town; coll., kwēnz'-tūn.

See *Alnwick*.

quelle sottise—kěl sō-tēz'.

quelque chose—kěl'-kē shōz.

Quentin Durward—kwěn'-tīn dūr'-wārd.

quercitron—kwēr'-sīt-rūn.

Querétaro—kā-rā'-tā-rō.

querulous—kwēr'-ōō-lūs, *not* kwēr'-ū-lūs.

Quesnel—kěn-ěl'.

queue—kū.

Queux—kō or kū.

For ō, see p. 25.

Quiberon—kē-bē-rôn'.

For ôñ, see p. 27.

Quiché—kē-chā'.

Quichua—kēch'-wā.

Quichuan—kēch'-wăn.

quicunque—kwī'-kūng-kwē.

quién sabe?—kyěn sâ'-bā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

quietus—kwī-ē'-tūs.

Quiller-Couch—kwīl'-ēr-kōōch.

quina—kwī'-nā or kē'-nā.

quinary—kwī'-nā-rī.

Quinault—kē-nō'.

quincunx—kwīn'-kūngks.

Quincy (Illinois)—kwīn'-zī.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says kwīn'-sī.

Quincy (Massachusetts)—kwīn'-zī, *not* kwīn'-sī.  
*"Quincy Granite."*

Quincy (Josiah)—kwīn'-zī, *not* kwīn'-sī.

quinine—kwī'-nīn or kwīn-ēn'.

"The pronunciation kwī'-nīn apparently decidedly prevails in America, although kwīn-ēn', which is preferred in British usage, is also common; kwī'-nīn' also is common in both American and British use; kī-nēn', kwīn'-īn, and kwīn'-īn are also heard."—*Web.*

Also written *quinin*, but pronounced kwīn'-īn. We have also *quinia* (kwīn'-ī-ā) and *quinina* (kīn-ē'-nā).

quinsy—kwīn'-zī, *not* kwīn'-sī.

quint—kwīnt or kīnt; Fr. pron., kǎnt.

For ān, see p. 26.

quintessence—kwīn-tēs'-ēns.

Formerly also accented upon the *first* syllable.

Quintilian—kwīn-tīl'-ī-ān, *not* kwīn-tīl'-yān.

A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

quinze (game)—kwīnz; Fr. pron., kǎnz.

For ān, see p. 26.

Quirinal (Hill)—kwīr'-īn-āl or kwīr'-ī'-nāl.

Quirinale, Monte—mōn'-tā kwē-rē-nā'-lā.

Quirinalis, Mons—mōnz kwīr'-īn-ā'-līs.

Quirinus—kwīr'-ī'-nūs.

quirites—kwīr'-ī'-tēz.

Quito—kē'-tō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

qui vive—kē-vēv', *not* kwē-vēv'.

quixotic—kwīks-ōt'-īk.

quixotism—kwīks'-ōt'-izm.

Quogue—kwōḡ or kwōḡ.

The name *Quiogue* is pronounced kwī-ōḡ'.

quoin—koin or kwoin.

See *coign*.

quoit—kwoit, or, especially in British usage, koit.

quorum—kwō'-rūm, *not* kwōr'-ūm.

quoth—kwōth; formerly also, kwūth.

quotient—kwō'-shēnt, *not* kwō'-shī-ēnt.

quo warranto—kwō wōr-ān'-tō.

## R

rabbi—rāb'-ī or rāb'-ī.

"In reading the Scripture, it should be pronounced rāb'-bī."—*Walker*.

rabboni—rāb-ō'-nī or rāb-ō'-nī.

Rabelais—rà-bē-lā'.

Rabelaisian—rāb-ē-lā'-zī-ān.

rabies—rā'-bī-ēz.

Raca—rā'-ká or rà-kā'.

"Whosoever shall say to his brother, *Raca*, shall be in danger of the council."—*Matthew* v., 22.

raceme—rà-sēm' or rā-sēm'.

racemose—rās'-ē-mōs.

racemous—rās'-ē-mūs or rà-sē'-mūs.

Rachel—rā'-chēl.

Rachel (Joachim)—rā'-kēl.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Rachel (actress)—rà-shēl'.

rachis—rā'-kīs.

rachitis—rà-kī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

racial—rā'-shāl or rā'-shī-āl or rā'-sī-āl.

Racine—rā-sēn'.

raconteur—rā-kôn-tôr'.

For ô, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

Radetzki—rā-děts'-kē.

radish—rād'-ish, *not* rēd'-ish.

radium—rā'-dī-ŭm.

radius—rā'-dī-ŭs.

Raffaelle—rāf-fā-ěl'-lā.

See *Raphael (artist)*.

Raffaëlli—rā-fā-ěl-ē'.

Raffaello—rāf-fā-ěl'-lō.

ragamuffin—rāg'-ā-mŭf-ĭn.

Raglan (Lord)—rāg'-lān.

Ragnar Lodbrok—rāg'-nār lōd'-brōk.

Ragnarok—rāg-nā-rēk'.

ragout—rā-gōō'.

Written *ragoût* in French, but pronounced as above.

Ragusa—rā-gōō'-zā.

Rahway—rō'-wā.

raillery—rā'-lēr-ĭ or rāl'-ēr-ĭ.

"Buchanan (1766) gives rā'-lēr-ĭ; Sheridan (1780), Walker (c. 1800), and others give rāl'-ēr-ĭ, the first syllable approximating to the French. This latter pronunciation has, until recently, been preferred in good usage."—*Web*.

Rainer—rī'-nēr.

Rainier (Mount)—rā'-nēr.

raisin—rā'-zn.

"Walker's pronunciation of this word (rē'-zn), though agreeable to the current usage of his time, and though it may, as he remarks, 'be traced as far back as the days of Queen Elizabeth,' is now wholly obsolete."—*S. & W.*

raison d'être—rā-zôn' dā'-trŭ.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



raisonné—rā-zō-nā'.

raj—rāj.

raja—rā'-jā or rā'-jā.

Some orthoëpists make the final syllable jā.

See *rajah*.

rajah—rā'-jā or rā'-jā.

See *raja*.

Rajapur—rā'-jā-pōor.

Rajput—rāj'-pōot or rāj-pōot'.

Rajputana—rāj-pōo-tā'-nā.

Rákóczy—rā'-kō-tsē.

Raleigh (U. S.)—rô'-lī.

Raleigh (Sir Walter)—rô'-lī or rāl'-ī.

Also written *Ralegh*, but pronounced as above.

Ralph—rālf.

"In British usage also rāf."—*Web*.

Rama—rā'-mā.

Ramadan—rām-ā-dān'.

Ramapo—rām'-ā-pō or rām-ā-pō'.

Ramayana—rā-mā'-yā-nā.

Rambouillet, de—dū rān-bōō-yā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Ramée, de la—dū lá rà-mā'.

ramekin—rām'-ē-kīn.

Also written *ramequin*, but pronounced as above.

rament—rā'-mēnt.

Rameses—rām'-ē-sēz.

Also written *Ramses*, but pronounced rām'-sēz.

Ramesside—rām'-ēs-īd or rām'-ēs-īd.

Also written *Ramessid*, but pronounced rām'-ēs-īd.

Ramillies (Battle of)—rām'-īl-ēz; Fr. pron.,  
rà-mē-yē'.

ramose—rā'-mōs or rà-mōs'.

rampant (heraldry)—rām'-pānt.

Rampolla (Cardinal)—rām-pōl-lā'.

ranch—rānch, *not* rānsh.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ranchero—rân-chā'-rō.

rancho—rân'-chō.

rancor—räng'-kēr.

Also written *rancour*, but pronounced as above.

Rangoon—räng-gōōn'.

Ranke, von—fönn räng'-kē.

ransack—răn'-săk, *not* răm'-săk.

Rantoul—răn'-tōōl.

Ranz des Vaches—rāns dā vāsh' or rān dā vāsh'.

For ān, see p. 26.

rapacious—rà-pā'-shūs.

Raphael (angel)—răf'-ā-ěl or rā'-fā-ěl.

See *Raphael* (artist).

Raphael (artist)—răf'-ā-ěl or rā'-fā-ěl.

See *Raffaelle*, *Raphael* (angel).

Raphaelesque—răf'-ā-ěl-čsk'.

Raphaelism—răf'-ā-ěl-izm.

Raphaelite—răf'-ā-ěl-īt.

raphis—rā'-fīs.

Rapidan—răp-īd-ăn', *not* răp'-īd-ăn.

rapier—rā'-pī-ēr.

rapine—răp'-īn.

Rapp—răp.

rapport—răp-ört'; Fr. pron., rà-pôr'.

rapprochement—rà-prōsh-mān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

rarebit—râr'-bīt.

rarefaction—răr-ē-făk'-shŭn or râr-ē-făk'-shŭn.

rarefy—răr'-ē-fī or râr'-ē-fī.

rarity—răr'-īt-ī or râr'-īt-ī.

rasorial—rà-sō'-rī-ăl.

Less properly rà-zō'-rī-ăl.

rasp—ràsp, *not* răsp.

See *ask*.

raspberry—răz'-bēr-ī or rāz'-bēr-ī.

Less properly rās'-bēr-ī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Rasselas—rās'-ē-lās.

rataplan—rāt-à-plān'; Fr. pron., rá-tá-plān'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

rather—rà'-thēr or rā'-thēr.

The above is the pronunciation given by Webster.

The Oxford English Dictionary, Stormonth, and the Encyclopædic Dictionary say rā'-thēr; the Standard says rá'thēr or rāth'-ēr; while Worcester and the Century say rāth'-ēr.

Do not say rūth'-ēr.

Rathskeller—rāts'-kěl-ēr.

ratio—rā'-shī-ō or rā'-shō.

Worcester gives the first only, and the Century the last only.

ration—rā'-shūn or rāsh'-ūn.

ration—rā'-shūn or rāsh'-ūn.

ration—rā'-shūn or rāsh'-ūn.

"The second pronunciation is the general military usage, both American and British."—*Web.*

rational—rāsh'-ūn-āl.

"*Rā'-shūn-al* is no longer permitted by any orthoëpist. The like is true of *nā'-shūn-al* and other words of similar orthography. Indeed, the making of the *a* in the first syllable of these words long was never countenanced by any of the English orthoëpists. It was one of the many Websterian innovations."—*The Orthoëpist.*

See *irrational*.

rationale—rāsh'-ūn-ā'-lē.

Less properly rāsh'-ē-ō-nā'-lē.

rationalism—rāsh'-ūn-āl-izm.

rationalist—rāsh'-ūn-āl-ist.

rationality—rāsh'-ūn-āl'-it-ī.

rationalization—rāsh'-ūn-āl-iz-ā'-shūn or rāsh-ūn-āl-ī-zā'-shūn.

rationalize—rāsh'-ūn-āl-iz.

ratlines—rāt'-līnz, *not* rāt'-līnz.

Also written *rallins*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

rattan—răt-ăn'.

Rauch—rowk.

For *к*, see p. 28.

Ravillac—rá-và-yák'.

ravelin—răv'-lîn, *not* răv'-ěl-în.

ravenous—răv'-n-ūs.

re (law)—rē.

"In *re*."

re (music)—rā.

Reading—rěd'-îng.

ready-made—rěd'-î-mād.

Accent the *first* syllable.

real (coin)—rē'-ăl; Sp. pron., rā-ăl'.

real (adj.)—rē'-ăl, *not* rēl.

A word of *two* syllables.

realization—rē-ăl-îz-ā'-shŭn or rē-ăl-î-zā'-shŭn.

really—rē'-ăl-î, *not* rē'-lî.

A word of *three* syllables.

Réaumur, de—dŭ rā-ō-mŭr'.

For *û*, see p. 26.

Reay—rā.

rebate (n.)—rē-bāt' or rē'-bāt.

rebate (vb.)—rē-bāt', *not* rē'-bāt.

rebel (n. and adj.)—rěb'-l.

rebel (vb.)—rē-běl'.

See *absent*.

Récamier—rā-kā-myā'.

receptacle—rē-sěp'-tā-kl.

"Formerly rēs'-ěp-tā-kl or rēs-ěp-tāk'-l, as in Milton and Dryden."—*Web*.

receptacular—rēs-ěp-tāk'-ŭ-lār or rē-sěp-tāk'-ŭ-lār.

receptivity—rē-sěp-tiv'-ît-î or rēs-ěp-tiv'-ît-î.

receptory—rē-sěp'-tō-rĭ.

recess (n.)—rē-sēs'.

"In recent use also rē'-sēs."—*Web*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

recess (vb.)—rē-sēs'.

Rechab—rē'-kăb.

Rechabite—rĕk'-ă-bīt.

réchauffé—rā-shō-fā'.

recherché—rē-shĕr-shā'.

recidivism—rē-sĭd'-ĭv-ĭzm.

recidivist—rē-sĭd'-ĭv-ĭst.

recipe—rēs'-ĭp-ē.

reciprocity—rēs'-ĭ-prōs'-ĭt-ĭ.

recital—rē-sĭ'-tăl.

recitative (n.)—rēs'-ĭ-tă-tēv'.

recitativo—rēs'-ĭ-tă-tē'-vō; It. pron., rā-chē-tă-tē'-vō.

reclamation—rĕk-lă-mă'-shŭn, *not* rē-klă-mă'-shŭn.

Reclus—rē-klŭ'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

recluse—rē-klŭs', *not* rē-klōōs'.

recognizable—rĕk'-ōġ-nĭ-ză-bl or rē-kōġ'-nĭz-ă-bl.

See *irrecognizable*, *unrecognizable*.

recognizance—rē-kōġ'-nĭz-ăns or rē-kōn'-ĭz-ăns.

"In the general sense, the *g* is sounded; in professional legal use, it is generally sunk."—*Smart*.

recognizant—rē-kōġ'-nĭz-ănt or rē-kōn'-ĭz-ănt.

See *irrecognizant*, *recognizance*.

recognize—rĕk'-ōġ-nĭz.

In legal use, in an intransitive sense, this verb is commonly pronounced rē-kōġ'-nĭz.

"He *recognized* in the sum of \$20."

recognizee—rē-kōġ-nĭz-ē' or rē-kōn'-ĭz-ē'.

recognizer—rĕk'-ōġ-nĭ-zēr.

recognizor—rē-kōġ-nĭz-ôr' or rē-kōn'-ĭz-ôr'.

The Century Dictionary accents the *second* syllable.

recollect (collect again)—rē-kōl-ĕkt'.

See *recollect* (*remember*).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

recollect (remember)—rĕk-öl-ĕkt'.

See *recollect* (*collect again*).

recommendatory—rĕk-öm-ĕn'-dà-tō-rĭ.

recompense—rĕk'-öm-pĕns.

reconcentrado—rā-kōn-sĕn-trā'-dō.

reconcilable—rĕk'-ōn-sī-là-bl.

See *irreconcilable*.

recondite—rĕk'-ōn-dīt.

"Formerly also, and still by some, rē-kōn'-dīt or rē-kōn'-dīt."—*Web*.

reconnaissance—rē-kōn'-ā-sāns.

See *reconnaissance*.

reconnaissance—rē-kōn'-ĭ-sāns.

The Century says rĕk-ō-noi'-sāns.

See *reconnaissance*.

reconnoiter—rĕk-ōn-oi'-tĕr, *not* rē-kōn-oi'-tĕr.

Also written *reconnoitre*, but pronounced as above.

record (n.)—rĕk'-ŭrd or rĕk'-ôrd; formerly also, rē-kôrd'.

"In Shakespeare, both accentuations occur."

*Web*.

record (vb.)—rē-kôrd'.

See *absent*.

recoup—rē-kōop'.

recourse—rē-kōrs'.

recreant—rĕk'-rē-ănt.

recreate (create anew)—rē-krē-ăt'.

See *recreate* (*refresh*).

recreate (refresh)—rĕk'-rē-ăt.

See *recreate* (*create anew*).

recreation (act of creating anew)—rē-krē-ā'-shŭn.

See *recreation* (*diversion*).

recreation (diversion)—rĕk-rē-ā'-shŭn.

See *recreation* (*act of creating anew*).

recreative (tending to create anew)—rē-krē-ā'-tĭv.

See *recreative* (*tending to divert*).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

recreative (tending to divert)—rĕk'-rē-à-tĭv.

See *recreative* (tending to create anew).

recrudesce—rē-kroō-dĕs'.

recrudescence—rē-kroō-dĕs'-ĕns.

rectitude—rĕk'-tĭ-tūd, *not* rĕk'-tĭ-tōod.

recumbant—rĕk'-ū-bănt.

recusancy—rĕk'-ū-zăn-sĭ or rē-kū'-zăn-sĭ.

recusant—rĕk'-ū-zănt or rē-kū'-zănt.

"The accent is placed [on the first syllable] according to modern usage."—*Smart*.

redan—rē-dăn'.

Redan (The)—rē-dăn'.

redemption—rē-dĕmp'-shŭn, *not* rē-dĕm'-shŭn.

Pronounce the *p* in the second syllable.

redingote—rĕd'-ĭng-gōt; Fr. pron., rē-dăn-gōt'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

redintegrate—rē-dĭn'-tē-grāt.

redintegration—rē-dĭn-tē-grā'-shŭn.

redivivus—rĕd'-ĭ-vĭ'-vŭs.

redolent—rĕd'-ō-lĕnt.

redowa—rĕd'-ō-wà or rĕd'-ō-và.

réducteur—rā-dŭk-tōr'.

For *ō*, *û*, see pp. 26, 27.

refait—rē-fā'.

refectory—rē-fĕk'-tō-rĭ.

"This is one of the words which of late years have taken a more consistent accentuation,' though he [Smart] states that it is 'still often pronounced *ref'-ectory*,' when used to denote the eating-room in monasteries."—*S. & W.*

referable—rĕf'-ĕr-à-bl, *not* rē-fĕr'-à-bl.

referrible—rē-fĕr'-ĭb-l.

reflex (n. and adj.)—rĕ'-flĕks or rē-flĕks'.

The first pronunciation is supported by a preponderance of authority.

reflex (vb.)—rē-flĕks'.

See *absent*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

reflexible—rē-flěks'-īb-l.

refluent—rěf'-lū-ěnt, *not* rē-flū'-ěnt.

reflux (n.)—rē'-flűks; formerly also rē-flűks'.

reflux (adj.)—rē'-flűks.

refragable—rěf'-rā-ġā-bl.

*See irrefragable.*

refrangible—rē-frăn'-jīb-l.

refuse (n.)—rěf'-ūs.

refuse (vb.)—rē-fűz'.

refutable—rē-fű'-tā-bl or rěf'-ū-tā-bl.

*See irrefutable.*

regalia (emblems of royalty)—rē-ġā'-lī-ā.

regalia (kind of cigar)—rē-ġā'-lī-ā; Sp. pron.,  
rā-ġā-lē'-ā.

regatta—rē-ġăt'-ā.

regicide—rěj'-īs-īd.

Regillus—rē-jīl'-ūs.

régime—rā-zhēm'.

regimen—rěj'-īm-ěn.

regiminal—rē-jīm'-in-āl.

regina—rē-jī'-nā.

reginal—rē-jī'-nāl.

registrar—rěj'-īs-trär.

Regnault—rē-nyō'.

Régnier—rā-nyā'.

*See baignoire.*

regress (n.)—rē'-ġrěs.

regress (vb.)—rē-ġrěs'.

*See absent.*

regular—rěġ'-ū-lār, *not* rěġ'-lār.

regulin—rěġ'-ū-līn.

Regulus—rěġ'-ū-lūs.

Rehan (Ada)—rē'-ăn or rā'-ăn.

Rehoboth—rē-hō'-bōth or rē-hō'-bōth.

rei (coin)—rā or rē.

The plural (*reis*) is pronounced rās or rēs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Reichsrath—rīks'-rāt.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Reichstadt (Duke of)—rīk'-shtāt.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Reichstag—rīk'-stāg.

For *κ*, *g*, see p. 28.

Reille—rā'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Reina Mercedes—rā-ē'-nā mār-thā'-dās.

See *Cáceres*.

Reine de Saba, La—lā rān dŭ sā-bā'.

Reinhold—rīn'-hōlt.

Réjane—rā-zhān'.

relaxation—rē-lāks-ā'-shŭn or rēl-āks-ā'-shŭn.

relay (n.)—rē-lā' or rē'-lā.

relay (vb.)—rē-lā'.

relevancy—rēl'-ē-vān-sŭ.

relevant—rēl'-ē-vānt.

See *irrelevant*.

relevé—rē-lē-vā'.

relict (n.)—rēl'-īkt.

relict (adj.)—rē-līkt'.

relievo—rē-lē'-vō.

See *rilievo*.

Religio Medici—rē-lĭj'-ĭ-ō mēd'-ĭs-ĭ.

religioso—rā-lē-jō'-sō.

See *Giorgio*.

reliquary—rēl'-ĭ-kwā-rĭ.

reliquiæ—rē-lĭk'-wĭ-ē.

remarque—rē-mārk', *not* rē-mār-kā'.

"A *Remarque* Proof."

Rembrandt—rēm'-brānt; Dutch pron., rēm'-brānt.

remediable—rē-mē'-dĭ-ā-bl.

See *irremediable*.

remediless—rēm'-ē-dĭl-ēs or rē-mēd'-ĭl-ēs.

remedilessly—rēm'-ē-dĭl-ēs-lĭ or rē-mēd'-ĭl-ēs-lĭ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Reményi—rě'-mā-nyĩ.

remigrate (to return)—rē-mĩ'-ġrāt.

remigration—rēm-ĩ-ġrā'-shŭn or rē-mĩ-ġrā'-shŭn.

remise (carriage)—rē-mēz'.

remise (fencing)—rē-mēz'.

remise (law)—rē-miz'.

remissible—rē-mīs'-īb-l.

See *irremissible*.

remonstrate—rē-mŏn'-strāt, *not* rēm'-ŏn-strāt.

remonstrator—rē-mŏn'-strā-tēr.

remorse—rē-mōrs'.

Remus—rē'-mŭs.

Rémusat, de—dŭ rā-mŭ-zā'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

renaissance—rĕn-ě-sāns' or rē-nā'-sāns; Fr. pron.,  
rē-ně-sāns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *renascence*.

renal—rē'-nāl.

Renan—rē-nān'; Fr. pron., rē-nān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

renascence—rē-nās'-ĕns.

See *renaissance*.

renascent—rē-nās'-ĕnt.

Renaud—rē-nō'.

Renault—rē-nō'.

rencontre—rĕn-kŏn'-tēr; Fr. pron., rān-kŏn'-trŭ.

For ān, ōn, see pp. 26, 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

rendez-vous—rān-dā-vōō'.

For ān, see p. 26.

renege (to revoke)—rē-nēġ'.

Also written *renig*, but pronounced rē-nĭġ'.

See *renegue* (to revoke).

renegue (to revoke)—rē-nēġ'.

See *renege* (to revoke).

renew—rē-nŭ', *not* rē-nōō'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

reniform—rĕn'-ĭ-fôrm or rē'-nĭ-fôrm.

renitence—rē-nĭ'-tĕns or rĕn'-ĭ-tĕns.

Rensselaer—rĕn'-sĕl-ĕr.

rentes—rānt.

For ān, see p. 26.

rentier—rāN-tyā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

renunciation—rē-nŭn-sĭ-ā'-shŭn or rē-nŭn-shĭ-ā'-shŭn.

reparable—rĕp'-à-rā-bl, *not* rē-pâr'-à-bl.

See *irreparable*.

reparation—rĕp-à-rā'-shŭn.

reparative—rē-pâr'-à-tĭv.

repartee—rĕp-âr-tĕ'.

repast—rē-pāst', *not* rē-păst'.

See *ask*.

repertoire—rĕp'-ĕr-twār.

See *répertoire*.

répertoire—rā-pĕr-twār'.

See *repertoire*.

repertory—rĕp'-ĕr-tō-rĭ.

repetend—rĕp'-ē-tĕnd or rĕp-ē-tĕnd'.

repetent (tutor)—rā-pā-tĕnt'.

repetitious—rĕp-ē-tĭsh'-ŭs.

repetitive—rē-pĕt'-ĭt-ĭv.

repetitor—rē-pĕt'-ĭt-ôr.

repique—rē-pĕk'.

replevin—rē-plĕv'-ĭn.

replica—rĕp'-lĭk-à.

replum—rĕp'-lŭm or rē'-plŭm.

reportorial—rĕp-ôr-tō'-rĭ-ăl or rē-pôr-tō'-rĭ-ăl.

repository—rē-pōz'-ĭt-ō-rĭ.

repoussé—rē-pōō-sā'.

Replier (Agnes)—rĕp'-lĕr.

reprimand (n.)—rĕp'-rĭm-ând.

reprimand (vb.)—rĕp'-rĭm-ând or rĕp-rĭm-ând'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

reptile—rěp'-tīl or rěp'-tīl.

Stormonth says rěp'-tīl.

repugn—rě-pūn'.

reputable—rěp'-ū-tā-bl.

See *disreputable*.

requiem—rě'-kwī-ěm or rěk'-wī-ěm.

requisite—rěk'-wīz-īt.

requital—rě-kwī'-tāl.

reredos—rēr'-dōs, *not* rěr'-ē-dōs.

Resaca de la Palma—rā-sā'-kā dā lā pāl'-mā.

rescission—rě-sīzh'-ūn.

research (n. and vb.)—rě-sērch', *not* rě'-sērch.

reservoir—rěz'-ēr-vwôr or rěz'-ēr-vwâr.

residential—rěz'-ī-děn'-shā-rī.

residue—rěz'-ī-dū.

residuum—rě-zīd'-ū-ūm.

resign—rě-zīn'.

resignation—rěz'-īg-nā'-shūn, *not* rěs-īg-nā'-shūn.

resignee—rě-zī-nē'.

resigner—rě-zī'-nēr.

resilience—rě-zīl'-ī-ěns, *not* rě-zīl'-yěns.

resiliency—rě-zīl'-ī-ěns-sī, *not* rě-zīl'-yěns-sī.

resilient—rě-zīl'-ī-ěnt, *not* rě-zīl'-yěnt.

resin—rěz'-īn.

See *rosin*.

resoluble—rěz'-ō-lū-bl; rěz'-ō-lōō-bl (Stor.).

See *irresoluble*.

resolute—rěz'-ō-lūt, *not* rěz'-ō-lōōt.

See *irresolute*.

resolution—rěz-ō-lū'-shūn, *not* rěz-ō-lōō'-shūn.

resonance—rěz'-ō-nāns.

resource—rě-sōrs', *not* rě'-sōrs.

respirable—rě-spī'-rà-bl or rěs'-pīr-à-bl.

See *irrespirable*.

respirator—rěs'-pīr-ā-tēr, *not* rě-spī'-rà-tēr.

respiratory—rě-spī'-rà-tō-rī or rěs'-pīr-à-tō-rī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

respite (n. and vb.)—rēs'-pīt, *not* rē-spīt'.

respited—rēs'-pīt-ĕd, *not* rē-spī'-tĕd.

restaurant—rēs'-tō-rānt or rēs'-tōr-ānt.

"In British use often as French, or nearly so, rēs-tō-rān'."—*Web.*

For ān, see p. 26.

restaurateur—rēs-tō-rā-tūr'; Fr. pron., rēs-tō-rā-tōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Restigouche—rēs-tī-ġōōsh'.

When written with an accent on the final *e* (Restigouché), it is pronounced rēs-tē-ġōō-shā'.

restorative—rē-stōr'-ā-tīv.

The Oxford English Dictionary says rē-stōr'-ā-tīv.

resumable—rē-zū'-mā-bl.

résumé—rā-zū-mā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

resumption—rē-zūmp'-shŭn, *not* rē-zŭm'-shŭn.

Pronounce the *p* in the second syllable.

Reszke, de—dā rĕsh'-kĕ, *not* dŭ rēs'-kĕ.

retail (n.)—rē'-tāl.

"Formerly, and still in Scotland, often re-tail', the original accentuation."—*Web.*

retail (adj.)—rē'-tāl.

"A *Retail Grocer*."

retail (vb.)—rē-tāl'.

"Also rē'-tāl, especially in contrast with whole-sale."—*Web.*

See *absent*.

retailer—re-tā'-lĕr or re'-tā-lĕr.

"This word, like the noun *retail*, is often, perhaps generally, accented on the first syllable in America."—*Web.*

retardation—rē-tār-dā'-shŭn.

retch—rĕch.

Worcester prefers rĕch.

"Or, especially in British usage, rĕch."—*Web.*

"This word is derived from the same Saxon

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

original as the verb to *reach*. . . . The pronunciation of both is generally the same."—*Walker*.

rete—rē'-tē.

rete mucosum—rē'-tē mū-kō'-sūm.

reticence—rēt'-is-ěns, *not* rē-tī'-sěns.

reticent—rēt'-is-ěnt, *not* rē-tī'-sěnt.

reticule—rēt'-ī-kūl.

retiform—rē'-tī-fōrm or rēt'-ī-fōrm.

retina—rēt'-īn-ā.

retinue—rēt'-ī-nū.

"Formerly often rē-tīn'-ū, as in Milton and Dryden."—*Web*.

"Though Walker, in deference to the divided usage of his day, gives two modes of pronouncing this word, he says that 'analogy ought to decide for placing the accent on the first syllable.'"—*S. & W.*

retractile—rē-trāk'-tīl.

retributive—rē-trīb'-ū-tīv.

retrievable—rē-trēv'-ā-bl.

See *irretrievable*.

retroact—rē'-trō-ākt or rēt'-rō-ākt.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retroactive—rē-trō-āk'-tīv or rēt-rō-āk'-tīv.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retroaction—rē-trō-āk'-shūn or rēt-rō-āk'-shūn.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retrocede—rēt'-rō-sēd or rē'-trō-sēd.

retrocession—rēt-rō-sěsh'-ūn or rē-trō-sěsh'-ūn.

retro-choir—rē'-trō-kwīr or rēt'-rō-kwīr.

retroflexion—rē-trō-flěk'-shūn or rēt-rō-flěk'-shūn.

retrograde—rēt'-rō-grad or rē'-trō-grad.

retrogression—rē-trō-grěsh'-ūn or rēt-rō-grěsh'-ūn.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrospect—rēt'-rō-spěkt or rē'-trō-spěkt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

retrospection—rět-rō-spěk'-shŭn or rē-trō-spěk'-shŭn.

retroussé—rē-trōō-sā'.

retroversion—rē-trō-věr'-shŭn or rět-rō-věr'-shŭn.

retrovert—rē'-trō-věrt or rět'-rō-věrt.

Retz, de (Cardinal)—dŭ rēs or dŭ rě; Anglicized, dŭ rěts.

Reuel—rē-ū'-ěl or rōō'-ěl.

Réunion (Island)—rē-ūn'-yŭn; Fr. pron., rā-ū-nyôn'.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

veille—rē-vāl'-yā or rěv-ěl-ē'.

"The usual pronunciation in the United States service is rěv-ěl-ē' (or rěv'-ěl-ē), and this is also common in general use in America; in the British service rē-věl'-ĭ (or rē-vāl'-ĭ) is usual."—*Web*.

revelry—rěv'-ěl-rĭ.

revenue—rěv'-ē-nŭ.

"Formerly often or usually, still occasionally, rē-věŋ'-ū."—*Web*.

"For what advancement may I hope from thee,  
That no *revenue* hast but thy good spirits,  
To feed and clothe thee?"—*Shakespeare*.

reverable—rē-vē'-rā-bl.

reverend—rěv'-ěr-ěnd.

See *reverent*.

reverent—rěv'-ěr-ěnt.

See *reverend*.

reverie—rěv'-ěr-ĭ or rěv'-ěr-ē.

Worcester says rěv-ěr-ē'.

"Both the orthography and pronunciation of this word are unsettled, some good writers and speakers using one form, and some the other [revery]."—*Wor*.

See *revery*.

reversi—rē-věr'-sĭ; Fr. pron., rē-věr-sē'.

reversion—rē-věr'-shŭn, *not* rē-věr'-zhŭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

reverso—rē-vēr'-sō.

revery—rēv'-ēr-ī.

"If we place the accent on the last [syllable] of *revery*, and pronounce the *y* like *e*, there arises an irregularity which forbids it; for *y* with the accent on it is never so pronounced."—*Walker*.

See *reverie*.

revocable—rēv'-ō-kā-bl, *not* rē-vō'-kā-bl.

revocation—rēv-ō-kā'-shūn.

revocatory—rēv'-ō-kā-tō-ř.

revolt (n.)—rē-vōlt' or rē-vōlt'.

"Walker says of this word: 'That pronunciation . . . which rhymes it with *bolt*, *jolt*, etc., has . . . a clear analogy and, if I am not mistaken, the best usage on its side.'"—*S. & W.*

See *revolt* (vb.).

revolt (vb.)—rē-vōlt' or rē-vōlt'.

See *revolt* (n.).

revolting—rē-vōlt'-īng or rē-vōlt'-īng.

revue—rē-vū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Revue des Deux Mondes—rē-vū' dā dō mōnd'.

For ō, ū, ôN, see pp. 25, 26, 27.

Reyes—rā'-yās.

Reykjavik—rā'-kyà-vēk.

Reynaldo—rā-nāl'-dō.

reynard—rā'-nārd or rēn'-ārd.

Reynard (the Fox)—rā'-nārd or rēn'-ārd.

rez de chaussée—rā dŭ shō-sā'.

Rhadamanthus—rād-à-măn'-thŭs.

Also written *Rhadamanthys*, but pronounced rād-à-măn'-thŭs.

Rhaetian—rē'-shăn.

Rhaetic—rē'-tĭk.

rhapsodist—răp'-sō-dĭst.

rhapsodize—răp'-sō-dĭz.

rhapsody—răp'-sō-dĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Rhea Sylvia—rē'-ā sīl'-vī-ā.

Rheims—rēmz; Fr. pron., răns.

For řn, see p. 26.

Also written *Reims*, but pronounced as above.

Rheingold, Das—dās rīn'-gōlt.

Rhemish—rē'-mīsh.

Rhenish—rēn'-īsh.

rheum (catarrh)—rōom.

rheumatic—rōo-măt'-īk, *not* rōom-ăt'-īk.

rheumatism—rōo'-mā-tīzm, *not* rōom'-ā-tīzm.

rhizoma—rī-zō'-mā.

rhizome—rī'-zōm.

rhizopod—rī'-zō-pōd.

rhodeoretin—rō-dē-ōr'-ē-tīn.

Rhodes—rōdz.

Rhodesia—rō-dē'-zhī-ā or rō-dē'-zī-ā.

rhododendron—rō-dō-dēn'-drōn.

rhomb—rōmb or rōm.

Worcester prefers rōmb. Stormonth says rōm.

According to Walker, "In the mathematical term *rhomb*, the *b* is always heard."

See *rhumb*.

rhumb—rūm or rūmb.

See *rhomb*.

Rhys—rēs.

rhythm—rīthm or rīthm, *not* rīth'-ūm.

Worcester prefers rīthm.

A word of *one* syllable.

rhythmic—rīth'-mīk or rīth'-mīk.

rhythmical—rīth'-mīk-āl or rīth'-mīk-āl.

rial (coin)—rī'-āl.

See *ryal*, the preferred spelling.

Rialto—rē-āl'-tō or rī-āl'-tō.

"Ponte di *Rialto*."

riant—rī'-ānt; Fr. pron., rē-ān'.

For řn, see p. 26.

ribald—rīb'-āld, *not* rī'-bōld.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

riband—rīb'-ănd, formerly rīb'-ăn.

Ribault—rē-bō'.

Also written *Ribaut*, but pronounced as above.

ribband (shipbuilding)—rīb'-bănd or rīb'-ănd or rīb'-ăn.

Ribera (José)—rē-bā'-rā.

See *Spagnoletto, II.*

Ribot—rē-bō'.

Ricardo—rī-kār'-dō.

Ricasoli—rē-kā'-sō-lē.

Ricci (Brothers)—rē'-chē.

See *Abbatucci.*

Richelieu, de—dŭ rēsh-ěl-ōō'; Fr. pron., dŭ rēsh-lē-ō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Richepin—rēsh-păn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Richter—rīk'-tēr.

For κ, see p. 28.

ricochet (n.)—rīk-ō-shā' or rīk-ō-shět'.

ricochet (vb.)—rīk-ō-shā' or rīk-ō-shět'.

Ricord—rē-kōr'.

rid—rīd, *not* rēd.

ridiculous—rīd-īk'-ū-lŭs, *not* rīd-īk'-lŭs.

Rienzi, Cola di—kō'-lā dē rē-čn'-zē.

Riesen-Gebirge—rē'-zēn gē-bīr'-gē.

rifacimento—rē-fā-chē-mēn'-tō.

Riga—rē'-gā.

Rigel—rī'-jēl or rī'-gēl.

righteous—rī'-chŭs or rīt'-yŭs.

Rigi-Kulm—rē'-gē kōōlm.

rigmarole—rīg'-mā-rōl, *not* rīg'-à-mā-rōl.

Rigoletto—rē-gō-lēt'-tō.

rigor—rīg'-ēr.

Also written *rigour*, but pronounced as above.

Rigsdag—rīg'z'-däg.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Riis (Jacob A.)—rēs.

Rijks (Museum)—rīks.

Rijswijk—rīs'-vik.

See *Ryswick*, another spelling.

Riksdag—rīks'-dāg.

rile—rīl.

The proper spelling of this word is *roil*; but *rile* occurs as a colloquial and dialectic variety.

See *roil*.

rilievo—rē-lyā'-vō.

See *relievo*.

rime—rīm.

Also written *rhyme*, but pronounced as above.

rimose—rī'-mōs or rī-mōs'.

Rinaldo—rē-nāl'-dō.

rind—rīnd, *not* rīn.

Pronounce the *d*.

rinderpest—rīn'-dēr-pěst, *not* rīn'-dēr-pěst.

Ring des Nibelungen, Der—dēr rīng dēs nē'-bēl-  
ōōng-ēn.

ringed—rīngd.

Ring-Strasse—rīng-strās'-ē.

rinse—rīns, *not* rēns.

rio (river)—rē'-ō.

Rio de la Plata—rē'-ō dā lā plā'-tā.

Rio Grande—rē'-ō gṛān'-dā.

Rio de Janeiro—rē'-ō dā zhā-nā'-rō; Port. pron.,  
rē'-ōō dā zhā-nē'-ē-rōō.

Riordan (Archbishop)—rēr'-dān.

ripeness—rīp'-nēs, *not* rīp'-nūs.

See *damage*.

ripieno (music)—rē-pyā'-nō.

Ripon—rīp'-ūn.

riposte—rē-pōst'.

Also written *ripost*, but pronounced as above.

rise (n.)—rīz or rīs.

"The older pronouncing dictionaries from Walker

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

(c. 1800) have generally preferred *rîs*, on the analogy of other nouns distinguished in pronunciation by sharp *s* from the corresponding verbs of like spelling and accent: as *abuse*, noun and verb; *use*, noun and verb; *house*, noun and verb, etc. Most recent dictionaries prefer *rîz*, good usage having at all times been divided."—*Web*.

Walker (1809) says: "This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so invariably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, etc.; for we sometimes hear 'the *rise* and fall of the Roman empire,' 'the *rise* and fall of provisions,' etc., with the *s* like the *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers."

rise (vb.)—*rîz*.

risk—*rîsk*, *not rĕsk*.

risqué—*rĕs-kā'*.

risquée—*rĕs-kā'*.

Ristori—*rĕs-tō'-rĕ*.

rivage—*rîv'-āj*; Fr. pron., *rĕ-vāzh'*.

Rivarol—*rĕ-vā-rōl'*.

riverain—*rîv'-ĕr-ān*.

riverine—*rîv'-ĕr-in* or *rîv'-ĕr-în*.

Riviera di Levante—*rĕ-vyā'-rā dĕ lā-vān'-tā*.

Riviera di Ponente—*rĕ-vyā'-rā dĕ pō-nĕn'-tā*.

rivière (necklace)—*rĕ-vyâr'*.

Rivinus—*rĕ-vĕ'-nŭs*.

Rivoli (Battle of)—*rĕ'-vō-lĕ*; Fr. pron., *rĕ-vō-lĕ'*.

Rivoli, Rue de—*rŭ dŭ rĕ-vō-lĕ'*.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

rivose—*rî'-vōs* or *rîv-ōs'*.

Rizzio—*rĕt'-sĕ-ō*.

Also written *Riccio*, but pronounced *rĕ'-chō*.  
See *Abruzzi*, *Bertuccio*.

Roanoke—*rō'-ā-nōk*, *not rō-ā-nōk'*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Robbia, della—děl'-lā rōb'-byā.

Robert le Diable—rō-bâr' lū dyā'-bl.

Robespierre, de—dŭ rō'-bēs-pēr; Fr. pron.,  
rō-bēs-pyâr'.

Robsart (Amy)—rōb'-särt, *not* rōb'-särt.

Robson (Stuart)—rōb'-sŭn, *not* rōb'-sŭn.

robust—rō-bŭst', *not* rō'-bŭst.

Robusti, Jacopo—yā'-kō-pō rō-bōōs'-tē.

robustious—rō-bŭs'-chŭs or rō-bŭst'-yŭs.

"A *robustious*, periwig-pated fellow."—*Shakespeare*.

Rochambeau, de—dŭ rō-shān-bō'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Rochdale—rōch'-dāl, *not* rōch'-dāl.

Roche (Regina Maria)—rōch.

Rochefort—rōsh-fōr'.

Rochester—rōch'-ēs-tēr.

rochet—rōch'-ēt.

Rochet—rō-shā'.

Rockefeller—rōk'-ē-fēl-ēr.

A word of *four* syllables.

Rockingham—rōk'-īng-ŭm, *not* rōk'-īng-hām.

See *Alnwick*.

rococo—rō-kō'-kō.

Rod, Édouard—ā-dōō-ār' rōd.

Rodays, de—dŭ rō-dā'.

Roderick—rōd'-ēr-īk, *not* rō'-dēr-īk.

Also written *Roderic*, but pronounced as above.

Roderigo—rōd-ēr-ē'-gō; It. pron., rō-dā-rē'-gō.

Rodin—rō-dān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Rodolph—rō'-dōlf.

Rodolphus—rō-dōl'-fŭs.

rodomontade—rōd-ō-mōn-tād' or rōd-ō-mōn-tād'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Rodríguez (José Ignacio)—rō-drē'-gās.

See *Chimborazo*.

Roebeling—rōb'-līng; Ger. pron., rō'-blīng.

For ō, see p. 25.

Roger de Coverly—rōj'-ēr dē kūv'-ēr-lī.

Roget—rō-zhā'.

"*Roget's Thesaurus*."

Rohan, de—dū rō-ān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Roi d' Yvetot, Le—lū rwā dēv-tō'.

roil—roil, *not* rīl.

Webster (1884) says: "Until near the beginning of the present century, *oi* was extensively pronounced like long *i*, as *jine* for *join*, *rile* for *roil*, etc.; but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes."

Worcester says: "This word is provincial in England and colloquial in the United States, and it is written also *rile*."

See *rile*.

Roi Pétaud—rwā pā-tō'.

Roi Soleil—rwā sō-lā'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Rokeby—rōok'-bī or rōk'-bī.

Roland—rō'-lānd; Fr. pron., rō-lān'.

"A *Roland* for an *Oliver*."

For ān, see p. 26.

Roland (Madame)—rō'-lānd; Fr. pron. rō-lān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

rôle—rōl.

Rolla—rōl' à.

See *Rollo*.

Rollin—rōl'-īn; Fr. pron., rōl-ān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Rollo—rōl'-ō.

See *Rolla*.

Roma—rō'-mā.

Romaic—rō-mā'-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

romance (n.)—rō-măns', more properly rō-mâns'.  
Do not say rō'-măns.

romance (vb.)—rō-măns', more properly rō-mâns'.

Romance (adj.)—rō-mâns'.  
"The *Romance* Languages."

Roman de la Rose—rō-mân' dû lâ rōz.  
For ân, see p. 26.

Romanes (George J.)—rō-mă'-nēs.

Romanesque—rō-măn-ěsk'.

Romanov—rō-mă'-nōf.

Romany—rōm'-ă-nĩ, *not* rō'-mă-nĩ.  
"Romany Rye."

Also written *Rommany*, but pronounced as above.

romanza—rō-măn'-zâ or rō-mân'-zâ.

Roméo et Juliette—rō-mă-ō' â zhü-lě-ět'.  
For ū, see p. 26.

Romeyn—rō'-mīn.

Romilly—rōm'-īl-ī.

Romola—rōm'-ō-lâ or rō'-mō-lâ.

Romulus—rōm'-ū-lūs.

Roncevalles (Pass)—rōn-sē-văl'-lēs; Sp. pron.,  
rōn-thēs-văl'-yās.

See *Cervantes, de; llano*.

rondeau—rōn'-dō or rōn-dō'.

See *rondo*.

rondo—rōn'-dō.

See *rondeau*.

Rondout—rōn'-dowt, *not* rown'-dowt.

Röntgen—rûnt'-gĕn or rĕnt'-gĕn; Ger. pron.,  
rōnt'-gĕn.

For ō, see p. 25.

ronyon—rûn'-yŭn.

"Aroint thee, witch!' the rump-fed *ronyon*  
cries."—*Shakespeare*.

Also written *ronion*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

roof—rōōf, *not* rōōf.

See *broom*.

rook—rōōk.

Worcester says rōōk or rōōk.

room—rōōm, *not* rōōm.

See *broom*.

Roosevelt—rō'-zē-vēlt, almost rōz'-vēlt.

In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like English *oo* in *door*.

root—rōōt, *not* rōōt.

See *broom*.

Roquefort (cheese)—rōk-fōr' or rōk'-fōrt.

roquelaure—rōk'-ē-lōr or rōk-lōr'.

rocket—rō-kā'.

In England commonly rō'-ka or rō'-kl.

rorqual—rōr'-kwāl; rōr'-kwōl (Stor.).

rosaceous—rō-zā'-shūs.

rosary—rō'-zā-rī.

Rosa, Salvator—sāl-vā'-tōr rō'-zā.

Rosalind—rōz'-ā-līnd.

"As You Like It."

Rosaline—rōz'-ā-līn or rōz'-ā-līn.

Rosamond—rōz'-ā-mūnd.

Roscius—rōsh'-ī-ūs.

"When *Roscius* was an actor in Rome."—*Shakespeare*.

Roscommon (Earl)—rōs-kōm'-ūn.

roseate—rō'-zē-āt.

Rosebery (Lord)—rōz'-bēr-ī.

rosemary—rōz'-mā-rī.

"There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance."  
—*Shakespeare*.

Rosencrantz—rō'-zēn-křants.

roseola—rō-zē'-ō-lā, *not* rō-zē-ō'-lā.

Rosetta (Stone)—rō-zēt'-ā.

Rosh Hashana—rōsh hā-shā'-nā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Rosicrucian—rō-zī-krōō'-shăn or rōz-ī-krōō'-shăn.

Rosicrucius—rōs-ī-krōō'-shī-ūs.

rosin—rōz'-īn.

See *resin*.

Rosinante—rōz-ī-năn'-tē.

Also written *Rozinante*, but pronounced as above.  
"Don Quixote."

Rosny, de—dŭ rō-nē'.

rosolio—rō-zōl'-yō.

Rospigliosi (Palace)—rōs-pēl-yō'-sē.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Rosbach (Battle of)—rōs'-bāk.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Rossetti—rōs-sēt'-ē.

Rossi—rōs'-sē.

Rossignol (Lake)—rōs-sēn-yōl'.

Rossini—rōs-sē'-nē.

Rostand, Edmond—ēd-môn' rōs-tăn'.

For *ân*, *ôn*, see pp. 26, 27.

Rostopchin—rās-tāp-chīn'.

rostrum—rōs'-trŭm, *not* rōs'-trŭm.

rotary—rō'-tā-rĭ.

rotate—rō'-tāt or, especially in British usage,  
rō-tāt'.

rotating—rō'-tā-tĭng or rō-tā'-tĭng.

See *rotate*.

Roth, von—fŏn rōt.

Rotherhithe—rōth'-ēr-hĭth; 'coll., rōd'-rĭth or  
rēd'-rĭf.

See *Alnwick*.

Rothsay—rōth'-sā; also colloquially, rōt'-sĭ.

Rothschild—rōths'-child or rōs'-child; Ger. pron.,  
rōt'-shĭlt.

rotifer—rō'-tĭf-ēr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

rotonde—rō-tônd'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

roturier—rō-tû-ryā'.

For ü, see p. 26.

roué—rōō-ā'.

Worcester accents the first syllable.

Rouen—rōō-ân'.

For ân, see p. 26.

rouge—rōōzh.

rouge et noir—rōōzh-ā-nwār'.

Rouget de Lisle—rōō-zhā' dü lēl'.

Also written *Rouget de L'Isle*, but pronounced as above.

Rouher—rōō-âr'.

roulade—rōō-lád'.

rouleau—rōō-lō'.

roulette—rōō-lēt'.

Rousillon (wine)—rōō-sē-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Rousillon—rōō-sēl-yôn'.

"All 's Well That Ends Well."

For ôN, see p. 27.

Roustam—rōōs'-tām; Persian pron., rōōs'-tēm.

See *Rustam*.

rouť—rowť.

route—rōōť.

The Century and Worcester give rowť as an alternative form.

"The pronunciation *rouť* (ou as in *out*) is still common in the United States, prevailing in some localities; but *rōōť*, after modern French, is displacing it in the best usage."—*Web*.

"Most of the orthoëpists more recent than Walker give the preference to the pronunciation *rōōť*."  
—*Wor*.

routine—rōō-tēn', never rō-tēn'.

See *ambergris*.

Roux—rōō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Rovigo—rō-vē'-gō.

rowan (tree)—rō'-ăn or row'-ăn.

Rowan (Admiral)—rō'-ăn.

rowel—row'-ël, *not* rō'-ël.

Rowena—rō-ē'-nā.

"Ivanhoe."

Rowland—row'-lănd or rō'-lănd.

Rowley—row'-lī.

Roxana—rōks-ăn'-à or rōks-ā'-nā.

"*Roxana* and *Statira*."

See *Statira*.

Roxburgh—rōks'-būr-ō or rōks'-bûrg.

Royer Collard—rwā-yā' kō-lār'.

Rubaiyat—rōō-bī-yāt'.

Rubens—rōō'-bēnz.

rubefacient—rōō-bē-fā'-shēnt.

rubeola—rōō-bē'-ō-lā, *not* rōō-bē-ō'-lā.

rubiacin—rōō'-bī-à-sīn.

Rubinstein—rōō'-bīn-stīn.

ruble (coin)—rōō'-bl.

Also written *rouble*, but pronounced as above.

ruby—rōō'-bī, *not* rū'-bī.

Rucellai—rōō-chēl-lī'.

"The *Rucellai* Gardens."

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Ruddygore—rūd'-ī-gōr.

rude—rōōd, *not* rūd.

rudiment—rōō'-dīm-ēnt, *not* rū'-dīm-ēnt.

Rudolph—rōō'-dōlf.

Rudolphus—rōō-dōl'-fūs.

Rue de la Paix—rū dū là pā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Rueil—rū-ē'-yū.

For ū, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Rue St. Honoré—rū sǎn-tōn-ō-rā'.

For ū, ăn, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ruffian—rűf'-ĩ-ăn or rűf'-yăn.

ruffianism—rűf'-ĩ-ăn-izm or rűf'-yăn-izm.

rule—rōol, *not* rűl.

rupee (coin)—rōo-pē'.

rural—rōo'-răl, *not* rű'-răl.

ruse de guerre—rüz dű ġâr'.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Russ—rűs.

Russia—rűsh'-à or rōo'-shà.

The second pronunciation is seldom heard.  
See *Prussia*.

Russian—rűsh'-ăn or rōo'-shăn.

See *Prussian*.

Rustam—rōos'-tăm.

See *Roustam*.

rustle—rűs'-l, *not* rűst'-l.

rutabaga—rōo-tà-bà'-ġà.

ruth—rōoth, *not* rűth.

Rutherford—rűth'-ēr-fěrd, *not* rűth'-ēr-fěrdl.

ruthless—rōoth'-lěs, *not* rűth'-lěs.

Ruy Blas—rű'-ē blăs, *not* rű'-ē blă.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Ruy López—rōo'-ē lō'-pěz; Sp. pron., rōo'-ē lō'-păth.

See *Zamacois*.

Ruysdael—rois'-dăl.

Also written *Ruisdael*, but pronounced as above.

Ruyter, de—dű roi'-těr or dű rĩ'-těr.

ryal (coin)—rĩ'-ăl.

See *rial* (coin).

Ryswick—rűz'-wűk.

"The Peace of *Ryswick*."

See *Rijswijk*.

## S

Saadi—să-dě' or sô-dě'.

Also written *Sa'di*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Saale—zā'-lē.

Saarbrücken—zār-brük'-ën.

For ū, see p. 26.

Saavedra, de—dā sā-ā-vā'-thrā.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Sabacthani—sā-bāk-thā-nē'.

For κ, see p. 28.

Sabæan—sā-bē'-än.

Also written *Sabeian*, but pronounced as above.

Sabæism—sā'-bē-izm.

Also written *Sabaism*, but pronounced sā'-bā-izm.

Sabaoth—sāb'-ā-ōth or sā-bā'-ōth.

"Lord of *Sabaoth*."

Sabbatine—sāb'-ā-tīn.

Sabbatize—sāb'-ā-tīz.

saber—sā'-bēr.

Also written *sabre*, but pronounced as above.

Sabine (Sir Edward)—sāb'-īn.

Sabines—sā'-bīnz.

"The Rape of the *Sabines*."

sabot—sā-bō'.

sabretasch—sā'-bēr-tāsh.

Sabrina—sā-brī'-nā.

"Milton's *Comus*."

saccharic—sāk-ār'-īk.

saccharide—sāk'-ā-rīd or sāk'-ā-rīd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

saccharify—sāk-ār'-īf-ī or sāk'-ā-rīf-ī.

saccharin—sāk'-ā-rīn.

See *saccharine*.

saccharine—sāk'-ā-rīn or sāk'-ā-rēn, *not* sāk'-ā-rīn.

See *ine* (chemical termination), *saccharin*.

sacerdotal—sās-ēr-dō'-tāl, *not* sā-sēr-dō'-tāl.

sacerdotalism—sās-ēr-dō'-tāl-izm, *not* sā-sēr-dō'-tāl-izm.

Sacharissa—sāk-ā-rīs'-ā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

sachem—sā'-chēm, *not* säch'-ēm.

sachet—sā-shā' or, especially in British usage, sash'-ā.

Worcester's pronunciation (sash-ā') is the one generally heard.

Saco—sô'-kō.

sacque—sāk.

sacrament—sāk'-rā-měnt, *not* sā'-krā-měnt.

Walker says: "This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies of the language."

Worcester remarks: "The English orthoëpists are unanimous against the practice" [of making the *a* long in the first syllable].

See *sacrifice* (*n.* and *vb.*).

sacrificable—sā-krif'-īk-ā-bl.

sacrifice (*n.*)—sāk'-rif-īs or sāk'-rif-īz.

"The pronunciation 'fīz' has, until recently, been preferred. Walker (c. 1800) notes that it is 'the practice of most speakers and is accordingly so marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries.' The pronunciation 'fīs' prevails in present good usage, but 'fīz' is still widely used for the noun and prevails for the verb. Some good speakers say 'fīs'."—*Web.*

See *sacrament*, *sacrifice* (*vb.*).

sacrifice (*vb.*)—sāk'-rif-īz or sāk'-rif-īs.

Worcester says: "In the words *sacrifice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, *c* is allowed, by the common consent of orthoëpists, and by general usage, to take the sound of *z*. Some speakers, however, pronounce *sacrifice* with the proper sound of *c* soft, and Smart countenances this pronunciation of it when used as a noun; yet he says it is 'the practice of most speakers [to pronounce it *sacrifize*], and according to this practice is the word marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries.'"

See *sacrament*, *sacrifice* (*n.*).

sacrificer—sāk'-rif-ī'-zēr or sāk'-rif-ī'-sēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

sacrificial—săk-rîf-îsh'-ăl.

sacrilege—săk'-rîl-ěj.

See *sacrament*.

sacrilegious—săk-rîl-ě'-jūs, *not* săk-rîl-îj'-ūs.

Almost invariably mispronounced.

"Often erroneously pronounced, even by educated speakers, as if spelt *sacreligious*."—*Web*.

sacristan—săk'-rîs-tăn.

sacristy—săk'-rîs-tî.

See *sacrament*.

sacrosanct—săk'-rō-săngkt.

sacrum—să'-krûm.

saddlery—săd'-lēr-î, *not* săd'-l-rî.

Sadducean—săd-û-sě'-ăn.

Sadducee—săd'-û-sě.

Sadi-Carnot—să-dě' kâr-nō'.

See *Carnot*.

Sadowa (Battle of)—să'-dō-vă, *not* sà-dow'-ă.

Saengerbund—zâng'-ěr-böont.

Saengerfest—zâng'-ěr-fěst.

Safed—să-fěd'.

saffron—săf'-rûn.

See *apron*.

saga—să'-gâ or să'-gâ.

sagacious—să-gă'-shûs, *not* sà-găsh'-ūs.

sagamore—săg'-à-mör.

Sagan—zâ'-gân.

Sagan, de—dû să-găN'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Saghalien—să-gă-lyěN'.

See *Sakhalin*, another spelling.

Saginaw—săg'-îN-ô.

sagittal—săj'-ît-ăl.

Knowles says săj-ît'-ăl.

Sagittarius—săj-ît-ă'-rî-ūs.

Sagittary (centaur)—săj'-ît-ă-rî.

See *Sagittary* (constellation).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Sagittary (constellation)—săj'-ît-ā-rĭ.

See *Sagittary* (*centaur*).

Sagittary (Venice)—săj'-ît-ā-rĭ.

"Lead to the *Sagittary* the raised search."—*Shakespeare*.

Saguenay—săg-ē-nā', not sǎg'-ē-nā.

Sahara—sà-hā'-rà or sǎ'-hà-rā.

The Arabic *Sahra* is pronounced sà-hrà'.

said (preterit of say)—sĕd.

Saida—sǎ'-ē-dà.

Saigon—sī-gōn'; Fr. pron., sà-ē-gôn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

sainfoin—sān'-foin.

Saint Albans—sānt ôl'-bǎnz.

Saint Albans (John of)—sānt ôl'-bǎnz or sānt ǎl'-bǎnz.

Saint Amand, Imbert de—ǎn-bâr' dŭ sǎn-tá-mān'.

For ǎn, ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint Ambrosius—sānt ăm-brō'-zĭ-ŭs.

Saint-Arnaud, de—dŭ sǎn-târ-nō'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint Augustine (city)—sānt ô-gŭs-tĕn'.

Saint Augustine (Church Father)—sānt ô-gŭs'-tĭn or sānt ô'-gŭs-tĭn.

"It must be admitted that the best modern usage, at least in this country, is in favor of Augustine (ô-gŭs'-tĭn).—*Biog.*

Saint Bernard—sānt bŭr'-nârd or sānt bĕr-nârd'; Fr. pron., sǎn bĕr-nâr'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint Bernard (Pass)—sānt bĕr-nârd'; Fr. pron., sǎn bĕr-nâr'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint Bernard (Hospice)—sānt bĕr-nârd'; Fr. pron., sǎn bĕr-nâr'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



- Saint Bernard (dog)—sānt bē-r-nārd'; Fr. pron.,  
sǎN bē-r-nār'.  
For ǎN, see p. 26.
- Saint Cecilia—sānt sē-sīl'-ĭ-ā.
- Saint Clair—sānt klār'.
- Saint Cloud—sānt klōwd'; Fr. pron., sǎN klōō'.  
For ǎN, see p. 26.
- Saint-Croix—sānt-kroi'; Fr. pron., sǎN-krwā'.  
For ǎN, see p. 26.  
See *Santa Cruz*.
- Saint-Cyr, Gouvion—gōō-vyôn' sǎN-sēr'.  
For ǎN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
- Saint-Denis—sānt dēn'-is; Fr. pron., sǎN dē-nē'.  
For ǎN, see p. 26.
- Saint-Dizier—sǎN-dē-zyā'.  
For ǎN, see p. 26.
- Sainte-Beuve—sānt-böv'.  
For ô, ǎN, see pp. 25, 26.
- Sainte Chapelle—sānt shā-pěl'.  
For ǎN, see p. 26.
- Sainte Geneviève—sānt zhēn-vē-ěv'.  
For ǎN, see p. 26.
- Saint-Estèphe—sānt ēs-těf'.  
For ǎN, see p. 26.
- Saint-Étienne-du-Mont—sānt ā-tyēn' dū môn.  
For ũ, ǎN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
- Saint-Évremond, de—dũ sǎN-tā-vrē-môn'.  
For ǎN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
- Saint-Gaudens (France)—sǎN gō-dǎn'.  
For ǎN, see p. 27.  
See *Saint-Gaudens (Augustus)*.
- Saint-Gaudens (Augustus)—sānt gô'-dēnz.  
See *Saint-Gaudens (France)*.
- Saint-Germain (Palace)—sǎN zhěr-mǎn'.  
For ǎN, see p. 26.
- Saint-Germain-des-Prés—sǎN zhěr-mǎn'-dā-prā.  
For ǎN, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Saint-Germain-en-Laye—sǎN zhěr-mǎn'-āN-lā.

For āN, ǎN, see p. 26.

Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois—sǎN zhěr-mǎn' lō-sěr-wā'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Saint Gothard—sānt gōth'-ārd; Fr. pron., sǎN gō-tār'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Saint Helena (island)—sānt hěl-ē'-nā.

"Some persons, aiming to be more accurate than ordinary speakers, place the accent on the first syllable of this name—HEL'-ENA. This is unquestionably the correct accentuation of the name of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; and though it is probable that the island derived its appellation originally from her, not only is the present pronunciation of its name so thoroughly established that it would be idle to attempt to change it, but this very pronunciation is supported by the analogy of the original Greek itself."—*Gaz.*

See *Saint Helena* (mother of Constantine).

Saint Helena (mother of Constantine)—sānt hěl'-ē'-nā.

See *Saint Helena* (island).

Saint-Hilaire—sǎN-tē-lār'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Saint Januarius—sānt jǎn-ū-ā'-rǐ-űs.

Saint-Jean-d'Acre—sǎN zhāN-dā'-krű.

For āN, ǎN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Saint-Jean-d'Angély—sǎN zhāN-dāN-zhā-lē'.

For āN, ǎN, see p. 26.

Saint John—sānt-jōn' or sǎn'-jěn.

See *Alnwick*.

Saint Julien (wine)—sānt-jōol'-yěn; Fr. pron., sǎN zhū-lyǎn'.

For ū, ǎN, see p. 26.

Saint-Just, de—dű sǎN-zhűst'.

For ū, ǎN, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Saint-Lambert, de—dŭ sǎn-lān-bâr'.

For ǎn, ăn, see p. 26.

St. Leger—sânt lěj'-ěr or sîl'-în-jěr.

St. Leu—sǎn-lō'.

For ô, ăn, see pp. 25, 26.

St. Louis (Missouri)—sânt lōō'-îs or sânt lōō'-î.

Saint Louis (island)—sǎn lōō-ē'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint Lucia—sânt lōō'-shĭ-à or sânt lōō-sē'-à.

See *Santa Lucia*.

Saint-Maur-les-Fossés—sǎn mōr-lā-fō-sā'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint Michael (Mount)—sânt mī'-kěl.

See *Saint-Michel, Mont*.

Saint-Michel, Mont—môn sǎn mē-shĕl'.

Not to be confounded with *Saint Michael (Mount)* (which see), a similar mountain on the coast of Cornwall.

For ǎn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Saint-Omer—sǎn-tō-mâr'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint Pancras—sânt pǎn'-kràs.

Saint-Pierre, de—dŭ sǎn-pyâr'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint-Priest, de—dŭ sǎn-prĕst' or dŭ sǎn prĕ-ĕst'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint-Réal, de—dŭ sǎn-rā-âl'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint-Roch—sǎn-rōk'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint-Sacrement, Lac du—lăk dŭ sǎn-sà-krēmān'.

For ũ, ăn, ăn, see p. 26.

Saint-Saëns—sǎn-săns'.

For ǎn, ăn, see p. 26.

Saint-Simon, de—dŭ sǎn-sē-môn'; Anglicized, sânt-sī'-mŭn.

For ǎn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Saint-Simonism—sānt-sī'-mūn-izm.

Saint-Sulpice—sān sūl-pēs'.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

Saint Theresa—sānt tē-rē'-sā, *not* sānt tē-rē'-zā.

Saint Vincent de Paul—sān vān-sān' dū pōl;

Anglicized, sānt vīn'-sēnt dū pōl.

For ān, ān, see p. 26.

Saint-Yves—sān-tēv'.

Also written *Saint-Ives*, but pronounced as above.

For ān, see p. 26.

Saïs—sā'-īs.

Sakhalin—sā-kā-lyēn'.

For к, see p. 28.

See *Saghalien*.

sakieh—sāk'-ī-ě.

Also written *sakiyeh*, but pronounced sāk'-ī-yě.

Sakuntala—sā-kōon'-tā-lā or shā-kōon'-tā-lā.

Sakya Muni—sāk'-yā mōō'-nī.

Sala (George Augustus)—sā'-lā, *not* sà-lā'.

salaam—sā-lām'.

Also written *salam*, but pronounced as above.

salable—sā'-lā-bl.

salacious—sā-lā'-shūs.

Saladin—sāl'-ā-dīn.

Salamis (Battle of)—sāl'-ā-mīs.

Salammbô—sāl-ām-bō'.

Salanio—sā-lā'-nē-ō.

Salarino—sā-lā-rē'-nō.

salary—sāl'-ā-rī, *not* sāl'-rī.

saleratus—sāl-ēr-ā'-tūs.

Sales (Francis of)—sālz; Fr. pron., sāl.

Saléza—sā-lā'-zā.

Salic—sāl'-īk, *not* sāl'-līk.

See *Salique*.

salicin—sāl'-īs-īn.

salicylate—sāl'-īs-īl-āt, *not* sāl-īs'-īl-āt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

salicylic—săl-ĭ-sĭl'-ĭk.

salicylize—săl'-ĭ-sĭl'-ĭz.

salient—să'-lĭ-ĕnt.

salina—să-lĭ'-nă, *not* sà-lĕ'-nă.

saline—să'-lĭn or sà-lĭn', *not* sà-lĕn'.

"As this word is derived from the Latin *salinus* by dropping a syllable, the accent ought, according to the general rule of formation, to remove to the first [syllable]."—*Walker*.

Salique—sà-lĕk' or săl'-ĭk.

See *Salic*.

Salisbury—sôlz'-bĕr-ĭ.

See *Alnwick*.

saliva—să-lĭ'-vă.

salival—să-lĭ'-văl.

salivant—săl'-ĭv-ănt.

salivary—săl'-ĭv-ă-rĭ.

salmagundi—săl-mă-gŭn'-dĭ, *not* săl-ă-mă-gŭn'-dĭ.

salmi—săl'-mĭ; Fr. pron., sâl-mĕ'.

Also written *salmis*, but pronounced as above.

salmon—sălm'-ŭn, *not* sâ'-mŭn.

Salmon (George)—să'-mŭn.

Salmon (P. Chase)—săl'-mŏn.

Salmoneus—săl-mŏ'-nŭs or săl-mŏ'-nĕ-ŭs.

See *Morpheus*.

salmonoid—săl'-mŏn-oid.

Salome—să-lŏ'-mĕ.

Salomon—ză'-lŏ-mŏn.

salon—să-lŏn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

Salonica—să-lŏ-nĕ'-kă.

Saloniki—să-lŏ-nĕ'-kĕ.

Modern Greek, sâ-lŏ-nyĕ'-kĕ.

Salpêtrière, La—lă săl-pā-trĕ-âr'.

salsify—săl'-sĭf-ĭ or săl'-sĭf-ĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

salt—sôlt.

"Smart marks the *a* in this word as having a sound intermediate between that of *a* in *all* (or *o* in *orb*) and that of *o* in *on*."—*S. & W.*

See *accost*.

saltarello—săl-tă-rěl'-ō.

saltier (heraldry)—săl'-tēr.

Also written *saltire*, but pronounced as above.

salt rheum—sôlt'-rōom.

salubrious—să-lū'-brī-ūs.

salutary—săl'-ū-tā-rĭ.

salutatorian—să-lū-tă-tō'-rĭ-ăn.

salutatory—să-lū'-tă-tō-rĭ.

salute—să-lūt', *not* să-lōot'.

salve (interjection)—săl'-vē.

salve (ointment)—sāv.

salve (vb.)—sāv.

salver (tray)—săl'-vēr, *not* sǎ'-vēr.

Salvini—săl-vē'-nē.

sal volatile—săl vō-lăt'-ĭl-ē.

"Anglicized săl vōl'-ă-tĭl."—*Wor.*

salvor—săl'-vēr.

Salzburg—zălts'-böörG.

For G, see p. 28.

Samara (river)—să-mă'-ră.

Samaria—să-mă'-rĭ-ă.

Samaritan—să-măr'-ĭt-ăn.

Samarkand—săm-ăr-kánt'.

Samian—să'-mĭ-ăn.

"The *Samian* Sage."

samiel—săm'-yěl.

samite—să'-mĭt.

Samnite—săm'-nĭt.

"The *Samnite* Wars."

Samoa (Islands)—să-mō'-ă, more correctly sǎ'-mō-ă.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Samoan—sà-mō'-ăn.

Samos—sā'-mōs.

"The Sage of *Samos*."

Samoset—sām'-ō-sět or sà-mōs'-ět.

Samothrace—sām'-ō-thrās or sām-ō-thrā'-sē

samovar—sām'-ō-vār.

Samoyed—sām-ō-yěd'.

Also written *Samoyede*, but pronounced as above.

Samoyedic—sām-ō-yěd'-ĭk.

samphire—sām'-fir or sām'-fēr.

sample—sām'-pl or, especially in British use,  
sām'-pl.

Sampson—sāmp'-sūn.

See *Samson*, the preferred spelling.

Samson—sām'-sūn.

See *Sampson*.

Samson et Dalila—sān-sōn' nā dā-lē-lā'.

For ān, ōn, see pp. 26, 27.

samurai—sā'-mōōr-ī.

sanatorium—sān-à-tō'-rĭ-ŭm.

See *sanitarium*.

sanatory—sān'-à-tō-rĭ.

See *sanitary*.

Sanballat—sān-bāl'-ăt.

sancho—sāng'-kō.

Sancho Panza—sāng'-kō pān'-zà; Sp. pron.,  
sān'-chō pān'-thā.

See *Zamacoïs*.

San Clemente—sān klā-měn'-tā.

San Cristóbal—sān krēs-tō'-bāl.

San Diego—sān dē-ā'-gō.

Sand, George—jōrj sând; Fr. pron., zhôrz h sând.

For ān, see p. 26.

Sandalphon—sān-dāl'-fōn.

Sandringham—sān'-drĭng-ŭm.

See *Alnwick*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Sandusky—săn-dūs'-kǐ, *not* săn'-dūs-kǐ.  
 sandwich—sănd'-wich; sănd'-wij (Wor.).  
 Sandys—săndz.

See *Alnwick*.

sangaree—săng-ġà-rē'.  
 sang-froid—săN-frwā'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

Sangraal—săng-ġrāl'.

See *Sangreal*.

Sangrado (Dr.)—săng-ġrā'-dō.

"Gil Blas."

Sangreal—săng'-ġrē-ăl.

See *Sangraal*.

sangre azul—săng'-ġrā ā-thōol'.

See *Zamacoïs*.

sanguigenous—săng-ġwīj'-ē-nūs.

sanguinary—săng'-ġwīn-ā-rǐ, *not* săn'-ġwīn-ā-rǐ.

sanguine—săng'-ġwīn, *not* săn'-ġwīn.

sanguineous—săng-ġwīn'-ē-ūs, *not* săn-ġwīn'-ē-ūs.

Sanhedrim—săn'-hē-drīm.

See *Sanhedrin*.

Sanhedrin—săn'-hē-drīn.

See *Sanhedrim*.

sanitarium—săn-ĭ-tā'-rǐ-ŭm.

See *sanatorium*.

sanitary—săn'-ĭ-tā-rǐ.

See *sanatory*.

San Jacinto—săn jā-sǐn'-tō.

San Joaquin (river)—săn wā-kēn'.

See *San Joaquín (village)*.

San Joaquín (village)—săn hō-ā-kēn'.

See *San Joaquín (river)*.

San José—săn hō-sā'.

San Juan—săn hwān'.

San Luis Potosí—săn lōō-ēs' pō-tō-sē'.

San Martin, de—dā săn mār-tēn'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



San Michele—sān mē-kā'-lā.

San Miguel—sān mē-ġēl'.

San Pietro in Vincoli (Church)—sān pyā'-trō  
ēn vēn'-kō-lē.

San Remo—sān rā'-mō.

San Roque—sān rō'-kā.

San Salvador—sān sāl-vā-dōr'.

sans (preposition)—sānz; Fr. pron., sān.

For ān, see p. 26.

"Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every-  
thing."—*Shakespeare*.

sans-culotte—sānz-kū-lōt'; Fr. pron., sān-kū-  
lōt'.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

Sans-culottide—sānz-kū-lōt'-īd; Fr. pron., sān-  
kū-lōt-ēd'.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

Sans Gêne, Madame—mā-dām' sān-zhân'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Sanskrit—sān'-skrit.

Also written *Sanscrit*, but pronounced as above.

Sanson—sān-sōn'.

For ān, ōn, see pp. 26, 27.

Sans peur et sans reproche—sān pōr' ā sān  
rē-prōsh'.

For ö, ān, see pp. 25, 26.

sans souci—sān sōō-sē'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Sans Souci (Palace)—sān sōō-sē'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Santa Anna, de—dā sän'-tā ā'-nā.

Also written *Santa Ana, de*; but pronounced as  
above.

Santa Cecilia—sän'-tā chā-chē'-lē-ā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Santa Claus—săn'-tâ klôz.

Do not say săn'-dĩ klôs.

Also written *Santa Klaus*, but pronounced as above.

Santa Croce—săn'-tâ krō'-chā.

Santa Cruz—săn'-tâ krōōz.

See *Saint Croix*.

Santa Fe—săn'-tâ fā.

Santa Lucia—săn'-tâ lōō-chē'-ā.

See *Cialdini*, *Saint Lucia*.

Santa Scala—săn'-tâ skā'-lā.

Santerre—sāN-tār'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Santiago—săn-tē-ā'-gō.

Santillana, de—dā sãn-tēl-yā'-nā.

Santos-Dumont—sāN-tōs' dū-môn'.

For ũ, āN, ōN, see pp. 26, 27.

San Yuste—sãn yōōs'-tā.

Saône—sōn.

sapajou—săp'-ā-jōō; Fr. pron., sà-pà-zhōō'.

sapience—sā'-pĩ-ěns.

sapient—sā'-pĩ-ěnt.

saponaceous—săp-ō-nā'-shūs.

saponin—săp'-ō-nĩn.

Sapor—sā'-pôr.

saporific—săp-ō-rĩf'-ĩk.

See *soporific*.

Sapphic—săf'-ĩk.

sapphire—săf'-ĩr or săf'-ēr.

sapphirine—săf'-ēr-ĩn or săf'-ēr-ĩn.

Sappho—săf'-ō.

sapsago (cheese)—săp'-sā-gō.

Saracen—săr'-ā-sěn.

Sarasate, de—dā sã-rã-sã'-tã.

sarcasm—săr'-kăzm, not sār'-kăz-ũm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

sarcenet—sär's'-nět.

Also written *sarsenet*, but pronounced as above.

Sarcey, Francisque—frāN-sēs'k' sär-sě'.

For āN, see p. 26.

sarcoma—sär-kō'-mā.

sarcophagi—sär-kōf'-à-jī.

sarcophagus—sär-kōf'-à-gūs.

Sardanapalus—sär-dā-nā-pā'-lūs.

sardine (fish)—sär-dēn' or sär'-dēn.

See *sardine* (gem).

sardine (gem)—sär'-dīn or sär'-dīn.

See *sardine* (fish).

sardonic—sär-dōn'-īk.

sardonyx—sārd'-ō-nīks, *not* sārd-ō'-nīks.

Sardou, Victorien—vēk-tō-rē-ān' sär-dōō'.

For āN, see p. 26.

sargasso—sär-gās'-ō

Sargasso (Sea)—sär-gās'-ō.

Sargon—sār'-gōn.

Sarmatia—sär-mā'-shī-à.

Sarpedon—sär-pē'-dōn.

sarsaparilla—sär-sā-pā-rīl'-à, *not* sās-pā-rīl'-à.

A word of five syllables when correctly pronounced.

Sartain—sär'-tān.

Sartoris—sär-tō'-rīs.

Saskatchewan—sās-käch'-ē-wōn.

Sassanian—sās-sā'-nī-ān.

Satan—sā'-tān.

"Formerly also sāt'-ān."—*Web.*

sate (preterit of sit)—sāt, rarely sāt.

satiate—sā'-shī-āt.

satiety—sā-tī'-ē-tī.

satin—sāt'-īn, *not* sāt'-ūn.

See *damage*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

satire (sarcasm)—săt'-îr.

The Century gives săt'-êr as an alternative pronunciation.

Worcester says sâ'-têr or săt'-îr or săt'-êr.

See *satyr*.

satiric—sâ-tîr'-îk.

See *satyric*.

satirical—sâ-tîr'-îk-ăl.

satirist—săt'-îr-îst or săt'-êr-îst.

satirize—săt'-îr-îz or săt'-êr-îz.

satrap—sâ'-trăp or săt'-răp.

satrapy—sâ'-trâ-pî or săt'-râ-pî.

The Century Dictionary prefers săt'-râ-pî.

Satsuma (ware)—săt'-sōm-ă.

Commonly pronounced săt-sō'-mă.

Saturnalia—săt-ŭr-nă'-lî-ă.

saturnine—săt'-ŭr-nîn or săt'-ŭr-nîn.

satyr—săt'-êr or sâ'-têr.

"Hyperion to a *satyr*."—*Shakespeare*.

See *satire*.

satyriasis—săt-îr-î'-ă-sîs.

satyric—sâ-tîr'-îk.

See *satiric*.

sauce—sôs; Fr. pron., sôs.

saucy—sô'-sî.

sauer-kraut—sowr'-krowt.

Sault—sōo or sō.

"The Long *Sault* Rapids."

Sault Sainte Marie—sōo sânt mǎ'-rî; Fr. pron.,  
sō sânt mǎ-rê'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

saunter—sǎn'-têr or sôn'-têr.

See *craunch*.

sausage—sô'-sǎj.

The pronunciation sǎs'-îj, once in good repute, is no longer authorized.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Saussure, de—dŭ sō-sūr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

sauté—sō-tā'.

sauve qui peut—sōv-kē-pō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

savage—săv'-āj, *not* sāv'-īj.

See *damage*, *savagery*.

savagery—săv'-āj-rĭ or sāv'-āj-ēr-ĭ.

See *savage*.

savant—sà-vāN'.

The plural *savants* is pronounced as above.

For ân, see p. 26.

Savary—sà-và-rē'.

Savoie—sà-vwā'.

See *Savoy*.

savoir-faire—sà-vwâr-fâr'.

savoir-vivre—sà-vwâr-vē'-vrŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Savonarola—săv-ō-nà-rō'-là; It. pron., sâ-vō-nâ-rô'-lâ.

Savoy—sà-voi', *not* sāv'-oi.

See *Savoie*.

sawder—sô'-dēr.

See *solder*, the preferred spelling.

Say, Léon—lā-ôn' sâ.

For ôN, see p. 27.

sayid—sī'-ĭd or sâ'-yĭd.

See *seid*.

says—sěz, *not* sâz.

"John says."

'sblood—zblŭd.

See *'sdeath*.

scabies—skā'-bĭ-ēz.

scabious—skā'-bĭ-ŭs.

Scæan (Gate)—sē'-ăn.

Scævola, Mutius—mū'-shĭ-ŭs sěv'-ō-lâ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

scaglia—skäl'-yá.

See *Bentivoglio*.

scagliola—skäl-yō'-lá.

See *Bentivoglio*.

scalawag—skäl'-à-wăg, *not* skäl'-ÿ-wăg.

Also written *scallawag*, but pronounced as above.

Scalchi—skāl'-kē.

See *Petruchio*.

scald (poet)—skôld or skäld.

Also written *skald*, but pronounced as above.

See *scald* (to burn).

scald (to burn)—skôld.

See *scald* (poet).

scalene—skā-lēn', *not* skā'-lēn.

Scaliger—skäl'-ÿj-ēr.

scallop (n.)—sköl'-ÿp or skäl'-ÿp.

"This word is irregular; for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow*; but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it."—*Walker* (1809).

See *scallop* (vb.).

scallop (vb.)—sköl'-ÿp or skäl'-ÿp.

See *scallop* (n.).

scalpel—skäl'-pēl, *not* skäl-pēl'.

Scamander—skā-măn'-dēr.

scaphoid—skăf'-oid; skā'-foid (Wor.).

"*Scaphoid* Bones."

scapiform—skā'-pī-fôrm; skăp'-ÿ-fôrm (Wor.).

Scapin—skā-păn'.

"*Les Fourberies de Scapin*."

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

scarab—skăr'-ăb, *not* skā'-răb.

scarabæus—skăr'-à-bē'-ÿs.

scarabee—skăr'-à-bē.

Scaramouch—skăr'-à-mowch.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

scarce—skârs.

scared (preterit of scare)—skârd, *not* skârt.

Scarron—skâ-rôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

scath (n. and vb.)—skāth.

See *scathe* (n. and vb.).

scathe (n. and vb.)—skāth.

Worcester and Stormonth says *skath*.

See *scath* (n. and vb.).

scathed—skāthd or skātht.

scathing—skāth'-ing or skāth'-ing.

Sceaux—sō.

scenario—shā-nā'-rĭ-ō.

scenic—sē'-nĭk or sĕn'-ĭk.

scenical—sĕn'-ĭk-ăl or sē'-nĭk-ăl.

scepter—sĕp'-tēr.

Also written *sceptre*, but pronounced as above  
sceptic—skĕp'-tĭk.

See *skeptic*, the preferred spelling.

Schaffhausen (Falls)—shāf-how'-zĕn.

schedule—skĕd'-ul; in British usage, now commonly shĕd'-ul.

"Price (1668) gives skĕd'-ul; the 'English Scholar' (1687), sĕd'-ul, sĕd'-ool; Jones (1701), skĕd'-ul, sĕd'-ul; Walker (c. 1800), sĕd'-ul, skĕd'-ul; Smart (c. 1840), shĕd'-ul."—*Web*.

"In the United States, the customary pronunciation of *schedule* is skĕd'-ul."—*S. & W.*

Scheele—shā'-lē; Anglicized, shēl.

Scheele's Green—shēlz' ġrĕn or shā'-lēz ġrĕn.

Scheherazade—shĕ-hā-rā-zā'-dĕ or shē-hē'-rā-zād.

Also written *Scheherezade*, but pronounced shĕ-hā-rā-zā'-dĕ or shē-hē'-rē-zād.

Scheldt—skĕlt.

"Often pronounced shĕld."—*Gaz.*

Schelling, von—fŏn shĕl'-ing.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

schema—skē'-mā.

Schenectady—skĕn-ĕk'-tā-dĭ.

scherzando—skĕrt-sān'-dō.

scherzo—skĕrt'-sō.

Scheveningen—skā'-vĕn-ĭng-ĕn.

For K, see p. 28.

Schiaparelli—skyā-pā-rĕl'-lē.

See *Petruchio*.

Schiedam—skē-dām', *not* shĕ-dām'.

For K, see p. 28.

Schieffelin—shĕf'-lĭn.

Schiehallion—shē-hāl'-yŭn.

Schieren—shē'-rĕn.

Schiff—shĭf.

Schiller, von—fŏn shĭl'-ĕr.

schipperke—skĭp'-ĕr-kĕ; pop. skĭp'-ĕr-kē.

For K, see p. 28.

schism—sĭzm, *not* sĭz'-ŭm.

schisma (music)—skĭz'-mā or skĭs'-mā.

schismatic (n. and adj.)—sĭz-māt'-ĭk.

schismatize—sĭz'-mā-tĭz.

schist—shĭst.

schistose—shĭs'-tōs.

schistous—shĭs'-tūs.

schizopod—skĭz'-ō-pŏd; shĭz'-ō-pŏd (Stor.).

Schlegel, von—fŏn shlā'-gĕl.

Schleiermacher—shlĭ'-ĕr-mā-kĕr.

For K, see p. 28.

Schleswig-Holstein—shlāz'-vĭg hŏl'-shtĭn.

For G, see p. 28.

Schley (Admiral)—slĭ.

Schliemann—shlē'-mān.

schloss—shlŏs.

schnapps—shnāps or shnāps.

"Schiedam *Schnapps*."

Schoharie—skō-hār'-ĭ, *not* skō-hār'-ĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



scholiast—skō'-lĭ-ăst.

scholium—skō'-lĭ-ŭm.

Schönberg-Cotta—shōn'-bĕrg kōt'-tā.

For ō, G, see pp. 25, 28.

Schönbrunn—shōn'-bröön.

For ō, see p. 25.

Schönhausen—shōn'-how-zĕn.

"von Bismarck-Schönhausen."

schooner—skōō'-nĕr.

Schopenhauer—shō'-pĕn-how-ĕr.

schottische—shōt'-ish or shōt-ĕsh'.

Also written *schottish*, but generally pronounced shōt'-ish.

Schouler (James)—skōō'-lĕr.

Schreiner (Olive)—shrĭ'-nĕr.

Schreyer—shrĭ'-ĕr.

Schröder—shrō'-dĕr.

For ō, see p. 25.

Schubert—shōō'-bĕrt.

Schumann—shōō'-măn.

Schumann-Heink,—shōō-măn-hĭngk'.

Schurman (Jacob Gould)—shōōr'-măn.

Schurz, Carl—kărl shōōrts.

schützenfest—shūt'-zĕn-fĕst.

For ū, see p. 26.

Schuyler—skĭ'-lĕr.

Schuyllkill—skōōl'-kĭl.

Schwab (Charles M.)—shwăb.

Schwab (Gustav)—shvăp.

Schwann—shvăn.

Schwartzberg, von—fōn shvărt'-sĕn-bĕrg.

For G, see p. 28.

Schwarz—shvărts.

Also written *Schwartz*, but pronounced as above.

Schwegler—shvā'-ġlĕr.

Schwyz—shvĕts.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

sciatica—sī-ăt'-ĭk-à, *not* sē-ăt'-ĭk-à.

scilicet—sĭl'-ĭs-ět.

Scilly (Islands)—sĭl'-ĭ.

scimitar—sĭm'-ĭt-ēr.

Also written *cimeter*, *scimiter*, *scymetar*, but pronounced as above.

Scinde—sĭnd.

Also written *Sind*, *Sinde*, *Sindh*, the preferred spellings, but pronounced as above.

scintilla—sĭn-tĭl'-à.

scintillante—shĕn-tĕl-lān'-tā.

scintillate—sĭn'-tĭl-āt.

sciolist—sī'-ō-lĭst.

scion—sī'-ŭn.

scire facias—sī'-rē fā'-shĭ-ās.

scirrhus—skĭr'-ŭs.

This is the pronunciation of Webster, Worcester, Stormonth, and the Encyclopædic Dictionary.

The Oxford English Dictionary, the Century, and the Standard *prefer* sĭr'-ŭs.

scirrhus—skĭr'-ŭs.

See *scirrhus*.

scission—sĭzh'-ŭn or sĭsh'-ŭn.

scissura—sĭ-shŭ'-rā.

scissure—sĭzh'-ŭr or sĭsh'-ŭr.

scitamineous—sĭt-à-mĭn'-ē-ŭs.

Scituate—sĭt'-ŭ-āt.

sciurine—sī'-ŭ-rĭn or sī'-ŭ-rĭn.

Slav—sklāv or sklāv.

Also written *Slave*, but pronounced as above.

See *Slav*.

Slavic—sklā'-vĭk.

See *Slavic*.

Slavism—sklā'-vĭzm.

See *Slavism*.

scleroderma—sklē-rō-dēr'-mā or sklēr-ō-dēr'-mā.

sclerotic—sklē-rōt'-ĭk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

scoff—skôf.

See *accost*.

scolecite—sköl'-ē-sīt or skō'-lē-sīt.

scone (cake)—skōn.

Scone—skōn or skōōn.

"He is already nam'd, and gone to *Scone* to be invested."—*Shakespeare*.

Scopas—skō'-pās.

scorbutic—skör-bū'-tīk.

Scotti—skōt'-tē.

Scribe, Eugène—ō-zhēn' skrēb.

For ō, see p. 25.

scrivener—skrīv'-nēr or skrīv'-n-ēr.

scrofula—skrōf'-ū-lā, *not* skrōf'-ū-lā.

scrouge—skrowj or skrōj.

scrutin d'arrondissement—skrū-tăn' dā-rōn-dēs-mān'.

For ū, ān, ăn, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

scrutin de liste—skrū-tăn' dū lēst.

For ū, ăn, see p. 26.

Scudéry, de—dū skū-dā-rē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

sculpture—skūlp'-tūr, *not* skūlp'-chūr.

Scutari—skōō'-tā-rē, *not* skōō-tā'-rē.

Scylla—sīl'-ā.

See *Charybdis*.

scythe—sīth, *not* sīth.

'sdeath—zdēth.

See *'sblood*.

seamstress—sēm'-strēs.

Webster says that sēm'-strēs is obsolescent.

See *sempstress*.

séance—sā'-āns; Fr. pron., sā-āns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Seattle—sē-ăt'-l.

Sebastopol—sē-bās'-tō-pōl or sēb-ās-tō'-pōl.

See *Sevastopol*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Secchi (Father)—sěk'-kē.

seckel (pear)—sěk'-l, *not* sĭk'-l.

seclude—sē-klūd', *not* sē-klōōd'.

secretary—sěk'-rē-tā-rĭ.

*See secretory.*

secretory—sē-krē'-tō-rĭ or sē'-krē-tō-rĭ.

*See secretary.*

sects—sĕkts, *not* sĕks.

secund—sē'-künd or sĕk'-ünd.

secundine—sĕk'-ünd-in or sĕk'-ünd-in.

sedan (chair)—sē-dăn'.

Sedan (Battle of)—sē-dăn'; Fr. pron., sē-dăn'.

For ân, see p. 26.

sedative—sĕd'-à-tĭv.

sedile—sē-dĭ'-lē.

sedlitz (powder)—sĕd'-lĭts.

*See seidlitz (powder).*

Sedlitz (Bohemia)—zĕd'-lĭts.

*See Seidlitz (Bohemia), another spelling.*

seduce—sē-dūs', *not* sē-dōōs'.

Seelye—sē'-lĭ.

seer (one that sees)—sē'-ēr or sēr.

seer (prophet)—sēr or sē'-ēr.

segar—sē-gār'.

*See cigar.*

Ségur, de—dŭ sā-gŭr'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

seid—sā'-ĭd.

*See sayid, the preferred spelling.*

Seidl, Anton—än'-tōn zĭ'-dl.

Popularly, sĭ'-dl.

seidlitz (powder)—sĕd'-lĭts.

*See sedlitz (powder).*

Seidlitz (Bohemia)—zĭd'-lĭts.

*See Sedlitz (Bohemia).*

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

seigneur—sĕn-yōr'.

The Century Dictionary says sĕn'-yĕr.

See *seignior*.

For ō, see p. 26.

seigneurage—sĕn'-yūr-āj.

See *seigniorage*.

seigneurial—sĕ-nyū'-rĭ-ăl.

Worcester says sĕ-nū'-rĕ-ăl.

See *seigniorial*.

seignior—sĕn'-yĕr.

"Most potent, grave, and reverend *seigniors*."

—*Shakespeare*.

See *seigneur*.

seigniorage—sĕn'-yĕr-āj.

See *seigneurage*.

seignioral—sĕn'-yĕr-ăl.

seignioralty—sĕn'-yĕr-ăl-tĭ.

seigniorial—sĕn-yō'-rĭ-ăl.

See *seigneurial*.

seigniorize—sĕn'-yĕr-ĭz.

seigniory—sĕn'-yō-rĭ.

Seignobos—sĕn-yō-bō'.

seine (net)—sān or sĕn.

Seine (river)—sān; sān or sĕn (Gaz.).

seismic—sĭs'-mĭk or sĭz'-mĭk.

seismism—sĭs'-mĭzm or sĭz'-mĭzm.

seismography—sĭs-mōġ'-rā-fĭ or sĭz-mōġ'-rā-fĭ.

seismology—sĭs-mōl'-ō-jĭ or sĭz-mōl'-ō-jĭ.

seizin—sĕ'-zĭn.

Also written *seisin*, but pronounced as above.

seizor (law)—sĕ'-zĕr or sĕ'-zôr.

Sejanus—sĕ-jā'-nūs.

selachian—sĕ-lā'-kĭ-ăn.

selah—sĕ'-lā.

selenium—sĕ-lĕ'-nĭ-ŭm.

seleniuret—sĕl-ĕ-nĭ'-ŭ-rĕt or sĕ-lĕ'-nū-rĕt.

selenography—sĕl-ĕ-nōġ'-rā-fĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Seleucidæ—sē-lū'-sīd-ē.

Seleucids—sē-lū'-sīdz.

Seleucus—sē-lū'-kūs.

Seligman—sěl'-īg-măn, *not* sē'-līg-măn.

Selim—sē'-līm or sěl-ēm'.

Seltzer (Water)—selt'-sēr.

Selwyn—sěl'-wīn.

semaphore—sēm'-à-fōr.

Sembrich—zēm'-brīk.

Popularly pronounced sēm'-brīk.

For к, see p. 28.

Semele—sēm'-ē-lē.

semester—sē-mēs'-tēr.

semestral—sē-mēs'-trāl.

semi (prefix)—sēm'-ī.

See *demi* (prefix), *hemi* (prefix).

semibreve—sēm'-ī-brēv.

seminar—sēm'-īn-ār'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

seminary—sēm'-īn-ā-rī.

Seminole—sēm'-īn-ōl.

semipedal—sē-mīp'-ē-dāl or sēm'-ī-pē'-dāl.

Semiramide—sā-mē-rā-mē'-dā, *not* sēm'-īr-ām'-īd-ē.

See *Semiramis*.

Semiramis—sē-mīr'-à-mīs.

See *Semiramide*.

Semite—sēm'-īt.

Semitic—sē-mīt'-īk.

Semitism—sēm'-īt-īzm.

Semitize—sēm'-īt-īz.

Semmes (Raphael)—sēmz.

Sempach (Battle of)—zēm'-pāk.

For к, see p. 28.

sempstress—sēm'-strēs or sēm'-strēs.

See *seamstress*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Seneca—sěn'-ē-kà.

Senegal—sěn-ē-gól'.

The French spelling (Sénégal) is pronounced  
sā-nā-gāl'.

senegin—sěn'-ē-jĭn.

senescence—sē-nēs'-ĕns.

seneschal—sěn'-ĕsh-ăl.

"Walker, in deference to most of the authorities of his day, pronounces this word *sen'-es-kal*; but he says: 'As the word does not come from the learned languages, if usage were equal, I should prefer Dr. Kendrick's pronunciation [*sen'-esh-al*].'"—*S. & W.*

senhor—sā-nyōr'.

See *señor*.

senhora—sān-yō'-rā.

See *señora*.

senile—sē'-nĭl or sē'-nĭl.

Sē'-nĭl is the preference of the Standard and the only pronunciation given by the Century.

senior—sēn'-yēr.

senna—sěn'-à.

Sennaar—sěn-nār'.

Also written *Senar*, but pronounced as above.

Sennacherib—sěn-nāk'-ēr-ĭb.

sennight—sěn'-ĭt or sěn'-ĭt.

See *sevensnight*.

sennit—sěn'-ĭt.

sēnor—sā-nyōr'.

See *cañon*, *senhor*.

señora—sā-nyō'-rā.

See *cañon*, *senhora*.

señorita—sā-nyō-rē'-tā.

See *cañon*, *señora*.

sentient—sěn'-shĭ-ĕnt or sěn'-shĕnt.

sentiment—sěn'-tĭm-ĕnt, *not* sěn'-tĭm-ĭnt.

See *damage*.

sepal—sē'-pāl or sĕp'-ăl.

separable—sĕp'-à-rà-bl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

separatist—sěp'-à-rā-tĭst.

separatory—sěp'-à-rà-tō-rĭ.

septaemia—sěp-tē'-mĭ-à.

Also written *septicemia*, but pronounced as above.

septemvir—sěp-těm'-vēr.

septemviri—sěp-těm'-vĭr-ĭ.

septemvirate—sěp-těm'-vĭr-āt.

septenary—sěp'-tē-nā-rĭ.

septennate—sěp-těn'-āt.

septennial—sěp-těn'-ĭ-āl.

septicæmia—sěp-tĭ-sē'-mĭ-à.

Also written *septicemia*, but pronounced as above.

septuagenarian—sěp-tū-à-jē-nā'-rĭ-ăn.

septuagenary—sěp-tū-ăj'-ē-nā-rĭ.

Septuagint—sěp'-tū-à-jĭnt.

sepulcher (n.)—sěp'-ŭl-kēr.

Also written *sepulchre*, but pronounced as above.

sepulcher (vb.)—sěp'-ŭl-kēr.

"Formerly sē-pŭl'-kēr as in Shakespeare and Milton."—*Web.*

Also written *sepulchre*, but pronounced as above.

sepulture—sěp'-ŭl-tŭr.

"Formerly also sē-pŭl'-tŭr."—*Web.*

sequel—sē'-kwěl.

sequelæ—sē-kwē'-lē, *not* sĕk'-wē-lē.

sequesterate—sē-kwēs'-trāt.

sequestration—sē-kwēs-trā'-shŭn or sĕk-wēs-trā'-shŭn.

sequestrator—sē'-kwēs-trā-tēr or sĕk'-wēs-trā-tēr.

sequin (coin)—sē'-kwĭn or sĕk'-ĭn.

sequitur—sĕk'-wĭt-ēr.

Sequoia—sē-kwoi'-à.

seraglio—sē-rāl'-yō or sēr-āl'-yō.

See *Bentivoglio*.

seraph—sēr'-ăf.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



seraphic—sē-rāf'-īk.

See *cherubic*.

seraphim—sēr'-ā-fīm.

See *cherubim*.

Serapis—sē-rā'-pīs.

Worcester states that this word is pronounced sēr'-ā-pīs in Milton's "Paradise Lost."

sergeancy—sār'-jěn-sī or sēr'-jěn-sī.

Also written *serjeancy*, but pronounced as above.  
See *sergeant*.

sergeant—sār'-jěnt or sēr'-jěnt.

Custom and dictionary authority are decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation.

Also written *serjeant*, but pronounced as above.

series—sē'-rēz or sē'-rī-ēz.

Seringapatam—sēr-īng-gā-pā-tām'.

serpentine—sēr'-pěn-tīn or sēr'-pěn-tīn, *not* sēr'-pěn-tēn.

Serpentine (Hyde Park)—sēr'-pěn-tīn.

Servetus—sēr-vē'-tūs.

servile—sēr'-vīl or, especially in British usage, sēr'-vīl.

servitude—sēr'-vī-tūd, *not* sēr'-vī-tōōd.

sesame—sēs'-ā-mē.

Sesostris—sē-sōs'-trīs.

sesqui (prefix)—sēs'-kwī.

sesquipedal—sēs-kwīp'-ē-dāl or sēs-kwī-pē'-dāl.

sesquiplicate—sēs-kwīp'-lik-āt.

sessile—sēs'-īl.

sesterce (coin)—sēs'-tērs.

setireme—sē'-tī-rēm or, less properly, sēt'-ī-rēm.

set-to—sēt'-tōō, *not* sēt-tōō'.

Sevastopol—sēv-ās-tō'-pōl; Russian pron. syēv-ās-tō'-pōl-yŭ.

See *Sebastopol*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

sevensnight—sěn'-īt or sěn'-īt.

"Formally sěv'-n-nīt, a recent pronunciation."  
—*Web.*

See *sennight*.

several—sěv'-ēr-ăl, *not* sěv'-răl.

Severus—sē-vē'-rūs.

Sévigné, de—dũ sā-vēn-yā'.

Sevilla—sā-vēl'-yā.

Seville (Spain)—sěv'-īl or sē-vīl'.

Seville (U. S.)—sē-vīl'.

Sèvres—sâ'-vrũ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

sew—sō.

sewage—sũ'-āj.

See *sewerage*.

sewer (drain)—sũ'-ēr.

"Commonly shōr in the 18th and early 19th centuries."—*Web.*

sewer (one that sews)—sō'-ēr.

sewer (servant)—sũ'-ēr.

sewerage—sũ'-ēr-āj.

See *sewage*.

sexagenarian—sěks-à-jē-nā'-rī-ăn.

sexagenary—sěks-āj'-ē-nā-rī.

sextet—sěks-tět'; sěks'-tět (Wor.).

Also written *sextette*, but pronounced as above.

sexual—sěk'-shũ-ăl.

Seychelles (Islands)—sā-shěl'.

Sfax—sfäks.

sforzando—sfôr-tsän'-dō.

See *Abruzzi*.

sforzato—sfôr-tsä'-tō.

See *Abruzzi*.

's Gravenhage—s Grā-vēn-hā'-gē.

For G, see p. 28.

sh (interj.)—sh.

Shadrach—shā'-drāk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

shaft—shàft, *not* shǎft.

See *ask*.

shagreen—shà-ġrēn'.

Shah—shā.

Shah Jehan—shā yě-hān'.

Also written *Shah Jahan*, but pronounced shā yā-hān'.

Shairp (Principal)—shârp.

Shakespeareana—shāk-spēr-ē-ā'-nà.

shako—shǎk'-ō.

Worcester says shā'-kō.

shallot—shǎl-ōt'.

Shalmaneser—shǎl-mà-nē'-zēr.

Shalott—shǎl-ōt'.

"The Lady of *Shalott*."

shaman—shā'-mǎn or shǎm'-ǎn.

Shamanism—shā'-mǎn-izm or shǎm'-ǎn-izm.

shampoo—shǎm-pōō'.

shanghai—shǎng-hī'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Shanghai—shǎng-hā'-ī.

sha'n't—shānt or shànt.

See *can't* (*cannot*).

shaughran—shōk'-rān.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Shawangunk (Mountains)—shōng'-ġŭm.

Shea—shā.

sheath (n.)—shēth.

sheathe (vb.)—shēth.

sheaths—shēthz.

Sheboygan—shē-boi'-ġǎn.

Shechem—shē'-kēm, *not* shěk'-ēm.

Shechemite—shē'-kēm-īt, *not* shěk'-ēm-īt.

sheik—shēk or shāk.

Also written *sheikh*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Sheila—shē'-lā.

"A Princess of Thule."

shekel—shēk'-l.

Perry says shē'-kēl.

Shekinah—shē-kī'-nā; shēk'-īn-ā or shē-kī'-nā  
(Wor.).

Also written *Shechinah*, but pronounced as above.

shellac—shēl-āk' or shēl'-āk.

Shenandoah—shēn-ān-dō'-ā.

Sheol—shē'-ōl.

Worcester says shē'-ōl.

Sheraton—shēr'-ā-tōn.

sherbet—shēr'-bēt.

shereef—shēr-ēf'.

Also written *sherif*, but pronounced as above.

shariat—shēr-ē'-āt.

sheriff (coin)—shēr-ēf'.

sheriff (officer)—shēr'-if.

shew—shō, formerly shū.

shewn—shōn, formerly shūn.

Shiah—shē'-ā.

See *Sunni*.

shibboleth—shīb'-ō-lēth, *not* sīb'-ō-lēth.

"The word by which the Gileadites distinguished the fugitive Ephraimites at the Jordan fords. The Ephraimites, not being able to pronounce *sh*, called the word *sibboleth*."—*Web*.

See *Judges* xii., 6.

Shiites—shē'-īts.

See *Sunnites*.

shillalah—shīl-ā'-lā, *not* shīl-ā'-lī.

Also written *skillala*, *shillelagh*, *shillelah*, but pronounced as above.

Shiloh—shī'-lō.

Shinar (Plain of)—shī'-nār.

shire—shīr or shēr.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.  
Stormonth says shīr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

"Walker (1809) observes that 'this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as Nottinghamshire, Wiltshire, etc., is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*'; and this statement is repeated by some of the orthoëpists and lexicographers who have succeeded him. But whatever may have been the practice of Walker's own day, it is certain that in present English usage this word, when used as a termination, is invariably pronounced *shir* or *shur*. American usage is not quite uniform, but inclines decidedly to the same pronunciation."—*Web*.

shogun—shō'-gōōn.

shone (preterit of shine)—shōn or shōn.

Worcester prefers shōn.

"In British use usually shōn."—*Web*.

"This word is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with *tone*; but the short sound of it is by far the most usual among those who may be styled polite speakers."—*Walker* (1809).

short-lived—shōrt'-līvd, *not* shōrt-līvd'.

See *long-lived*.

Shoshone—shō-shō'-nē.

shough (dog)—shōk.

shough (trench)—shōōk.

For k, see p. 28.

shough (interj.)—shōō.

shrew—shrōō, formerly shrō.

shrewd—shrōōd, *not* srōōd.

Shrewsbury (England)—shrōōz'-bēr-ī or shrōz'-bēr-ī.

Shrewsbury (U. S.)—shrōōz'-bēr-ī.

shriek—shrēk, *not* srēk.

shrievalty—shrē'-vāl-tī.

shrill—shrīl, *not* srīl.

shrine—shrīn, *not* srīn.

shrink—shrīngk, *not* srīngk.

Shropshire—shrōp'-shēr, *not* shrōp'-shīr.

See *shire*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Shrove (Tuesday)—shrōv.

shrub—shrüb, *not* srüb.

shrug—shrüg, *not* srüg.

shumac—shū'-mäk.

See *sumac, sumach*.

shut—shüt.

Never say shët.

Shylock—shī'-lök, *not* shī'-lāk.

Siam—sī-ām' or sē-ām'.

Siamese—sī-à-mēz' or sī-à-mēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Siasconset—sī-äs-kön'-sët; pop., skön'-sët.

Siboney—sē-bō-nā'-ē.

Sibonga—sē-bōng'-ā.

Sibuguey—sē-bōō-gā'.

sibyl—sīb'-īl.

sibylline—sīb'-īl-īn or sīb'-īl-īn.

sice—sīs or sīz.

Sichæus—sīk-ē'-ūs.

Sichem—sī'-kēm.

Sicilian—sīs-īl'-ī-än or sīs-īl'-yän.

sickening—sīk'-n-īng, *not* sīk'-nīng.

A word of *three* syllables.

Sicyon—sīsh'-ī-ön or sīs'-ī-ön.

Siddharta—sīd-är'-tä or sīd-här'-tä.

sideral—sīd'-ēr-äl; sī'-dēr-äl (Stor.).

sidereal—sī-dē'-rē-äl.

siderite—sīd'-ēr-īt.

The pronunciations sīd-ä'-rīt, sī-dē'-rīt are also in use.

sideromancy—sīd'-ēr-ō-män-sī.

sideroscope—sīd'-ēr-ō-skōp.

sidle—sī'-dl.

Sidon—sī'-dön.

See *Zidon*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Siegfried—sēg'-frēd; Ger. pron., zēg'-frēt.

S initial in German is pronounced like z in zone.

For G, see p. 28.

Sienkiewicz—shēn-kyā'-vīch.

Sierra Leone—sī-ēr'-à lē-ō'-nē; Sp. pron.,  
sē-ēr'-ā lā-ō'-nā.

Sierra Madre—sī-ēr'-à mā'-drā.

Sierra Nevada—sī-ēr'-à nē-vā'-dà; Sp. pron.,  
sē-ēr'-ā nā-vā'-thā.

See *Guadalquivir*.

siesta—sī-ēs'-tā.

Sieyès—syā-yēs'.

See *Barras, de*.

sigh (n. and vb.)—sī.

"A former pronunciation sīth was common in England as late as 1800."—*Web*.

"This 'extraordinary pronunciation' of *sigh* (sīth) is more or less common in some parts of the United States. It is not countenanced by any of the ortho-  
ēpists."—*Wor*.

Sigismonda—sīj-īs-mōn'-dā.

See *Guiscardo*.

Sigismund—sīj'-īs-münd; Ger. pron., zē'-gīs-  
mōont.

See *Siegfried*.

signature—sīg'-nā-tūr, *not* sīg'-nā-chūr.

signior—sēn'-yēr.

signiory—sēn'-yēr-ī.

signor—sēn'-yōr.

signora—sēn-yō'-rā.

signore—sēn-yō'-rā.

signori—sēn-yō'-rē.

signorina—sēn-yō-rē'-nā.

signorine—sēn-yō-rē'-nā.

signorini—sēn-yō-rē'-nē.

signorino—sēn-yō-rē'-nō.

Sigourney (Lydia)—sīg'-ēr-nī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Sikhs—sēks.

Silenus—sī-lē'-nūs.

silesia—sīl-ē'-shĭ-à or sīl-ē'-shà.

Silesia—sīl-ē'-shĭ-à or sīl-ē'-shà.

silhouette—sīl-ōō-ēt' or sīl-ōō-ēt'

Silhouette, de—dŭ sē-loō-ēt'.

siliceous—sīl-ĭsh'-ūs.

silicic—sīl-ĭs'-ĭk.

siliciuretted—sīl-ĭs-ī'-ū-rēt-ĕd.

Also written *siliciureted*, but pronounced as above.

siliques—sīl-ĕk' or sīl'-ĭk.

silo—sī'-lō.

Siloam—sīl-ō'-ām.

"By cool *Siloam's* shady rill."

Silvanus—sīl-vā'-nūs.

See *Sylvanus*.

Silvester—sīl-vēs'-tēr.

See *Sylvester*.

Silvio Pellico—sīl'-vē-ō pĕl'-lē-kō.

Simeon Stylites—sīm'-ē-ōn stī-lī'-tēz.

simile—sīm'-ĭl-ē.

simitar—sīm'-ĭt-ēr.

Simois—sīm'-ō-ĭs.

simonist—sīm'-ō-nĭst.

Simonist—sī'-mōn-ĭst.

simony—sīm'-ō-nĭ.

simoom—sīm-ōōm'.

Also written *simoon*, but pronounced sīm-ōōn'.

Simplon—sīm'-plōn; Fr. pron., sǎn-plōn'

For ǎn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

simultaneity—sī-mŭl-tā-nē'-ĭt-ĭ.

simultaneous—sī-mŭl-tā'-nē-ūs or sīm-ŭl-tā'-nē-ūs.

Sinai (Mount)—sī'-nī or sī'-nā-ī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Sinaitic—sī-nā-īt'-ĭk.

"The *Sinaitic* Codex."

sinapis—sĭn-ā'-pĭs.

since—sĭns, *not* sĕns.

Singhalese—sĭng-gā-lēz' or sĭng-gā-lēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Sindhi—sĭn-dē'.

Also written *Sindi*, but pronounced as above.

sine (trigonometry)—sĭn.

sinecure—sī'-nē-kūr, *not* sĭn'-ē-kūr.

sine die—sī'-nē dī'-ē.

sine qua non—sī'-nē kwā nŏn.

sinew—sĭn'-ū.

Singapore—sĭng-gā-pŏr'.

singeing—sĭn'-jĭng.

See *singing*.

singer (one that sings)—sĭn'-jĕr.

See *singer* (one that sings).

singer (one that sings)—sĭng'-ĕr.

See *singer* (one that sings).

singing—sĭng'-ĭng.

"Nine persons out of ten say *singin* instead of *singing*."—*Dr. Peabody*.

See *singeing*.

singular—sĭng'-gū-lār.

sinical—sĭn'-ĭk-āl or sī'-nĭk-āl.

sinister—sĭn'-ĭs-tĕr.

"Formerly also sĭn-ĭs'-tĕr, especially in poetry, as in Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden."—*Web*.

sinistra (music)—sē-nēs'-trā.

Sinope—sĭn-ō'-pē.

sinus—sī'-nūs.

Sion—sī'-ŭn, *not* zī'-ŭn.

See *Zion*, the preferred spelling.

Sioux—sōō.

siphon—sī'-fŏn; Fr. pron., sē-fŏn'.

For ŏn, see p. 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

siren—sī'-rĕn.

Sirius—sīr'-ĭ-ŭs.

sirocco—sīr-ōk'-ō.

sirrah—sīr'-ā.

"Formerly also sār'-ā (preferred by Walker, c. 1800) and sēr'-ā."—*Web.*

sirup—sīr'-ŭp; sīr'-ŭp or sūr'-ŭp (Wor.).

See *syrup*.

Sisera—sīs'-ēr-ā.

Sismondi, de—dŭ sīs-mōn'-dĭ; Fr. pron., dŭ sēs-mōN-dē'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Sistine (Chapel)—sīs'-tĕn or sīs'-tĭn.

See *Sixtine (Chapel)*.

Sisyphus—sīs'-ĭf-ŭs.

sit—sĭt, *not* sĕt.

sitz (bath)—sĭts.

Siva—sē'-vā or shē'-vā.

When written *Shiva*, it is pronounced shē'-vā.

sixths—sĭksths.

Sixtine (Chapel)—sĭks'-tĭn.

See *Sistine (Chapel)*.

sizar—sī'-zēr.

Skager-Rak—sgāg'-ēr-rāk; often skāg-ēr-rāk'.

Skaneateles—skān-ĕ-āt'-lĕs.

skat (game)—skāt.

Also written *scat*, but pronounced as above.

skein—skān.

skeptic—skĕp'-tĭk.

See *sceptic*.

ski (n. and vb.)—skē, *not* skī; Norwegian pron., shē.

In Norwegian, *sk* before *i* or *y* is pronounced like *sh* in *ship*.

skiagraph—skī'-ā-ġrāf.

Also written *sciagraph*, but pronounced sī'-ā-ġrāf.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

skiagraphy—skī-ăġ'-râ-fl.

Also written *sciagraphy*, but pronounced si-ăġ'-râ-fl.

skiascope—skī'-â-skōp.

Also written *sciascope*, but pronounced si'-â-skōp.

skiascopy—skī-ăs'-kō-pī or skī'-â-skō-pī.

Also written *sciascopy*, but pronounced si-ăs'-kō-pī or si'-â-skō-pī.

skiing—skē'-ĭng.

skirret—skīr'-ēt or skīr'-īt.

skittish—skīt'-ish, *not* skīd'-ish.

Frequently mispronounced.

Skrzynecki, Jan Boneza—yăn bŏn'-tsâ skrīzh'-nēt-skī.

sky—skī, *not* skyī.

See *card*.

slabber (saw)—slăb'-ēr.

See *slabber* (*to slobber*).

slabber (*to slobber*)—slăb'-ēr or slŏb'-ēr.

"The second sound of this word (slŏb'-ēr) is by much the more usual one; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the *a* restored to its true sound."—*Walker*.

slake—slāk.

"The pronunciation slāk (reflecting the spelling *slack*), as in *to slake lime*, *slaked lime*, noted by Walker (c. 1800) as a corrupt pronunciation of *slake*, is common in current usage, both British and American, even among careful speakers, without regard to spelling."—*Web*.

Walker says: "All our orthoëpists unite in pronouncing this word regularly; but, as Mr. Smith observes, bricklayers and their laborers universally pronounce it with the short *a*, as if written *slack*; and it may be added that the correctest speakers, when using the participial adjective in the words *unslaked lime*, pronounce the *a* in the same manner; but this ought to be avoided."

(For Key of Signs. see p. 37)

slander—slăn'-dēr, *not* slăn'-dēr.

slant—slânt, *not* slănt.

See *ask*.

Slav—slāv or slăv.

See *Sclav, Slave, slave*.

slave—slāv.

See *Sclav, Slav, Slave*.

Slave—slāv or slăv.

See *Sclav, Slav, slave*.

Slavic—slă'-vīk or slăv'-īk.

See *Sclavic*.

Slavism—slă'-vīzm or slăv'-īzm.

See *Sclavism*.

sleazy—slē'-zī or slā'-zī.

sleek—slēk, *not* slīk.

sleight—slīt.

slept—slēpt, *not* slēp.

slew (n.)—slū, *not* slōō.

slew (preterit of slay)—slū, *not* slōō.

Sley (The)—slī.

Sligo—slī'-gō.

sliver—slīv'-ēr or slī'-vēr.

"Now seldom, except in English dialect, slī'-vēr."—*Web*.

sloth—slōth or slōth.

The first is the pronunciation in general use.

slothful—slōth'-fōōl or slōth'-fōōl.

See *sloth*.

slough (cast-off skin)—slūf.

"The serpent's *slough*."

slough (ditch)—slow.

"The *Slough* of Despond."

slough (husk)—slūf.

Dialectic pronunciation, slōōf.

slough (marsh)—slōō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

sluice—slūs.

"In British colloquial or technical use often slūsh, slōōsh."—*Web.*

Sluis—slois.

smallpox—smôl'-pōks.

Worcester places the accent on the *final* syllable.

Smillie—smī'-lī.

Smolensk (Battle of)—smō-lěnsk'; Russian pron., smā-lyěnsk'.

smouch—smōōch or smowch.

smutch—smūch.

Smyth—smīth or smīth.

See *Smythe*.

Smythe—smīth.

See *Smyth*.

snicker—snīk'-ēr, *not* snīg'-ēr.

snout—snowt, *not* snōōt.

Snowdon—snō'-dūn.

Sobieski—sō-byēs'-kē.

sobriety—sō-brī'-ē-tī.

sobriquet—sō'-brī-kā; Fr. pron., sō-brē-kā'.

soccer—sōk'-ēr.

sociability—sō-shā-bīl'-īt-ī or sō-shī-ā-bīl'-īt-ī.

sociable—sō'-shā-bl or sō'-shī-ā-bl.

sociality—sō-shī-āl'-īt-ī.

society—sō-sī'-ē-tī.

Socinus—sō-sī'-nūs.

sociology—sō-shī-ōl'-ō-jī.

socius—sō'-shī-ūs.

socle—sōk'-l or sō'-kl.

See *zocle*, another spelling.

sofa—sō'-fā, *not* sō'-fī.

See *damage*.

Sofia—sō'-fē-yā.

soft—sōft.

See *accost*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

soften—sôf'-n.

See *accost*.

softly—sôft'-lĭ.

See *accost*.

soho (interj.)—sō-hō'.

Soho (Square)—sō'-hō.

soi-disant—swā-dē-zāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Soignies (Forest of)—swān-yē'.

soirée—swā-rā'.

Soissons—swā-sôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

sojourn (n.)—sō'-jûrn or sō-jûrn'.

sojourn (vb.)—sō'-jûrn or sō-jûrn'.

"In British usage often sōj'-êrn or sŭj'-êrn."

—*Web*.

sojourner—sō'-jûr-nēr or sō-jûr'-nēr.

"In British usage commonly sōj'-êr-nēr or sŭj'-êr-nēr."—*Web*.

sol (coin)—sōl.

sol (musical note)—sōl.

Worcester says sōl.

Sol—sōl.

solace (n. and vb.)—sōl'-ās, *not* sō'-lās.

solanaceous—sōl-à-nā'-shŭs.

solder—sōd'-êr or sōl'-dêr.

"In British usage often sō'-dêr."—*Web*.

Walker remarks: "Mr. Smith says that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder*; to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen."

"Sheridan pronounces this word *sōd'-ŭr*, and this mode, though sanctioned by no other ortho-  
ëpist, is a common, if not the prevailing, pronunciation in the United States."—*S. & W.*

See *sawder*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

soldier—sōl'-jēr.

"In the senses noted as slang or dialect, the pronunciation sō'-jēr, not recognized in good usage, is common."—*Web.*

solecism—sōl'-ē-sīzm or sō'-lē-sīzm.

solecize—sōl'-ē-sīz.

solemn—sōl'-ēm, *not* sōl'-üm.

See *damage*.

solemnity—sō-lēm'-nīt-ī.

solemnization—sōl-ēm-nīz-ā'-shŭn or sōl-ēm-nī-zā'-shŭn.

solemnize—sōl'-ēm-nīz.

solenoid—sō'-lē-noid or sō-lē'-noid.

Solent (The)—sō'-lěnt.

sofatare—sōl-fā-tā'-rā.

sofeggio (music)—sōl-fěj'-ō.

See *Correggio*, *da*.

Solferino (Battle of)—sōl-fěr-ē'-nō.

solitaire—sōl-ī-târ'; Fr. pron., sōl-ē-târ'.

solstice—sōl'-stīs, *not* sōl'-stīs.

solstitial—sōl-stīsh'-ăl.

soluble—sōl'-ū-bl.

See *insoluble*.

solution—sō-lū'-shŭn, *not* sō-lōō'-shŭn.

Somaliland—sō-mā'-lē-lănd.

sombre—sōm'-bēr; Fr. pron., sôn'-brŭ.

Also written *somber*, but pronounced as above.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

sombrero—sōm-brā'-rō.

sombrous—sōm'-brŭs.

somewhat—sŭm'-hwŏt.

somewhere—sŭm'-hwâr.

somite—sō'-mīt.

somnambulism—sōm-năm'-bŭ-līzm, *not* sōn-ăm'-bŭ-līzm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

somnambulist—söm-năm'-bū-lĭst, *not* sön-ăm'-bū-lĭst.

somnambulistic—söm-năm-bū-lĭs'-tĭk, *not* sön-ăm-bū-lĭs'-tĭk.

Somnus—söm'-nūs.

sonata—sō-nā'-tā.

song—sōng.

See *accost*.

Sonnambula, La—lā sön-ăm'-bōō-lā.

Sonnenthal, von—fōn zō-nēn-tāl'.

See *Luther*.

sonorous—sō-nō'-rūs.

"Now often, especially in British usage, sön'-ō-rūs."—*Web*.

See *canorous*.

Sontag—zōn'-tāg.

For G, see p. 28.

soon—sōōn, *not* sōōn.

See *broom*.

soot—sōōt or sōōt.

The pronunciation sōōt is preferred by Worcester, and takes second place in Webster, the Century, and the Standard. Stormonth gives sōōt only.

soothsayer—sōōth'-sā-ēr, *not* sōōth'-sā-ēr.

Sopater—sō'-pā-tēr or sōp'-ā-tēr.

sophism—sōf'-ĭzm.

Sophist—sōf'-ĭst.

Soprosyne—sō-frös'-ĭn-ē.

soporific—sō-pō-rĭf'-ĭk or sōp-ō-rĭf'-ĭk.

See *saporific*.

soprano—sō-prā'-nō, *not* sō-prān'-ō.

Sorbonne, La—lā sōr-bōn'.

sordine (music)—sōr'-dēn or sōr'-dĭn.

Sorel (Agnes)—sō-rĕl'.

sorites—sō-rĭ'-tēz.

sororicide—sō-rōr'-ĭs-ĭd or sō-rō'-rĭs-ĭd.

sorority—sō-rōr'-ĭt-ĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Sorosis—sō-rō'-sīs.

sorry—sōr'-ī; more nearly sōr'-ī.

See *accost*.

sortie—sōr'-tē.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

sort of—sōrt ōv, *not* sōrt ũ.

See *kind of*.

Sosigenes—sō-sij'-ē-nēz.

Soubise, de—dū sōō-bēz'.

sotto voce—sōt'-tō vō'-chā.

soubrette—sōō-brēt'.

souchong (tea)—sōō-shōng'.

soufflé—sōō-flā' or sōō'-flā.

Soufrière—sōō-frē-âr'.

sough (n. and vb.)—sŭf or sow.

Webster says: "Scotch and dialectic, sowf, sōof, sōof, sow, sōō, Scotch also sōok."

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Soulouque—sōō-lōōk'.

Soult—sōōlt.

sou marqué (coin)—sōō mār-kā'.

See *sou marqué (trifle)*.

sou marqué (trifle)—sōō mār-kē' or sōō mār-kā'.

See *sou marqué (coin)*.

sou marquee (trifle)—sōō mār-kē'.

soupçon—sōōp-sōN'.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

Sousa—sōō'-zà, *not* sōō'-sà.

souse (n. and vb.)—sows, *not* sowz.

soutache—sōō-tāsh'.

soutane—sōō-tān' or sōō-tān'.

south—sowth.

"The pronunciation *sow*, chiefly nautical, is a recognized colloquialism in compounds, as *south-east*, *southwest*, etc."—*Web*.

See *north*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37).

Southampton — sowth-ămp'-tŭn, *not* sowth'-hamp-tŭn.

The name is *not* spelled *Southhampton*.

See *Northampton*.

southeast — sowth-ĕst'; nautically, sow-ĕst'.

See *northeast*, *south*.

southerly — sŭth'-ĕr-lĭ; formerly also, sow'-thĕr-lĭ.

See *northerly*.

southern — sŭth'-ĕrn.

Sow'-thĕrn is obsolete or archaic.

See *northern*.

Southey — sow'-thĭ or sŭth'-ĭ.

southing — sow'-thĭng.

See *nothing*.

Southron — sŭth'-rŭn.

southward — sowth'-wĕrd; nautically, sŭth'-ĕrd.

See *northward*.

southwards — sowth'-wĕrdz; nautically, sŭth'-ĕrdz.

See *northwards*.

Southwark — sŭth'-ĕrk.

See *Alnwick*.

southwest — sowth-wĕst'; nautically, sow-wĕst'.

See *northwest*.

souvenir — sōō-vĕ-nĕr' or sōō'-vĕ-nĕr.

Worcester and Stormonth say sōōv'-nĕr.

sovereign (n. and adj.) — sōv'-ĕr-ĭn or sŭv'-ĕr-ĭn; coll., sōv'-rĭn or sŭv'-rĭn.

Smart says: "There was a time when *sovereign* and *comrade* were always pronounced with the *o* as short *u*; but since the former word has been the name of a current coin, the regular sound of the *o* has been getting into use, and bids fair to be completely established."

Spa — spā or spō.

spadassin — spăd'-ă-sĭn; Fr. pron., spā-dă-săN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

(For *Key to Signs*, see p. 37)

spaghetti—spā-gēt'-ĭ.

Spagnoletto, Il.—ēl spā-nyō-lēt'-tō.

See *Bologna, Ribera (José)*.

Spallanzani—spāl-lān-dzān'-ē.

See *Abruzzi*.

spaniel—spān'-yēl; coll., spān'-ēl.

sparoid—spā'-roid or spār'-oid.

spasm—spāzm, *not* spāz'-ūm.

See *elm*.

spasmodic—spāz-mōd'-ĭk, *not* spās-mōt'-ĭk.

spatial—spā'-shāl.

specialty—spēsh'-āl-tĭ.

Not to be confounded with *speciality* (spēsh-ĭ-āl'-ĭt-ĭ).

specie—spē'-shĭ.

species—spē'-shēz or spē'-shĭ-ēz.

specious—spē'-shūs.

spectator—spĕk-tā'-tēr.

See *abdomen*.

spectroscopy—spĕk-trōs'-kō-pĭ or spĕk'-trō-skō-pĭ.

speedometer—spē-dōm'-ē-tēr.

Speke—spĕk.

Spencerian—spĕn-sē'-rĭ-ān.

See *Spenserian*.

Spenserian—spĕn-sē'-rĭ-ān.

See *Spencerian*.

spermaceti—spĕr-mā-sē'-tĭ or spĕr-mā-sēt'-ĭ, *not* spĕr-mā-sĭt'-ĭ.

spermatorrhea—spĕr-mā-tōr-ē'-ā.

Also written *spermatorrhæa*, but pronounced as above.

spermatozoid—spĕr-mā-tō-zō'-ĭd.

spermatozoön—spĕr-mā-tō-zō'-ōn.

sphenoid—sfē'-noid.

"A *Sphenoid* Crystal."

spherical—sfēr'-ĭk-āl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

spheroid—sfē'-roid.

spherule—sfēr'-ōol or sfēr'-ūl.

sphincter (muscle)—sfīngk'-tēr.

sphygmograph—sfīg'-mō-gráf.

Spica—spī'-kà.

spiculiform—spīk'-ū-lī-fōrm.

Spiegel—shpē'-gēl.

spiegeleisen—spē'-gēl-ī-zēn; Ger. pron., shpē'-gēl-ī-zēn.

Spielhagen—shpēl'-hā-gēn.

spikenard—spīk'-nārd.

Formerly spīk'-nārd.

spinach—spīn'-āj or spīn'-ēch.

See *spinage*.

spinage—spīn'-āj.

See *spinach*.

spinel—spīn'-ēl or spīn'-ēl'.

spinet—spīn'-ēt or spīn'-ēt'.

Spinola, de—dā spē'-nō-lā.

spinose—spī'-nōs or spī-nōs'.

Spinoza—spīn-ō'-zā.

Spinozism—spīn-ō'-zīzm.

spiracle—spīr'-à-kl or spī'-rà-kl.

Spires—spīrz.

"The Diet of *Spires*"

spirit—spīr'-īt, *not* spīr'-ūt.

See *damage*, *panegyric*, *spirited*.

spirited—spīr'-īt-ēd, *not* spīr'-ūt-ēd.

See *damage*, *spirit*.

spirituel—spē-rē-tū-ēl'.

For ū, see p. 26.

spirituelle—spē-rē-tū-ēl'.

For ū, see p. 26.

splenetic—splē-nēt'-īk or splēn'-ē-tīk.

"The second has until recently been preferred."  
—Web.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

splenic—splĕn'-ĭk or splĕ'-nĭk.

splenitive—splĕn'-ĭt-ĭv.

Splügen (Pass)—shplü'-ġĕn.

For ū, see p. 26.

Spohr—shpōr.

Spokane—spō-kān', *not* spō-kān'.

spondaic—spōn-dā'-ĭk.

spondee—spōn'-dĕ.

spongoid—spōng'-ġoid or spūng'-ġoid.

spontaneity—spōn-tā-nĕ'-ĭt-ĭ, *not* spōn-tā-nĭ'-ĭt-ĭ.

spoon—spōon, *not* spōon.

See *broom*.

Sporades—spōr'-ā-dĕz.

spouse—spowz.

Spreë—sprā, *not* sprĕ.

springy—sprĭng'-ĭ.

"Though Walker, in deference to a common usage at the time he wrote (1806), allowed the pronunciation *sprin'-jy*, he says: 'A most absurd custom has prevailed in pronouncing this adjective, as if it were formed from *springe*, a gin, rhyming with *fringe*.'" —*S. & W.*

spruce—sprōos, *not* sprūs.

Spurzheim—shpōorts'-hĭm.

Spuyten Duyvil—spĭ'-tĕn dĭ'-vĭl.

squalid—skwōl'-ĭd.

squalor—skwōl'-ōr or skwā'-lōr.

"The second pronunciation was given without alternative by Buchanan (1766), Smart (c. 1840), and later orthoëpists; the first, though more recent, now apparently prevails in good use." —*Web.*

squamose—skwā'-mōs or skwā-mōs'.

squamous—skwā'-mūs.

squeamish—skwē'-mĭsh.

squirrel—skwŭr'-ĕl or skwĭr'-ĕl.

These are the pronunciations given by Webster and the Century. Worcester and the Standard

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

prefer *skwîr'-ël*, which is the only form authorized by Stormonth.

See *panegyric*.

*Stabat Mater*—*stā'-băt mā'-tēr* or *stā'-băt mā'-tēr*.

The second pronunciation is the one generally heard.

*staccato*—*stā-kā'-tō*; It. pron., *stāk-kā'-tō*.

*stadholder*—*stăd'-hōl-dēr*.

See *stadtholder*.

*stadtholder*—*stăt'-hōl-dēr*.

See *stadholder*.

*Staël-Holstein*, de—*dŭ stā'-ël hōl'-stîn*; Fr. pron., *dŭ stāl-öl-stăn'*.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

*Stagira*—*stā-jî'-rā*.

*Stagirite*—*stăj'-îr-ît*.

"And half had staggered that stout *Stagirite*."—

*Charles Lamb*.

*Stahl*—*shtāl*.

*stalactite*—*stā-lăk'-tît*.

"Byron, by an unexampled poetical license, has pronounced the plural of this word in four syllables, accenting the second:

'Thus Nature played with the *sta-lac'ti-tes*.

And built herself a chapel of the seas.'

"This seems to have been in imitation of Pope's pronunciation of *satellites*; though it is to be observed that Pope might plead in his justification the fact that *satellites* is a Latin, as well as an English, plural."—*S. & W.*

*stalagmite*—*stā-lăg'-mît*.

*stalk*—*stôk*.

*stalwart*—*stôl'-wért* or *stôl'-wért*.

*Stamboul*—*stām-bōol'*.

This is the French form of *Istambul* or *Constantinople*.

See *Istambul*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

stamen—stā'-mĕn.

stamp (vb.)—stāmp, *not* stōmp.

stampede—stām-pĕd'.

stanch—stānch or stānch.

See *staunch*.

stanchion—stān'-shŭn.

Stanislas Leszczyński—stān'-ĭs-lās lyĕsh-chĭn'-yĕ-skĕ.

Stanislaus—stān-ĭs-lā'-ŭs or stān'-ĭs-lās.

starboard—stār'-bōrd or stār'-bĕrd.

stater (coin)—stā'-tĕr.

static—stāt'-ĭk.

statics—stāt'-ĭks.

Statira—stā-tĭ'-rā.

See *Roxana*.

statistician—stāt-ĭs-tĭsh'-ān.

statuesque—stāt-ŭ-ĕsk'.

Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

status—stā'-tŭs, *not* stāt'-ŭs.

status quo—stā'-tŭs kwō.

statute—stāt'-ŭt.

Staubach—stow'-bāk.

For *к*, see p. 28.

staunch—stānch.

See *craunch*, *stanch*.

Staunton—stān'-tŭn, *not* stān'-tŭn.

staves—stāvz or stāvz.

Worcester prefers stāvz.

"Some people pronounce *staves*, the plural of *staff*, with the Italian *a*; but the practice is not general."—*Smart*.

"It is often thus pronounced (stāvz) in the United States."—*Wor*.

stead—stĕd, *not* stĭd.

steady—stĕd'-ĭ, *not* stĭd'-ĭ.

stearic—stĕ-ār'-ĭk, *not* stĕ'-ā-rĭk.

stearin—stĕ'-ā-rĭn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

steatomatous—stē-à-tǒm'-à-tǔs or stē-à-tō'-mà-tǔs.

steelyard—stēl'-yārd; coll., stīl'-yērd.

"The second is the usual pronunciation among those to whom the implement is familiar."—*Web.*

The colloquial form is the only pronunciation given by Stormonth and Haldeman.

Walker says: "This word in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written *stilyard*. This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind, as to become an idiom of pronunciation which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language."

Steen, Jan—yān stān.

steenbok—stēn'-bők or stān'-bők.

See *steinbok*, the preferred spelling.

Steenwyk, van—vān stān'-vīk.

Stein, vom und zum—fōm öönt tsööm shtīn.

steinbok—stīn'-bők.

See *steenbok*.

stellion—stēl'-yūn.

Stelvio (Pass)—stēl'-vē-ō.

Stentor—stēn'-tör.

Stéphanie—stā-fà-nē'.

Stephano—stēf'-à-nō.

"The Tempest."

steppe—stēp.

stere (cubic meter)—stēr; Fr. pron., stār.

stereochromy—stēr'-ē-ō-krō-mī or stē'-rē-ō-krō-mī; stēr'-ē-ō-krō'-mī (Stor.).

stereography—stēr'-ē-ōg'-rà-fī or stē'-rē-ōg'-rà-fī.

stereopticon—stēr'-ē-ōp'-tīk-ōn or stē'-rē-ōp'-tīk-ōn.

stereoscope—stēr'-ē-ō-skōp or stē'-rē-ō-skōp.

stereotype—stēr'-ē-ō-tīp or stē'-rē-ō-tīp.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



sterile—stěr'-īl.

See *ile* (termination).

Sterope—stěr'-ō-pē.

stertorous—stēr'-tō-rūs.

"*Stertorous* breathing."

stethoscope—stěth'-ō-skōp.

Stettin—stět-ēn'.

Steuben, von—fōn shtoi'-bēn; Anglicized, vōn stū'-bēn.

See *Beust, von*.

steward—stū'-ērd, *not* stōō'-ērd.

Steyn—stīn.

Also written *Steyne*, but pronounced as above.

sthenia—sthē-nī'-à or sthē'-nī-à.

See *asthenia, neurasthenia*.

stiletto—stīl-ět'-ō.

Stilicho—stīl'-īk-ō.

stint—stīnt.

"As a noun in the sense of *an allotted task or performance*, often mispronounced *stěnt*."—*S. & W.*

stipend—stī'-pēnd.

stirrup—stīr'-ŭp or stūr'-ŭp.

stithy—stīth'-ī or stīth'-ī.

This is Webster's marking. Stormonth and the Encyclopædic Dictionary give the former pronunciation; the Century, the Standard, and Worcester, the latter.

stiver (coin)—stī'-vēr.

stodgy—stōj-ī.

stogy—stō-gī.

Stoicism—stō'-īs-īzm, *not* stō'-īk-īzm.

Stoke Poges—stōk pōg'z or stōk pōg'-īs.

This is Webster's marking. The Century says stōk pō'-jīs, the pronunciation generally heard.

stolid—stōl'-īd, *not* stō'-līd.

stoloniferous—stō-lō-nīf'-ēr-ŭs or stōl-ō-nīf'-ēr-ŭs.

Stolypin—stōl-īp'-īn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Stolzenfels—stölt'-zën-fëls.

stomach—stüm'-ük.

stomachal—stüm'-ük-äl.

stomacher (ornament)—stüm'-ük-ēr or stüm'-ä-chēr.

stomachic—stō-māk'-ik.

stomapod—stō'-mā-pōd or stöm'-ä-pōd.

stomatitis—stō-mā-tī'-tīs or stöm'-ä-tī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

stone—stōn, *not* stūn.

This last is a New England pronunciation.

stony—stō'-nī, *not* stūn'-ī.

See *stone*.

storge—stôr'-jē or stôr'-gē.

stork—stōrk.

storm—stōrm.

stotka (coin)—stō-tīng'-kā.

Stoughton—stō'-tūn, *not* stow'-tūn.

strabismus—strā-bīz'-mūs or strā-bīs'-mūs.

Strabo—strā'-bō, *not* strā'-bō.

Stradivarius—strād-iv-ā'-rī-ūs.

The Italian *Stradivari* is pronounced strā-dē-vā'.  
rē.

Strassburg—strās'-bûrg; Ger. pron., shtrās'-bōrg.

For G, see p. 28.

strata—strā'-tā, *not* strā'-tā.

See *stratum*.

strategic—strā-tē'-jīk or strā-těj'-ik.

strategical—strā-tē'-jīk-äl or strā-těj'-ik-äl.

strategist—strāt'-ē-jīst, *not* strā-tē'-jīst.

strategy—strāt'-ē-jī.

Stratford-on-Avon—strāt'-fērd ōn ā'-vōn, *not*  
strāt'-fērd ōn āv'-ōn.

See *Avon* (river).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

stratum—strā'-tŭm, *not* strā'-tŭm.

See *strata*.

Strauss—shtrows; Anglicized, strows.

Strelitzes—strēl'-īt-sēz.

strength—strength, *not* strēnth.

Strephon—strēf'-ŏn.

Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia."

strew—strōō; also, especially in British usage, strō.

The weight of authority is for the *first* pronunciation.

stria—strī'-ā.

The plural *striæ*, is pronounced strī'-ē.

striatum—strī-ā'-tŭm.

The plural *striata* is pronounced strī-ā'-tā.

striped (adj.)—stript or strī'-pēd or strī'-pīd.

striped (part.)—stript.

See *learned*.

stripped—stript.

Stromboli—strōm'-bō-lē.

strontium—strōn'-shī-ŭm.

strop—strōp, *not* strāp.

Strophades—strōf'-ā-dēz.

strophe—strō'-fē or strōf'-ē.

strophic—strōf'-īk or strō'-fik.

Strozzi—strōt'-sē.

See *Abruzzi*.

strumose—strōō'-mōs or strōō-mōs'.

Struve, von—fōn strōō'-vē.

strychnine—strīk'-nīn or strīk'-nēn.

See *aniline*.

student—stŭ'-dēnt, *not* stōō'-dēnt.

studious—stŭ'-dī-ŭs, *not* stōō'-dī-ŭs.

stupendous—stŭ-pēn'-dŭs, *not* stōō-pēn'-dŭs.

"By an inexcusable negligence, this word and *tremendous* are frequently pronounced as if written

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

*stupendious* and *tremendious*, even by those speakers who, in other respects, are not incorrect."—*Walker*.

stupid—stū'-pīd, *not* stōō'-pīd.

Sturm—shtōorm, *not* stōorm.

"*Sturm's* Theorem."

Sturm und Drang—shtōorm oont drāng.

Stuttgart—stūt'-gärt; Ger. pron., shtōot'-gärt.

Stuyvesant—stī'-vēs-ānt.

Stygian—stīj'-ī-ān.

styptic—stīp'-tīk.

Styx—stīks.

suasory—swā'-sō-rī

suave—swāv or swāv.

See *suavity*.

suavity—swāv'-īt-ī or swāv'-īt-ī.

See *suave*.

subaltern (n.)—süb-ôl'-tērñ or süb'-äl-tērñ.

See *subaltern* (adj.).

subaltern (adj.)—süb-ôl'-tērñ or süb'-äl-tērñ.

See *subaltern* (n.).

In Logic, the noun and adjective are always accented on the *first* syllable.

subalternate (n. and adj.)—süb-äl-tēr'-nāt.

subdue—süb-dū', *not* süb-dōō'.

subito (music)—sōō'-bē-tō.

subject (n. and adj.)—süb'-jēkt.

subject (vb.)—süb-jēkt'.

See *absent*.

subjected—süb-jēkt'-ēd, *not* süb'-jēkt-ēd.

Sublime Porte—süb-līm' pōrt.

subliminal—süb-līm'-īn-äl.

"*The Subliminal Self*."

sublunar—süb-lū'-nār.

sublunary—süb'-lū-nā-rī; süb-lōō'-nēr-ī (Stor.).

subpoena—süb-pē'-nā; coll., süp-pē'-nā.

Also written *subpena*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

subsidence—süb-sī'-dĕns or, especially in British usage, süb'-sĭd-ĕns.

subsist—süb-sĭst', *not* süb-zĭst'.

subsistence—süb-sĭs'-tĕns, *not* süb-zĭs'-tĕns.

substantiate—süb-stăn'-shĭ-ăt.

substantival—süb-stăn-tĭ'-văl or süb'-stăn-tĭv-ăl.

substantively—süb'-stăn-tĭv-lĭ.

substrata—süb-strā'-tă, *not* süb-strā'-tă.

substratum—süb-strā'-tŭm, *not* süb-strā'-tŭm.

subsultory—süb-sŭl'-tō-rĭ.

Worcester prefers süb'-sŭl-tŭr-ĭ.

subtile—süb'-tĭl or sŭt'-l.

"Dyche (1710) and Buchanan (1766) give sŭt' only; Sheridan (1780), Walker (c. 1800), and Smart (c. 1840) süb'-tĭl. Most later orthoëpists give both, preferring süb'-tĭl."—*Web*.

See *subtle*.

subtilely—süb'-tĭl-lĭ.

See *subtly*.

subtleness—süb'-tĭl-nĕs or sŭt'-l-nĕs.

See *subtile*, *subtleness*.

subtilty—süb'-tĭl-tĭ or sŭt'-l-tĭ.

See *subtlety*.

subtle—sŭt'-l.

See *subtile*.

subtleness—sŭt'-l-nĕs.

See *subtleness*.

subtlety—sŭt'-l-tĭ.

See *subtilty*.

subtly—sŭt'-lĭ.

subtraction—süb-trăk'-shŭn.

suburb—süb'-ŭrb.

suburban—süb-ŭr'-băn.

successor—sŭk-sĕs'-ĕr.

Formerly also accented on the *first* syllable, as in Shakespeare.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Succi—sōō'-chē.

See *Abbatucci*.

succinct—sŭk-sĭngkt'.

succumb—sŭk-kŭm'; rarely, sŭk-kŭmb'.

such—sŭch, *never* sĭch.

Suchau—sōō'-chow.

Also written *Suchow*, but pronounced as above.

Suchet—sŭ-shā'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

sucre (coin)—sōō'-krā.

See *Sucre*.

Sucre—sōō'-krā.

See *sucre* (coin).

Sudan—sōō-dān'.

Also written *Soudan*, but pronounced as above.

sudden—sŭd'-n or sŭd'-ĕn.

Sudermann—zōō'-dĕr-mān.

Sue, Eugène—ō-zhĕn' sŭ.

For ō, ŭ, see pp. 25, 26.

suede—swād; Fr. pron., swĕd.

Suetonius—swē-tō'-nĭ-ŭs.

Suez—sōō-ĕz' or sōō'-ĕz.

suffice—sŭf-ĭs' or sŭf-ĭz'.

"Only sŭf-ĭz' is recognized by former orthoëpists, as Walker, Smart, Worcester."—*Web*.

See *sacrifice* (vb.).

suffocative—sŭf'-ō-kā-tĭv.

suffragan—sŭf'-rà-gān.

suffragette—sŭf-rà-jĕt'.

suffragist—sŭf'-rà-jĭst.

suffuse—sŭf-ŭz'.

Sufi—sōō'-fē.

Sufism—sōō'-fĭzm.

suggest—sŭġ-jĕst' or sŭj-ĕst'.

Walker says: "Though the first g in *exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sudjest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and the last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds."

suggestion—sŭġ-jēs'-chŭn or sŭj-ēs'-chŭn.

See *suggest*.

suggestive—sŭġ-jēs'-tĭv or sŭj-ēs'-tĭv.

See *suggest*.

suicidal—sū'-ĭs-ī-dāl, *not* sōō'-ĭs-ī-dāl.

suit—sūt, *not* sōōt.

suite—swēt, *not* sūt.

Sulla—sŭl'-ā.

Also written *Sylla*, but pronounced sŭl'-ā.

Sully—sŭl'-ĭ; Fr. pron., sŭ-lē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Sully-Prudhomme—sŭ-lē' prŭ-dŏm'.

For ū, see p. 26.

sulphate—sŭl'-fāt.

sulphide—sŭl'-fĭd or sŭl'-fĭd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

sulphite—sŭl'-fit.

See *ite* (chemical termination).

sulphurate—sŭl'-fŭ-rāt.

sulphureous—sŭl-fŭ'-rē-ŭs.

See *sulphurous*.

sulphuret—sŭl'-fŭ-rēt.

sulphuretted—sŭl-fŭ-rēt'-ĕd.

sulphuric—sŭl-fŭ'-rĭk.

sulphurize—sŭl'-fŭr-ĭz.

sulphurous—sŭl'-fŭr-ŭs or sŭl-fŭ'-rŭs.

"The second pronunciation is common in chemical terminology, as in *sulphu'-rous* ac'id, etc."

—*Web*.

sulphury—sŭl'-fŭr-ĭ.

Sulpician—sŭl-pĭsh'-ăn.

sultan—sŭl'-tăn; Arabic pron., sŏol-tăn'.

sultana—sŭl-tā'-nà or sŭl-tā'-nà.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

sumac—sū'-măk or shōō'-măk.

See *shumach*, *sumach*.

sumach—sū'-niăk or shōō'-măk.

See *shumach*, *sumac*.

Sumatra—sōō-mă'-trā.

summary—sūm'-ă-rĭ.

summoned—sūm'-ünd, *not* sūm'-ünzd.

sumptuous—sūmp'-tū-ūs, *not* sūm'-chūs.

sundae—sūn'-dā.

Sunna—sōon'-ă.

Also written *Sunnah*, but pronounced as above.

Sunni—sōon'-ē.

Also written *Sunnee*, but pronounced as above.

See *Shiah*.

Sunnites—sōon'-ĭts.

See *Shiites*.

superable—sū'-pēr-ă-bl.

supercilious—sū-pēr-sĭl'-ĭ-ūs.

supererogate—sū-pēr-ēr'-ō-gāt.

supererogation—sū-pēr-ēr'-ō-gā'-shŭn.

supererogatory—sū-pēr-ē-rōg'-ă-tō-rĭ.

superficies—sū-pēr-fĭsh'-ĭ-ēz or sū-pēr-fĭsh'-ēz.

superfluous—sū-pēr'-flū-ūs.

supine (n.)—sū'-pĭn.

supine (adj.)—sū-pĭn' or sū'-pĭn.

supinely—sū-pĭn'-lĭ or sū'-pĭn-lĭ.

supineness—sū-pĭn'-nēs or sū'-pĭn-nēs.

Suppe, von—fŏn zŏop'-pā.

supple—sŭp'-l, *not* sōō'-pl.

suppliance—sŭp'-lĭ-ăns.

suppliant (n. and adj.)—sŭp'-lĭ-ănt.

suppose—sŭp-ŏz', *not* spŏz.

supposititious—sŭp-ŏz-ĭt-ĭsh'-ūs.

sura (chapter)—sōō'-rā.

surah (fabric)—sōō'-rā or sū'-rā.

"*Surah Silk*."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



surcingle—sûr'-sîng-ġl.

sure—shûr, *not* shoôr.

Surinam—sōō-rîn-ām'.

surname (n.)—sûr'-nām.

surname (vb.)—sûr'-nām or sûr-nām'.

surprise—sûr-prîz', *not* sÿp-prîz'.

surreptitious—sûr-ĕp-tîsh'-ÿs.

surtout—sûr-tōot' or sûr-tōō'; Fr. pron., sûr-tōō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

surveillance—sûr-vāl'-yăns or sûr-vāl'-ăns.

Worcester says sûr-vāl-yăns'.

surveillant—sûr-vāl'-yănt or sûr-vāl'-ănt.

survey (n.)—sûr'-vā or sûr-vā'.

"Formerly universally, still by many, accented on final syllable."—*Web.*

survey (vb.)—sûr-vā'.

surveyance—sûr-vā'-yăns.

Susa—sōō'-sâ.

Sutro—sōō'-trō.

suttee—sÿt-ē'.

suture—sû'-tÿr.

Suvaroff—sōō-vā'-rōf.

See *Suvorov*, the preferred spelling.

Suvorov—sōō-vô'-rōf.

See *Suvaroff*, *Suwarow*.

Suwanee—sōō-wô'-nē, *not* swōn'-ĭ.

Suwarow—sōō-wăr'-ō.

See *Suvorov*, the preferred spelling.

suzerain—sû'-zēr-ân.

svelte—svĕlt.

Sverdrup—svĕr'-drōop.

Swabia—swā'-bĭ-â.

swami—swā'-mĭ.

Also written *swamy*, but pronounced as above.

swan—swōn, *not* swôn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Swansea—swŏn'-sē.

swarthy—swôr'-thĭ or swôr'-thĭ.

swath—swôth or swôth.

swathe (n. and vb.)—swāth.

Swedenborg—swē'-dĕn-bôrg; Swedish pro

svĭd'-ĕn-bôrg.

See *Linné, von*.

swept—swĕpt, *not* swĕp.

Swetchine—svĕch-ĕn'.

The Russian spelling is *Svyechin*, pronounce  
svyā'-chĭn.

Sweyn—swān.

swingeing—swĭn'-jĭng.

swingel—swĭng'-ġl; swĭn'-jĕl (Wor.).

sword—sôrd, *not* sôrd.

Sybaris—sĭb'-ā-rĭs.

sybarite—sĭb'-ā-rĭt.

Sychar—sĭ'-kār.

sycophancy—sĭk'-ō-fān-sĭ.

sycophant—sĭk'-ō-fānt.

Sydenham—sĭd'-ĕn-ŭm or sĭd'-nŭm.

See *Alnwick*.

syenite—sĭ'-ĕ-nĭt.

syllabic—sĭl-āb'-ĭk.

syllabication—sĭl-āb-ĭk-ā'-shŭn.

syllogism—sĭl'-ō-jĭzm.

Sylvanus—sĭl-vā'-nŭs.

See *Silvanus*.

Sylvester—sĭl-vĕs'-tĕr.

See *Silvester*.

Symmes—sĭmz.

"*Symmes's Hole*."

Symonds (John Addington)—sĭm'-ŭnz.

Symons (Arthur)—sĭm'-ŭnz.

symphyseal—sĭm-fĭz'-ĕ-āl.

Symplegades—sĭm-plĕġ'-ā-dĕz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

symposiac—sĭm-pō'-zĭ-ăk.

symposium—sĭm-pō'-zĭ-ŭm.

synæresis—sĭn-ĕr'-ĕ-sĭs or sĭn-ĕ'-rĕ-sĭs.

Also written *syneresis*, but pronounced as above.

synagogical—sĭn-à-gŏj'-ĭk-ăl.

synagogue—sĭn'-à-gŏg.

synchronal—sĭng'-krō-năl; sĭn'-krō-năl (Stor.).

synchronism—sĭng'-krō-nĭzm; sĭn'-krō-nĭzm  
(Stor.).

synchronization—sĭng-krō-nĭz-ā'-shŭn or sĭng-  
krō-nĭ-zā'-shŭn; sĭn-krō-nĭz-ā'-shŭn  
(Stor.).

synchronize—sĭng'-krō-nĭz; sĭn'-krō-nĭz (Stor.).

synchronizer—sĭng'-krō-nĭ-zĕr; sĭn'-krō-nĭ-zĕr  
(Stor.).

synchronous—sĭng'-krō-nŭs; sĭn'-krō-nŭs (Stor.).

synclinal—sĭn-klĭ'-năl or sĭng'-klĭn-ăl.

syncope—sĭng'-kō-pĕ; sĭn'-kō-pĕ (Stor.).

syncretic—sĭn-krĕt'-ĭk.

syncretism—sĭng'-krĕ-tĭzm; sĭn'-krĕ-tĭzm (Stor.).

syncretize—sĭng'-krĕ-tĭz.

synecdoche—sĭn-ĕk'-dō-kĕ.

syneresis—sĭn-ĕr'-ĕ-sĭs or sĭn-ĕ'-rĕ-sĭs.

See *synæresis*.

synergist—sĭn'-ĕr-jĭst or sĭn-ŭr'-jĭst.

synizesis—sĭn-ĭ-zĕ'-sĭs.

synod—sĭn'-ŭd.

synodal—sĭn'-ŭd-ăl.

synonym—sĭn'-ō-nĭm.

synonymize—sĭn-ŏn'-ĭm-ĭz.

synonymy—sĭn-ŏn'-ĭm-ĭ.

Synope—sĭ-nō'-pĕ.

synthesize—sĭn'-thĕ-sĭz.

Syracuse—sĭr'-à-kŭs or sĭr-à-kŭs'.

Syriacism—sĭr'-ĭ-à-sĭzm or sĭr-ĭ'-à-sĭzm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

syringa—sŭr'-ĭng'-ġà.

syringe—sŭr'-ĭnj, *not* sŭr'-ĭnj'.

syringotomy—sŭr'-ĭng-ġōt'-ō-mĭ.

syrinx—sŭr'-ĭngks.

syrup—sŭr'-ŭp.

See *sirup*.

systemize—sĭs'-tĕm-iz.

systole—sĭs'-tō-lē.

See *diastole*.

syzygial—sĭz'-ĭj'-ĭ-ăl.

syzygy—sĭz'-ĭj'-ĭ.

Szamos—sōm'-ōsh.

Széchenyi—sā'-chĕn-yē.

Szegedin—sĕġ'-ĕd-ĕn.

Szopin (Polish for Chopin)—shō'-pĕn.

See *Chopin*.

## T

Tabard (Inn)—tăb'-ărd.

tabernacle—tăb'-ĕr-nă-kl; tăb'-ĕr-năk-ăl (Stor.).

tableau—tăb'-lō or tā-blō'.

See *tableaus* (pl. of *tableau*), *tableaux* (pl. of *tableau*).

tableaus (pl. of *tableau*)—tăb'-lōz.

See *tableau*.

tableaux (pl. of *tableau*)—tăb'-lōz or tā-blō'.

See *tableau*.

Xfinal is silent in French.

table d' hôte—tă-bl-dōt'.

The plural (*tables d'hôte*) is pronounced as above.

tablier—tă-blyă'.

Tabor (Mount)—tā'-bēr.

taboret—tăb'-ō-rĕt.

tabouret—tăb'-ōō-rĕt.

tacet (music)—tā'-sĕt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

tacit—tăs'-īt.

taciturnity—tăs-ĩ-tŭr'-nĭt-ĩ.

Tacoma—tă-kō'-mă.

tactile—tăk'-tĭl.

See *ile* (termination).

Tadousac—tă-dōō-săk'.

tael—tāl.

taffarel—tăf'-ă-rĕl.

Also written *tafferel*, but pronounced tăf'-ĕr-ĕl.

See *taffrail*.

taffrail—tăf'-rāl.

See *taffarel*.

tafia—tăf'-ĩ-ă.

Also written *taffia*, but pronounced as above.

Taft—tăft, *not* tăft.

See *ask*.

Tagliamento—tăl-yă-mĕn'-tō.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Taglioni—tăl-yō'-nē.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Tagus—tă'-gŭs.

Tahiti—tă'-hĕ-tĕ.

Commonly, but incorrectly, tă-hĕ'-tĕ.

Tahlequah—tă-lĕ-kwă'.

Tahoe (Lake)—tă'-hō or tă'-hō.

Taine—tăn.

Taiping—tĭ-pĭng'.

"The *Tai*ping Rebellion."

Also written *Taeping*, but pronounced as above.

Taj Mahal—tăzh mă-hăl'.

tajo (trench)—tă'-hō.

Takahira—tă'-kă-hĕ-ră.

talapoin—tăl'-ă-poin.

Talavera (Battle of)—tă-lă-vă'-ră.

talc—tălk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

talcose—tăl'-kōs or tăl-kōs'.

talcous—tăl'-kūs.

Talfourd—tôl'-fêrd or tăl'-fêrd.

Taliacotian—tăl'-î-â-kō'-shăn.

Taliaferro—tôl'-îv-êr.

talisman—tăl'-îs-măn or tăl'-îz-măn.

Talleyrand-Périgord, de—dũ tá-lêr-ân' pā-rē  
gôr'; Anglicized, tăl'-î-rând.

For ân, see p. 26.

See *Périgord*.

Tallien—tăl-yăn'.

For ân, see p. 26.

tally-ho—tăl'-î-hō, *not* tăl'-î-hō'.

Talma—tăl-mà'; Anglicized, tăl'-mà.

Talmud—tăl'-mũd.

Talmudic—tăl'-mũd'-îk.

Talmudism—tăl'-mũd-îzm.

Talmudist—tăl'-mũd-îst.

talus—tā'-lūs.

Talus—tā'-lūs.

tamale—tā-mā'-lě.

tamarin—tām'-â-rîn.

tamarind—tām'-â-rînd.

tambour—tām'-bōor or tām'-bêr.

Formerly pronounced tām-bōor'.

tambourine—tām-bōor-ên'.

Tamerlane—tām-êr-lân'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Tamora—tām'-ō-râ.

"Titus Andronicus."

Tampico—tām-pē'-kō.

tanager—tăn'-â-jêr.

Tanagra—tăn'-â-ğrâ.

Tanais—tăn'-â-îs.

Tancred—tăng'-krêd or tăn'-krêd.

"Jerusalem Delivered."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Taney—tô'-nĭ.

tanga (coin)—tŭng'-gă, *not* tăng'-gă.

Tanganyika (Lake)—tăn-jăn-yē'-kă.

tangential—tăn-jĕn'-shăl.

tangerine—tăn'-jĕr-ĕn or tăn-jĕr-ĕn'.

Tangerine—tăn-jĕr-ĕn'.

Tangier—tăn-jĕr'.

Tannhäuser—tăn'-hoi-zĕr.

tansy—tăn'-zĭ.

Tantalus—tăn'-tă-lŭs.

tantivy—tăn-tĭv'-ĭ or tăn'-tĭv-ĭ.

Tao—tă'-ō.

Taoism—tow'-ĭzm or tă'-ō-ĭzm.

tapestry—tăp'-ĕs-trĭ, *not* tă'-pĕs-trĭ.

Sheridan makes it a word of *two* syllables, tăps'-trĭ.

tapir—tă'-pĕr.

tapis—tă'-pĭs or tăp'-ĭs or tă-pĕ'.

Tappan—tăp'-ăn.

Tappan Zee—tăp'-ăn zĕ or tăp'-ăn ză.

Also written *Tappaan Zee*, but pronounced tăp'-ăn ză.

Tara—tă'-ră or tăr'-ă.

tarantula—tă-răn'-tŭ-lă, *not* tăr-ăn-tŭ'-lă.

taraxacum—tă-răk'-să-kŭm.

target—tăr'-gĕt.

Targum—tăr'-gŭm; Hebrew pron., tăr-gōom'.

Tarifa—tă-rĕ'-fă.

tarlatan—tăr'-lă-tăn, *not* tărl'-tăn.

tarpaulin—tăr-pô'-lĭn.

Tarpeia—tăr-pĕ'-yă.

Tarpeian (Rock)—tăr-pĕ'-yăn.

Tarquin—tăr'-kwĭn.

Tarshish—tăr'-shĭsh.

tartana (vehicle)—tăr-tă'-nă.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Tartar—tār'-tār.

See *Tatar*, the preferred spelling.

"The spelling *Tartar* is due to confusion with *Tartarus*."—*Web*.

Tartarean—tār-tā'-rē-ăn.

Tartarian—tār-tā'-rī-ăn.

tartaric (acid)—tār-tār'-îk, *not* tār-tār'-îk.

tartarize—tār'-tār-îz.

Tartarus—tār'-tā-rūs.

Tartary—tār'-tār-î.

See *Tatary*, the preferred spelling.

Tartufe—tār-tōōf'; Fr. pron., tār-tūf'.

For ū, see p. 26.

task—tāsk, *not* tăsk.

See *ask*.

Tasmania—tāz-mā'-nī-ă, *not* tās-mā'-nī-ă.

tassel—tās'-l.

Worcester gives tōs'-əl as an alternative form.

Tasso—tās'-ō; It. pron., tās'-sō.

Tatar—tā'-tār.

See *Tartar*.

Tatary—tā'-tā-rī.

See *Tartary*.

tatterdemalion—tăt-ēr-dē-māl'-yŭn or tăt-ēr-dē-māl'-yŭn.

Taubert—tow'-bért.

Tauchnitz—towk'-nīts.

For k, see p. 28.

Taughannock—tô-găn'-ôk.

taunt—tānt or tōnt.

"Though Walker, in deference to other orthoëpists, admits *tawnt* as an alternative pronunciation, he says: 'I see no good reason why this word should have the broad sound of *a* (ô), and not *aunt*, *haunt*, *flaunt*, *jaunt*; . . . nor is my ear much accustomed to hear it so pronounced.'"—*S. & W.*

See *craunch*.

Taunton—tān'-tŭn or tōn'-tŭn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



taurin—tôr'-în.

taurine (n.)—tôr'-în or tôr'-ên.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

taurine (adj.)—tôr'-în or tôr'-în.

Taurus (Mount)—tôr'-üs.

Taurus—tôr'-üs.

Tavernier—tä-vër-nyä'.

taxidermal—tăk-sĩ-dēr'-măl.

taxidermic—tăk-sĩ-dēr'-mĭk.

taxidermist—tăk'-sĩ-dēr-mĭst.

taxidermy—tăk'-sĩ-dēr-mĭ.

taximeter—tăk'-sĩ-mē-tēr.

Tchad (Lake)—chäd.

Also written *Chad*, but pronounced as above.

Tchaikowsky—chĩ-kö'v'-skĭ.

Tchernyshevsky—chěr-nē-shěf'-skē.

tchick—chĭk.

Tchu—chōō.

Tchukchis—chōōk'-chēz.

tea—tē.

"The older *tā* remained the accepted pronunciation until about 1750."—*Web*.

teasel—tē'-zĭ.

teat—tēt, *not* tīt.

Colloquially so pronounced (tīt) to this day.

techiness—těch'-ĭ-nēs.

Also written *tetchiness*, but pronounced as above.

technique—těk-nēk'.

techy—těch'-ĭ.

Also written *tetchy*, but pronounced as above.

Tecumseh—tē-kŭm'-sě.

Also written *Tecumtha*, but pronounced tē-kŭm'-thá.

Te Deum—tē dē'-ŭm, *not* tē'-dē-ŭm.

tedious—tē'-dĩ-ŭs or tēd'-yŭs, *not* tē'-jŭs.

tedium—tē'-dĩ-ŭm; tēd'-yŭm (Wor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

teepee—tē'-pē.

See *tepee*, the preferred spelling.

teething—tēth'-īng, *not* tēth'-īng.

Teheran—tēh-rān'.

See *Kurdistan*.

Tehuacán—tā-wā-kān'.

Tehuantepec—tā-wān-tā-pēk'.

Teian—tē'-yān.

"The *Teian* Muse."

Telamon—tēl'-ā-mōn.

"*Ajax Telamon*."

telary—tē'-lā-rī or tēl'-ā-rī.

"*Telary* Spiders."

telegrapher—tē-lēg'-rā-fēr or tēl'-ē-grāf-ēr.

telegraphist—tē-lēg'-rā-fīst or tēl'-ē-grāf-īst.

telegraphy—tē-lēg'-rā-fī or tēl'-ē-grāf-ī.

Tel-El-Kebir—tēl-ēl-kēb-ēr'.

Telemachus—tē-lēm'-ā-kūs.

Télémaque—tā-lā-māk'.

telemeter—tē-lēm'-ē-tēr.

teleology—tēl-ē-ōl'-ō-jī or tē-lē-ōl'-ō-jī.

teleosaur—tēl'-ē-ō-sōr.

telepathic—tēl-ē-pāth'-īk.

telepathist—tē-lēp'-ā-thīst.

telepathy—tē-lēp'-ā-thī or tēl'-ē-pāth-ī.

telephonic—tēl-ē-fōn'-īk, *not* tēl-ē-fō'-nīk.

telephonist—tēl'-ē-fō-nīst.

telephony—tē-lēf'-ō-nī or tēl'-ē-fō-nī.

telescopic—tē-lēs'-kō-pīst or tēl'-ē-skō-pīst.

telescopy—tē-lēs'-kō-pī or tēl'-ē-skō-pī.

telestich—tē-lēs'-tīk or tēl'-ē-stīk.

tellurium—tēl-ū'-rī-ūm.

Tellus—tēl'-ūs.

Telugu—tēl'-ōō-gōō.

Temora—tē-mō'-rā.

"*Ossian's Temora*."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Tempe—tēm'-pē.

"The Vale of *Tempe*."

temperament—tēm'-pēr-à-měnt, *not* tēm'-prà-měnt.

temperamental—tēm-pēr-à-měň'-tal, *not* tēm-prà-měň'-tăl.

temperature—tēm'-pēr-à-tūr, *not* tēm'-prà-tūr.

temporale—tēm-pō-rā'-lē.

temporarily—tēm'-pō-rā-rĭl'-ĭ, *not* tēm-pō-rā'-rĭl'-ĭ.

tenable—těň'-à-bl.

The pronunciation tē'-nà-bl is obsolete or rare.

tenacious—tē-nā'-shŭs, *not* tē-năsh'-ŭs.

Tenasserim—těň-ăs'-ěr-ĭm.

tendre—tāN'-drŭ.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

tendresse—tāN-drēs'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Tenebræ—těň'-ē-brē.

Tenedos—těň'-ē-dōs; Modern Greek pron., těň'-ē-thōs.

Tenerife—těň-ēr-ĭf'.

tenet—těň'-ět.

Stormonth gives tē'-nět as an alternative pronunciation.

Teniers (David)—těň'-yěrz; Fr. pron., tē-nyā' or tē-nyâr'; Flemish pron., těň-ěrs'.

Tenniel (Sir John)—těň'-yěl.

tenon—těň'-ŭn.

tenuity—tē-nŭ'-ĭt-ĭ.

tenure—těň'-ūr.

Teocalli—tē-ō-kăl'-ē.

tepee—tē'-pē or tēp'-ē.

See *teepee*.

tepid—tēp'-ĭd, *not* tē'-pĭd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

tepor—tē'-pör or tēp'-ör.

Terah—tē'-rà.

Tereus—tē'-rūs or tē'-rē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

tergiversate—tēr'-jiv-ēr-sāt, *not* tēr-jiv'-ēr-sāt.

tergiversation—tēr-jiv-ēr-sā'-shün.

termagant—tēr'-mä-gänt.

Ternina, Fräulein Milka—froi'-līn mēl'-ka  
tēr-nē'-nä.

Terpsichore—tērp-sīk'-ō-rē, *not* tērp'-sīk-ōr.

Terpsichorean—tērp-sīk-ō-rē'-än, *not* tērp-sīk-  
ō'-rē-än.

Terra—tēr'-à; It. pron., tēr'-rà.

Terracina—tēr-rā-chē'-nä, *not* tēr-rā-sē'-nä.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

terrain—tēr-ān' or tēr'-än.

terraqueous—tēr-ā'-kwē-ūs.

Terre Haute—tēr-ē-hōt'.

terreplein—tār'-plān.

terrine—tēr-ēn'.

Tesla, Nikola—nē-kō'-lā tēs'-lā.

testamur—tēs-tā'-mūr.

testator—tēs-tā'-tör.

See *abdomen*.

tetanus—tēt'-à-nūs, *not* tē-tā'-nūs.

tête-à-tête—tāt-à-tāt' or tēt-à-tāt'.

Tête Noire—tāt-nwār'.

Tethys—tē'-thīs.

tetrabromohydroquinine—tēt'-rà-brō'-mō-hī'-  
drō-kwī'-nīn.

This word, although not found in the dictionaries, is one of a class, coined for the expression of certain very complex chemical compounds, and is simply given as a sample of words of this class.

See *dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene*.

tetragonal—tēt-räg'-ō-nāl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

tetrarch—tē'-trärk or tět'-rärk.

tetrarchate—tē'-trär-kät or tět'-rär-kät.

tetrarchy—tět'-rär-kĭ.

tetrastich—tět'-rà-stĭk or tět-räs'-tĭk.

Tetrazzini—tā-trät-sē'-nē.

See *Abruzzi*.

Teucer—tū'-sēr.

Teufelsdröckh, Herr—hěr toi'-fěls-drōk.

For ö, k, see pp. 25, 28.

"Sartor Resartus."

textile—těks'-tĭl.

See *ile* (termination).

Thaddeus—thăd-ē'-ūs or thăd'-ē-ūs.

"All the orthoëpists agree in accenting this word on the penultimate; but when it is used as a Christian name, the accent, in this country at least, is usually placed on the first syllable."—*Wor.*

Thais—thā'-ĭs.

See *Thaïs*.

Thaïs—tā-ēs'.

See *Thais*.

Thalaba—thăl'-ă-bă.

Southey's "*Thalaba the Destroyer*."

Thalberg—tăl'-běrġ.

For ġ, see p. 28.

thaler (coin)—tā'-lēr.

Also written *taler*, but pronounced as above.

Thales—thā'-lēr.

Thalia—thā-lĭ'-ă, *not* thā'-lĭ-ă.

This word comes direct from the Greek [θαλλ-α] with the accent on the second syllable.

Thames (England)—tēmz.

Thames (Connecticut)—thāmz.

This is the pronunciation given by Webster and Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer and by lexicographers generally.

thanksgiving—thăngks-ġĭv'-ĭng or thăngks'-ġĭv-ĭng.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Thanksgiving (Day)—thăngks-gĩv'-ĩng.  
 thaumaturgist—thô-mà-tûr'-jĩst.  
 thaumaturgy—thô'-mà-tûr-jĩ.  
 thawing—thô'-ĩng, *not* thôr'-ĩng.  
 the—thē or thũ.

The first pronunciation, when emphatic, alone, or before a vowel; the second, before a consonant.

theater—thē'-à-tēr.

The pronunciation thē-ā'-tēr is obsolete.

Also written *theatre*, but pronounced as above.

Théâtre Comique—tā-ā'-trũ kôm-ēk'.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Théâtre Français—tā-ā'-trũ frāN-sā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Théâtre Italien—tā-ā'-trũ ē-tāl-yāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Thebaid (The)—thē'-bā-ĩd.

Thebes—thēbz.

theine—thē'-ĩn or thē'-ēn.

Also written *thein*, but pronounced thē'-ĩn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

their—thâr.

Stormonth says thâr.

Theiss—tīs.

See *Luther*.

Themis—thē'-mĩs.

Themistocles—thē-mĩs'-tō-klēz.

thenceforth—thēns-fōrth' or thēns'-fōrth.

See *henceforth*.

Theobald—thē'-ō-bôld, formerly tĩb'-âld.

theocracy—thē-ôk'-rà-sĩ.

See *theocracy*.

theocracy—thē-ôk'-rà-sĩ.

See *theocracy*.

Theocritean—thē-ôk-rĩt-ē'-ān.

Theocritus—thē-ôk'-rĩt-ūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Theodora—thē-ō-dō'-rā.

Theodoric—thē-ōd'-ō-rīk.

Theodorus—thē-ō-dō'-rūs.

Theodosius—thē-ō-dō'-shī-ūs.

Theodota—thē-ōd'-ō-tā.

Theodotus—thē-ōd'-ō-tūs.

theologize—thē-ōl'-ō-jīz.

theologue—thē'-ō-lōg.

Theophilus—thē-ōf'-īl-ūs.

Theophorus—thē-ōf'-ō-rūs.

Theophrastus—thē-ō-frās'-tūs.

theosophist—thē-ōs'-ō-fīst.

theosophy—thē-ōs'-ō-fī.

Therapeutæ—thēr-ā-pū'-tē.

therapeutic—thēr-ā-pū'-tīk.

therapeutics—thēr-ā-pū'-tīks.

there—thâr.

therefor—thâr-fôr'.

See *therefore*.

therefore—thâr'-fôr or thēr'-fôr.

See *therefor*.

thereof—thâr-ōv' or thâr-ōf'.

Thérèse—tā-râz'.

therewith—thâr-wīth' or thâr-wīth'.

Thermidor—thēr'-mīd-ôr; Fr. pron., tēr-mē-dôr'.

Thermopylæ—thēr-mōp'-īl-ē.

Theron—thē'-rōn.

Thersites—thēr-sī'-tēz.

thesaurus—thē-sōr'-ūs.

Theseus—thē'-sūs or thē'-sē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

Thessalonica—thēs-ā-lō-nī'-kā.

Thetis—thē'-tīs.

theurgist—thē'-ûr-jīst.

theurgy—thē'-ûr-jī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Theuriet, André—āN-drā' tō-ryā'.

For ō, āN, see pp. 25, 26.

Thibet—tīb-ēt' or tīb'-ēt.

See *Tibet*, the preferred spelling.

Thibetan—tīb-ēt'-āN or tīb'-ēt-āN.

See *Tibetan*, the preferred spelling.

thickening—thīk'-ēn-ing, *not* thīk'-ning.

Thiergarten—tēr'-gār-tēn.

See *Luther*.

Thierry—tyēr-ē'.

Thiers—tyâr.

Thirlwall—thērl'-wöl.

Thisbe—thīz'-bē.

See *Pyramus*.

thistle—thīs'-l.

Thogji-Chumo (Lake)—thöğ'-jē chōō'-mō.

Tholuck—tō'-lōök.

See *Luther*.

Thomas, Ambroise—āN-brwāz' tō-má'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Thomean—tō-mē'-āN or thō-mē'-āN.

Also written *Thomæan*, but pronounced as above.

Thomism—tō'-mīzm or thō'-mīzm.

Thomist—tō'-mīst or thō'-mīst.

Thomite—tō'-mīt or thō'-mīt.

Thoreau—thō'-rō or thō-rō'.

Thorvaldsen—tôr'-vål-sēn.

See *Thorvaldsen*.

Thorvaldsen—tôr'-wöld-sēn.

See *Thorvaldsen*.

Thothmes—thöth'-mēz or töt'-mēs.

See *Thutmosis*.

Thou, de—dü tōō'.

thousand—thow'-zänd, *not* thow'-zän.

thousandth—thow'-zändth.

Thrace—thrās.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



thralldom—thrôl'-düm.

Also written *thraldom*, but pronounced as above.

thrash—thräsh.

See *thresh*.

Thrasymbulus—thräs-ÿ-bū'-lūs.

"This name is not unfrequently mispronounced with the accent on the antepenultima."—*Biog.*

Thrasymenes—thräs-ÿm'-ē-nēz.

Thrasymenus (Lake)—thräs-ÿm'-ē'-nūs.

three-legged—thrē'-lēg-ēd or thrē'-lēg-īd or thrē'-lēgd.

threepence—thrip'-ēns or thrēp'-ēns.

threepenny—thrip'-ēn-ÿ or thrēp'-ēn-ÿ.

threnode—thrē'-nōd or thrēn'-ōd.

threnody—thrēn'-ō-dÿ or thrē'-nō-dÿ.

thresh—thrēsh.

See *thrash*.

threshold—thrēsh'-ōld, *not* thrēsh'-hōld.

throng—throng.

See *accost*.

throstle—thrōs'-l.

Thucydides—thū-sīd'-īd-ēz.

thug—thūg; Hindu pron., t-hūg'.

thuggee—thūg'-ē; Hindu pron., t-hūg'-gē.

Thun (Lake)—tōōn.

Thuringian (Forest)—thū-rĭn'-jĭ-ăn.

Thutmosis—thūt-mō'-sīs or tōōt-mō'-sīs.

See *Thothmes*.

Thwing—twĭng.

thyme—tĭm.

thyroid—thĭ'-roid.

"*Thyroid Gland.*"

Thyrsis—thēr'-sīs.

tiara—tĭ-ā'-rā or tē-ā'-rā.

Tibet—tĭb-ēt' or tĭb'-ēt.

See *Thibet*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Tibetan—tīb-ět'-ăn or tīb'-ět'-ăn

See *Thibetan*.

Tibullus—tīb-ŭl'-ŭs.

tic douloureux—tĭk dōō-loō-rōō'; Fr. pron., tĕk dōō-loō-rō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Tichborne—tĭch'-bŭrn, *not* tĭsh'-bŭrn.

"The *Tichborne* Claimant."

Ticino—tē-chē'-nō.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Ticinus (river)—tĭs-ī'-nŭs.

Ticinus—tĭs'-ĭn-ŭs.

ticklish—tĭk'-lish, *not* tĭk'-l-ĭsh.

tidbit—tĭd'-bĭt.

See *titbit*, the preferred spelling.

Tientsin—tē-ěnt-sĕn'.

tiŕce—tĕrs.

Tierra del Fuego—tyĕr'-rā dĕl fwā'-gō.

Tiers État—tyâr zā-tà'.

Tietjens—tĕt'-yĕns; pop., tĭsh'-yĕnz.

Also written *Titiens*, but pronounced as above.

Tiflis—tyĕ-flyĕs'.

Tighe (Mary)—tī.

Tiglath-pileser—tĭg'-lāth pĭl-ē'-zĕr.

Tigranes—tī-ġrā'-nĕz.

tigrine—tī'-ġrĭn or tī'-ġrĭn.

tilde—tĭl'-dĕ; Sp. pron., tĕl'-dā.

Tilly, von—fŏn tĭl'-ĭ; Fr. pron., tē-yĕ'.

Timæus—tī-mĕ'-ŭs.

timbal—tĭm'-bāl.

timbale—tăN-bāl'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

timbre—tĭm'-bĕr; Fr. pron., tăN'-brŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Timbaktu—tĭm-bŭk'-tōō, *not* tĭm-bŭk-tōō'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Timoleon—tīm-ō'-lē-ŭn.

Timon—tī'-mōn.

"*Timon of Athens.*"

Timour—tī-mōōr' or tīm-ōōr'.

Also written *Timur*, but pronounced as above.

tincture—tīngk'-tūr, *not* tīngk'-chūr.

tingeing—tīn'-jīng.

Tintagil—tīn-tāj'-īl.

"*Tintagil Castle by the Cornish sea.*"—*Tennyson.*

Tintoretto, Il—ēl tēn-tō-rēt'-tō.

tiny—tī'-nī, *not* tē'-nī.

Tippecanoe—tīp-ē-kà-nōō'.

"*Tippecanoe and Tyler too.*"

Tippoo Sahib—tīp-pōō' sā'-īb.

tirade—tīr-ād' or tī'-rād.

"Now rarely tīr-ād'."—*Web.*

tirailleur—tē-rà-yōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Tiresias—tī-rē'-shī-ās or tī-rē'-sī-ās.

Tirol—tīr'-ōl; Ger. pron., tē-rōl'.

See *Tyrol*.

tisane—tē-zān'.

See *ptisan*.

Tischendorf, von—fōn tīsh'-ēn-dōrf.

tisic—tīz'-īk.

See *phthisic*.

tisical—tīz'-īk-āl.

See *phthisical*.

tisicky—tīz'-īk-ī.

See *phthisicky*.

Tisiphone—tīs-īf'-ō-nē.

Tissot—tē-sō'.

Tisza—tē'-sō.

Titan—tī'-tān.

Titania (Queen)—tīt-ā'-nī-ā or tīt-ā'-nī-ā.

"*Midsummer Night's Dream.*"

Titanic—tī-tān'-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

titbit—tīt'-bīt.

See *tidbit*.

Titcomb (Timothy)—tīt'-kūm.

tithe—tīth.

Tithonus—tīth-ō'-nūs.

Titian—tīsh'-ān.

Titicaca (Lake)—tīt-ē-kā'-kā.

Tito Melema—tē'-tō mā-lā'-mā.

Tityrus—tīt'-īr-ūs.

Tityus—tīt'-ī-ūs.

tivoli (game)—tīv'-ō-lī.

Tivoli (Italy)—tē'-vō-lē.

Tivoli (U. S.)—tīv'-ō-lī.

Tiziano Vecellio—tēt-syā'-nō vā-chěl'-lyō.

See *Abruzzi, Beatrice Cenci*.

tmesis—tmē'-sīs or mē'-sīs.

Tmolus (Mount)—tmō'-lūs or mō'-lūs.

to—tōō; unemphatic, tōō.

Tobit—tō'-bīt.

Tobolsk—tō-bōlsk'; Russian pron., tā-bōl'-yē-sk.

Tocantíns—tō-kān-tēns'.

Tocqueville, de—dū tōk'-vīl; Fr. pron., dū tōk-vēl'.

toffee—tōf'-ī.

Also written *toffy*, but pronounced as above.

toilet—toi'-lēt.

See *toilette*.

toilette—toi'-lēt'; Fr. pron., twā-lēt'.

See *toilet*.

toison d'or—twā-zōN' dōr.

For ōN, see p. 27.

tokay (wine)—tō-kā'.

Tokay—tō-kā'.

Written *Tokaj* in Hungarian, but pronounced tō'-koi.

Tokyo—tō'-kē-ō.

Also written *Tokio*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Toledo (Spain)—tō-lē'-dō; Sp. pron., tō-lā'-thō.  
See *Guadalquivir*.

tolerable—tōl'-ēr-à-bl, *not* tōl'-rà-bl.

Tolstoy—tōl-stoi', *not* tōl'-stoi.

tolu—tō-lōō' or tō-lū' or tō'-lū.

tomato—tō-mā'-tō or tō-mā'-tō.

This is Webster's and Worcester's marking. The Century and the Encyclopædic Dictionary prefer tō-mā'-tō, while the Standard and Stormonth give it as the only pronunciation.

Do not say tō-măt'-ō.

to-morrow—tōō-mōr'-ō, *not* tōō-mōr'-ū.

See *damage*.

Tomyris—tōm'-īr-īs.

ton (fashion)—tōN.

For ōN, see p. 27.

tongs—tōngz.

See *accost*.

Tonkin—tōn-kīn'.

Also written *Tonquin*, but pronounced as above.

tonsillitis—tōn-sīl-ī'-tīs.

Also written *tonsillitis*, but pronounced as above.

See *itis* (*termination*).

tonsure—tōn'-shūr.

Worcester says tōn'-shūr.

tontine—tōn'-tēn or tōn-tēn'.

See *ambergris*.

toothed—tōōtht.

toparch—tō'-pārk or tōp'-ār-k.

toparchy—tō'-pār-kī or tōp'-ār-kī.

Topeka—tō-pē'-kā.

topographer—tō-pōg'-rà-fēr.

topographic—tōp-ō-grāf'-īk.

topographical—tōp-ō-grāf'-īk-āl.

topography—tō-pōg'-rà-fī.

topsail—tōp'-sāl; nautical pron., tōp'-sl.

toque—tōk; Fr. pron., tōk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

torchon—tôr'-shôn; Fr. pron., tōr-shôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

toreador—tō-rā-ā-dôr' or tōr-ě-ā-dôr'.

Torino—tō-rē'-nō.

See *Turin*.

torment (n.)—tôr'-mënt.

torment (vb.)—tôr-mënt'.

See *absent*.

tornado—tōr-nā'-dō, *not* tōr-nā'-dō.

Torquay—tōr-kē'.

Torquemada, de—dā tōr-kā-mā'-thā.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Torres Vedras—tōr'-rěsh vā'-drāsh.

Torrey—tōr'-ī.

Torricelli—tōr-rē-chěl'-lē.

See *Cialdini*.

tortious—tôr'-shūs.

tortoise—tôr'-tūs or tōr'-tīs.

"The pronunciation tōr'-tūs apparently prevails in both American and British good usage, but tōr'-tīs is nearly as common at least in American use; tōr'-toiz, -tois, -tīz are also heard."—*Web*.

tortoise-shell—tôr'-tūs shěl or tōr'-tīs shěl.

Do not say tōr'-tē shěl.

See *tortoise*.

Tortugas (Dry)—tōr-tōō'-gās.

tortuous—tōr'-tū-ūs.

Tosca, La—là tōs'-kā.

totem—tō'-tēm.

Totila—tōt'-īl-ā.

Totleben—tāt-lyě'-bēn.

tottering—tōt'-ēr-īng, *not* tōt'-rīng.

toucan—tōōk-ān' or tōō'-kăn.

touchy—tūch'-ī.

Toulmouche—tōōl-mōōsh'.

Toulon—tōō'-lōn; Fr. pron., tōō-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Toulouse—tōō-lōōz', *not* tōō-lōōs'.

toupee—tōō-pē'.

toupet—tōō-pā'; formerly tōō-pē'.

tour—tōōr.

"The English orthoëpists, more recent than Walker, give no countenance to this pronunciation [towr], which is regarded as a vulgarity."—*Wor.*

tour de force—tōōr dŭ fōrs'.

Tourgée—tōōr-zhā'.

tourmaline—tōōr'-mā-līn.

tournament—tōōr'-nā-měnt or tŭr'-nā-měnt.

Worcester prefers tōōr'-nā-měnt, which is the form in general use.

"Walker refers to the pronunciation of *journey*, *nourish*, *courage*, and many other words from the French, as favoring tŭr'-nā-měnt rather than tōōr'-nā-měnt."—*S. & W.*

tourney—tōōr'-nĭ or tŭr'-nĭ.

Worcester prefers tōōr'-nĭ.

"Walker thinks that general usage, as well as analogy, favors the pronunciation tŭr'-nĭ rather than tōōr'-nĭ."—*S. & W.*

tourniquet—tōōr'-nĭ-kĕt.

"Now rarely tŭr'-nĭ-kĕt."—*Web.*

tournure—tōōr-nŭr'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Tours—tōōr.

tousle—tow'-zl.

Toussaint l'Ouverture—tōō-săN' lōō-vĕr-tŭr'.

For ŭ, ăN, see p. 26.

tout (runner)—towt'.

tout à fait—tōō-tā-fā'.

tout court—tōō kōōr'.

tout de suite—tōō dŭ swĕt'.

tout ensemble—tōō-tăN-săN'-blŭ.

For ăN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

toward—tō'-ĕrd or tōrd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

towards—tō'-ērdz or tōrdz.

"Notwithstanding our poets almost universally accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded that, as *inwards*, *outwards*, *backwards*, *forwards*, and every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last."—*Walker*.

Townshend—town'-zënd.

trachea—trā'-kē-à or trā-kē'-à; trāk'-ē-à (Stor.).

"The second pronunciation is etymologically correct, but less frequent in actual use."—*Web*.

tracheal—trā'-kē-āl.

tracheoscopy—trā-kē-ōs'-kō-pī or trā-kē'-ō-skō-pī.

tracheotomy—trā-kē-ōt'-ō-mī.

trachoma—trā-kō'-mā.

Trachonitis—trāk-ō-nī'-tīs.

tractile—trāk'-tīl.

See *ile* (termination).

Trafalgar(Cape)—trāf-āl-gār'.

Often, especially in Great Britain, trā-fāl'-gār.

Trafalgar (Square)—trā-fāl'-gār.

tragacanth—trāg'-à-kānth, *not* trāj'-à-kānth.

Frequently mispronounced.

tragedian—trā-jē'-dī-ăn.

tragédienne—trā-jē'-dī-ăn or trā-jē-dī-ăn'; Fr. pron., trā-zhā-dyăn'.

traipse—trāps.

Also written *trapes*, but pronounced as above.

trait—trāt.

"In British use still commonly as French, trā."—*Web*.

"It [trait] is now so fully Anglicized as to be properly pronounced as an English word."—*Wor*.

traject (n.)—trāj'-ěkt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



traject (vb.)—trà-jěkt'.

See *absent*.

trajectory—trà-jěk'-tō-rĭ.

tramontane—trà-mōn'-tān or trām'-ōn-tān.

See *ultramontane*.

trance—trāns, *not* trāns.

See *ask*.

tranquil—trāng'-kwĭl; trăn'-kwĭl (Stor.).

tranquillity—trăn-kwĭl'-ĭt-ĭ or trāng-kwĭl'-ĭt-ĭ.

tranquillize—trāng'-kwĭl-ĭz.

transact—trāns-ăkt' or trānz-ăkt'.

transalpine—trāns-ăl'-pĭn or trāns-ăl'-pĭn.

See *cisalpine*.

transatlantic—trāns-ăt-lăn'-tĭk, *not* trānz-ăt-lăn'-tĭk.

transept—trăn'-sěpt, *not* trăn'-sěp.

transfer (n.)—trāns'-fēr.

transfer (vb.)—trāns-fēr'.

See *absent*.

transferable—trāns-fēr'-à-bl.

See *transferrible*.

transference—trāns'-fēr-ěns or trāns-fēr'-ěns.

See *transference*.

transference—trāns-fēr'-ěns.

See *transference*.

transferrible—trāns-fēr'-ĭb-l.

See *transferable*.

transient—trăn'-shěnt.

transit—trăn'-sĭt, *not* trăn'-zĭt.

transition—trăn-sĭzh'-ŭn; trăn-sĭsh'-ŭn (C.).

"Most leading authorities, British and American, from Walker (c. 1800) have preferred trăn-sĭzh'-ŭn, others trăn-sĭsh'-ŭn or zĭsh'-ŭn, all three being in present good use."—*Web*.

translucence—trāns-lū'-sěns, *not* trāns-lōō'-sěns.

translucent—trāns-lū'-sěnt, *not* trāns-lōō'-sěnt.

transmigrate—trāns'-mĭ-ġrāt, *not* trāns-mĭ'-ġrāt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

transmigration—trăns-mǐ-ġrā'-shŭn, *not* trăns-mī-ġrā'-shŭn.

transom—trăn'-sŭm.

transpadane—trăns'-pà-dân.

*See cispadane.*

transparent—trăns-pâr'-ënt, *not* trăns-păr'-ënt.

transport (n.)—trăns'-pōrt.

transport (vb.)—trăns-pōrt'.

*See absent.*

Transvaal—trăns-vāl'.

trapeze—trâ-pēz'.

trapezium—trâ-pē'-zǐ-ŭm.

trapezoid—trăp'-ē-zoid or trăp-ē'-zoid.

Trasimenus (Lake)—trăs-ĭm-ē'-nŭs.

travail—trăv'-āl.

*See travel.*

Travailleurs de la Mer—trâ-vâ-yōr' dŭ là mâr.

For ô, see p. 25.

travel—trăv'-l.

*See travail.*

traveler—trăv'-l-ēr, *not* trăv'-lēr.

traverse—trăv'-ērs, *not* trâ-vērs'.

travertine—trăv'-ēr-tĭn, *not* trăv'-ēr-tĭn.

Traviata, La—lă tră-vē-ă'-tă.

treacle—trē'-kl, *not* trĭk'-l.

treatise—trē'-tĭs or trē'-tĭz.

Trebia (Battle of the)—trâ'-bē-ă.

treble (music)—trĕb'-l.

treble (triple)—trĕb'-l.

The word *thribble* (thrĭb'-l) should not be used; of this word Worcester says: "Provincial in England, and a colloquial vulgarism in the United States."

trecento—trā-chĕn'-tō.

trefoil—trē'-foil.

Tregelles—trē-jĕl'-ĭs.

trek—trĕk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

tremendous—trē-měň'-dűs, *not* trē-měň'-jűs.

See *stupendous*.

tremolo—trēm'-ō-lō; It. pron., trā'-mō-lō.

Tremont (Street, Boston)—trēm'-űnt.

tremor—trē'-mör or trēm'-ör.

Trente et Quarante—trān-tā-kā-rānt'.

For ān, see p. 26.

trepan—trē-pān'.

trepine—trē-fīn' or trē-fēn'.

trestle—trēs'-l.

Trevelyan—trē-věl'-yăn or trē-vīl'-yăn.

Trevor (Sir John)—trē'-vör, *not* trēv'-ör.

triad—trī'-ăd.

triangle—trī'-ăng-ġl; trī-ăng'-ġl (Stor.).

Trianon, Grand—ġrān trē-à-nôn'.

For ān, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Trianon, Petit—pē-tē' trē-à-nôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Triassic—trī-ăs'-ġk.

Tribonian—trīb-ō'-nġ-ăn.

Triboulet—trē-bōō-lā'.

tribunal—trī-bū'-năl, *not* trīb'-ū-năl.

tribune—trīb'-űn, *not* trī'-bűn *nor* trīb-űn'.

trichiasis—trġk-ġ'-à-sġs.

trichina—trġk-ġ'-nă.

trichiniasis—trġk-ġn-ġ'-à-sġs.

trichinosis—trġk-ġn-ō'-sġs.

tricot—trē-kō'.

Tricoteuses, Les—lă trē-kō-tōz'.

For ô, see p. 25.

Tricoupiis—trē-kōō'-pġs.

tricycle—trī'-sġk-l, *not* trī'-sġ-kl.

See *bicycle*.

Tridentine—trī-děň'-tġn.

triennial—trī-ěň'-ġ-ăl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Trieste—trē-ēs'-tā.

Also written *Triest*, but pronounced trē-ěst'.

trigamy—trīg'-ā-mĭ.

See *bigamy*.

trijugate—trī'-jōō-gāt or trī-jōō'-gāt.

See *bijugate*, *unijugate*.

trijugous—trī'-jōō-gūs or trī-jōō'-gūs.

See *bijugous*, *unijugous*.

trilobate—trī-lō'-bāt or trī'-lō-bāt.

trilobite—trī'-lō-bīt, *not* trīl'-ō-bīt.

trilogy—trīl'-ō-jĭ, *not* trī'-lō-jĭ.

trimester—trī-mēs'-tēr.

trimeter—trīm'-ē-tēr.

Trinidad—trīn-ĭ-dād'; Sp. pron., trē-nē-thāth'.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Trinitarian—trīn-ĭt-ā'-rĭ-ăn, *not* trīn-ĭt-ār'-ĭ-ăn.

See *Unitarian*.

trio—trē'-ō or trī'-ō.

tripartite—trī-pār'-tīt or trīp'-ār-tīt.

See *bipartite*.

tripedal—trī-pē'-dāl or trīp'-ē-dāl.

See *bipedal*, *quadrupedal*.

triphthong—trīf'-thōng.

See *diphthong*.

triplicate—trīp'-lĭk-āt.

tripod—trī'-pōd.

"Though Walker gives *trīp'-ōd* as an alternative pronunciation of this word, he says: 'I do not hesitate to pronounce the former [trī'-pōd] most agreeable to English analogy.'"—*S. & W.*

Tripoli—trīp'-ō-lĭ.

tripos—trī'-pōs.

Triptolemus—trīp-tōl'-ē-mūs.

triptych—trīp'-tĭk.

tireme—trī'-rēm.

trismus—trĭz'-mūs or trĭs'-mūs.

Tristan und Isolde—trĭs-tān' ōont ē-zōl'-dē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

triste—trēst.

trissyllabic—trīs-īl-āb'-īk.

See *dissyllabic*.

trissyllable—trīs-īl'-ā-bl or trī-sīl'-ā-bl.

See *dissyllable*.

Triton—trī'-tōn.

triumph—trī'-ūmf, *not* trī'-ūmpf.

triumvir—trī-ūm'-vēr.

See *duumvir*.

triumvirate—trī-ūm'-vīr-āt.

triumviri—trī-ūm'-vīr-ī.

triune—trī'-ūn.

trivalent—trī-vā'-lēnt or trīv'-ā-lēnt.

trivial—trīv'-ī-āl; trīv'-ī-āl or trīv'-yāl (Wor.).

Trocadéro, Le—lē trō-kā'-dā-rō.

troche—trō'-kē; trōch or trōk or trō'-kē (C.).

See *trochee*.

trochee—trō'-kē.

See *troche*.

Trochu—trō-shū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

troglo-dyte—trōg'-lō-dīt.

Troilus—trō'-īl-ūs.

"*Troilus* and *Cressida*."

See *Cressida*.

Trois Mousquetaires, Les—lā trwā mōōs-kē-târ'.

troll (n. and vb.)—trōl.

Trollope—trōl'-ūp.

trombone—trōm'-bōn; It. pron., trōm-bō'-nā.

Worcester prefers trōm-bō'-nē. It is seldom heard.

Trondhjem—trōn'-yēm.

In Norwegian, *j* is pronounced like the English *y* in *yet*.

Troost—trōst.

See *Roosevelt*.

(For *Key of Signs*; see p. 37)

trope—trōp.

Trophimus—trōf'-īm-ūs.

trophy—trō'-fī.

"Corruptly, trōf'-ī."—*Wor.*

tropical—trōp'-ī-kāl.

tropically—trōp'-īk-āl-ī.

Trossachs—trōs'-ūs.

Also written *Trosachs*, but pronounced as above.

troth—trōth or trōth.

troubadour—trōō'-bā-dōor.

See *Trovatore*, *Il*.

Troubetzkoy—trōō-běts'-koi.

troublous—trüb'-lūs.

trough—trōf.

Do not say trōth.

See *accost*.

trousers—trow'-zērs.

trousseau—trōō-sō'.

trouvère—trōō-vâr'.

See *trouveur*.

trouveur—trōō-vâr'; Fr. pron., trōō-vör'.

For ô, see p. 25.

See *trouvère*.

Trovatore, *Il*—ēl trō-vā-tō'-rā.

See *troubadour*.

trow—trō.

Troyon—trwā-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

truculence—trūk'-ū-lěns or trōō'-kū-lěns.

truculency—trūk'-ū-lěns-sī or trōō'-kū-lěns-sī.

truculent—trūk'-ū-lěnt or trōō'-kū-lěnt.

true—trōō, *not* trū.

truffle—trůf'-l or trōōf'-l or trōō'-fl.

"Walker (c. 1800) recognizes only trōō'-fl, long the preferred pronunciation; Smart (c. 1840) has trōōf'-l; trůf'-l is recent, but apparently prevails in present good usage."—*Web.*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Trujillo—trōō-hēl'-yō.

Also written *Truxillo*, but pronounced as above.  
See *Jorullo*.

truncheon—trŭn'-shŭn or trŭn'-chŭn.

trustworthy—trŭst'-wŭr-thĭ, *not* trŭst-wŭr'-thĭ.

truths—trōōthz or trōōths.

Walker (c. 1800) says: "Some go so far as to pronounce the plural of *truth*, trōōthz; but this must be carefully avoided."

tryst—trĭst or trĭst.

"In Scotland and dialectically, trĭst only."—*Web*.

trysting—trĭst'-ĭng or trĭst'-ĭng.

See *tryst*.

tsar—tsär.

See *czar*, *tzar*.

tsarevitch—tsär'-ĕ-vĭch; Russian pron., tsä-rä'-vĭch.

See *czarevitch*.

tsarevna—tsär-ĕv'-nä.

See *czarevna*.

tsarina—tsär-ĕ'-nä.

See *czarina*.

tsaritzä—tsär-ĕt'-sä.

See *czaritzä*.

tsarowitch—tsär'-ō-vĭch.

See *czarowitch*.

tsarowitz—tsär'-ō-vĭts.

See *czarowitz*.

Tschaikovsky—chĭ-kôf'-skĕ.

*Chaykovski* (the Russian spelling) is pronounced as above.

Tsech—tsĕk.

See *Czech*, the preferred spelling.

tube—tüb, *not* tōōb *nor* tyōōb.

tuberosé—tüb'-rōz or tŭ'-bēr-ōs; tüb'-rōz or tŭ'-bēr-ōz (Wor.).

Tübingen—tŭ'-bĭng-ĕn.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Tucson—tōō-sōn' or tūk'-sūn.

Tuesday—tūz'-dā, *not* tōōz'-dā *nor* tyōōz'-dā.  
tufa—tōō'-fā.

Tugendbund—tōō'-gēnt-bōont.

Tuileries—twē'-lēr-iz; Fr. pron., twēl-rē'.

tulip—tū'-līp, *not* tōō'-līp.

tulle—tōōl; Fr pron., tūl.

For ū, see p. 26.

tumor—tū'-mēr, *not* tōō'-mēr.

Also written *tumour*, but pronounced as above.

tumult—tū'-mūlt, *not* tōō'-mūlt.

tune—tūn, *not* tōōn.

See *untune*.

tunnel—tūn'-l, *not* tūn'-ēl.

Tuomey—tōō'-mī.

turbine—tūr'-bīn or tūr'-bīn.

Turcoman—tūr'-kō-măn.

See *Turkoman*, the preferred spelling.

Turenne, de—dū tū-rēn'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Turgenev—tōōr-gēn'-yēf.

This word is spelled in more than *fifteen* different ways, and is variously pronounced. We give the spelling and pronunciation adopted by Webster.

turgid—tūr'-jīd.

Turgot—tūr-gō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Turin—tū'-rīn or tū-rīn'.

See *Torino*.

Turkestan—tōōr-kēs-tān'.

See *Kurdistan*.

turkois—tūr-koiz' or tūr'-kwoiz.

See *turquoise*, the preferred spelling.

Turkoman—tūr'-kō-măn.

See *Turcoman*.

turmeric—tūr'-mēr-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



turnip—tûr'-nĭp, *not* tûr'-nŭp.

See *damage*.

Turnverein—töörn'-fĕr-in.

turquoise—tŭr-koiz' or tûr'-kwoiz.

The pronunciation tûr'-kwāz has the sanction of good usage.

The Century says tûr-koiz' or tûr-kēz'; Worcester tûr-kēz' or tûr-koiz'.

Also written *turquois*, but pronounced as above.

Tuscarora—tŭs-kā-rō'-rā.

Tuskegee—tŭs-kē'-gē.

Tussaud's—tŭ-sōz'.

For ū, see p. 26.

tutelar—tŭ'-tē-lār.

tutelary—tŭ'-tē-lā-rĭ.

tutor—tŭ'-tēr, *not* tōō'-tēr.

tutti frutti—tōō'-tē frōō'-tē.

Tutuila—tōō-tōō-ē'-lā.

Tuxedo—tŭks-ē'-dō.

Tuyll, van—vān tĭl'.

Twickenham—twĭk'-ĕn-ŭm.

See *Alnwick*.

two-edged—tōō'-ĕjd or tōō'-ĕj-ĕd.

two-legged—tōō'-lēg-ĕd or tōō'-lēg-ĭd or tōō'-lēgd.

twopence—tŭp'-ĕns.

"In England pronounced tōō'-pĕns only when two words."—*Web*.

twopenny—tŭp'-ĕn-ĭ.

See *twopence*.

Tybalt—tĭb'-ālt.

"Romeo and Juliet."

Tychicus—tĭk'-ĭk-ŭs.

Tycoon—tĭ-kōōn'.

Tydeus—tĭ'-dŭs or tĭd'-ē-ŭs.

See *Morpheus*.

tympanal—tĭm'-pā-nāl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

tympanic—tĭm-păn'-ĭk; tĭm'-păn-ĭk (Wor.).

tympanitis—tĭm-pă-nĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis* (termination).

tympanum—tĭm'-pă-nŭm.

Tyndale—tĭn'-dăl, *not* tĭn'-dăl.

Also written *Tindal*, but pronounced as above.

Tyn-y-Coed—tĭn-ĭ-kō'-ĕd.

Typhoeus—tĭ-fō'-ūs.

Typhon—tĭ'-fŏn.

typhoon—tĭ-fōōn'.

typhus—tĭ'-fŭs.

typic—tĭp'-ĭk.

typist—tĭ'-pĭst.

typographer—tĭ-pŏg'-ră-fēr or tĭp-ŏg'-ră-fēr.

typographic—tĭ-pŏ-ġrăf'-ĭk or tĭp-ŏ-ġrăf'-ĭk.

typographical—tĭ-pŏ-ġrăf'-ĭk-ăl or tĭp-ŏ-ġrăf'-ĭk-ăl.

typography—tĭ-pŏg'-ră-fĭ or tĭp-ŏg'-ră-fĭ.

typothetæ—tĭ-pŏth'-ĕ-tē or tĭ-pŏ-thē'-tē.

tyrannic—tĭ-răn'-ĭk, *not* tĭr-ăn'-ĭk.

tyrannical—tĭ-răn'-ĭk-ăl, *not* tĭr-ăn'-ĭk-ăl.

tyrannicide—tĭ-răn'-ĭs-ĭd, *not* tĭr-ăn'-ĭs-ĭd.

tyrannize—tĭr'-ăn-ĭz.

tyranny—tĭr'-ăn-ĭ.

tyro—tĭ'-rō.

Tyrol—tĭr'-ŏl; Ger. pron., tē-rōl'.

See *Tirol*.

Tyrolean—tĭr-ŏ'-lē-ăn, *not* tĭr-ŏ-lē'-ăn.

Tyrolese—tĭr-ŏ-lēz' or tĭr-ŏ-lēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Tyrolienne—tē-rō-lyĕn'.

Tyrrhene—tĭr'-ēn or tĭr-ĕn'.

Tyrrhenian—tĭr-ē'-nĭ-ăn.

Tyrtæan—tēr-tē'-ăn.

Tyrtæus—tēr-tē'-ūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Tyrwhitt—tĭr'-ĭt.

tzar—tsär.

See *czar*, *tsar*.

tzarina—tsär-ē'-nà.

See *czarina*, *tsarina*.

tzaritzza—tsär-ēt'-sà.

See *czaritzza*, *tsaritsa*.

## U

ubiquitous—ū-bĭk'-wĭt-ŭs.

ubiquity—ū-bĭk'-wĭt-ĭ.

Uffizi—ōō-fēt'-sē.

"The *Uffizi* Gallery."

See *Abruzzi*.

ugh—ōō or ŭ or ŭk.

For *к*, see p. 28.

uhlan—ōō'-lān or ōō-lān'.

Uhland—ōō'-lānt.

uitlander—oit'-lān-dēr or ūt'-lān-dēr.

ukase—ū-kās'.

Ukraine—ū'-krān.

Ulfilas—ŭl'-fĭl-ās.

Also written *Wulfila*, but pronounced wōōl'-fĭl-ā.

Ulrica—ŭl'-rĭk-à; It. pron., ōōl-rē'-kā.

Ulrici—ōōl-rēt'-sē.

Ultima Thule—ŭl'-tĭm-à thū'-lē.

ultimatum—ŭl'-tĭm-ā'-tŭm, *not* ŭl'-tĭm-ā'-tŭm.

This second pronunciation, though not sanctioned by the dictionaries, is often heard.

See *apparatus*.

ultraism—ŭl'-trà-ĭzm.

ultramontane—ŭl'-trà-mōn'-tān.

See *tramontane*.

ululation—ŭl-ū-lā'-shŭn.

Ulysses—ū-lĭs'-ēz.

umbilical—ŭm-bĭl'-ĭk-ăl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

umbilicus—ũm-bĩl'-ĩ'-kũs.

"Popularly ũm-bĩl'-ĩk-ũs."—*Web.*

umbrage—ũm'-brāj.

umbrageous—ũm-brā'-jũs or ũm-brā'-jĩ-ũs.

umbrella—ũm-brėl'-à, *not* ũm-bēr-ėl'-à.

umlaut—õõm'-lowt.

umpirage—ũm'-pĩ-rāj or ũm'-pĩr-āj.

unaccented—ũn-āk-sẽn'-tẽd, *not* ũn-āk'-sẽn-tẽd.

*See accented.*

unaccenting—ũn-āk-sẽn'-tĩng, *not* ũn-āk'-sẽn-tĩng.

*See accenting.*

Unadilla—ũ-nà-dĩl'-à, *not* ũn-à-dĩl'-à.

unassuming—ũn-ās-sũ'-mĩng, *not* ũn-ās-sõõ'-mĩng.

unbated—ũn-bā'-tẽd or ũn-bā'-tĩd, *not* ũn-bāt'-ẽd.

—"a sword *unbated*."—*Shakespeare.*

Uncas—ũng'-kàs.

"The Last of the Mohicans."

uncial—ũn'-shĩ-ăl or ũn'-shăl.

"*Uncial* Letters."

uncivil—ũn-sĩv'-ĩl, *not* ũn-sĩv'-ũl.

*See civil, damage.*

uncleanly (adj.)—ũn-klẽn'-lĩ.

*See cleanly (adj.).*

uncourteous—ũn-kũr'-tẽ-ũs or ũn-kõrt'-yũs.

*See courteous, discourteous.*

uncouth—ũn-kõõth'.

unction—ũngk'-shũn.

unctious—ũngk'-shũs.

unctuous—ũngk'-tũ-ũs.

undaunted—ũn-dàn'-tẽd or ũn-dõn'-tẽd.

underground — ũn'-dẽr-grownd, *not* ũn-dẽr-grownd'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

underneath—ŭn-dĕr-nĕth' or ŭn-dĕr-nĕth'.

See *beneath*, 'neath.

undersigned—ŭn-dĕr-sĭnd', *not* ŭn-dĕr-zĭnd'.

Frequently mispronounced.

Undine—ŭn-dĕn' or ŭn'-dĕn; Ger. pron., ōn-dē'-nē.

undiscerning—ŭn-dĭz-ĕr'-nĭng, *not* ŭn-dĭs-ĕr'-nĭng.

undress (n.)—ŭn'-drĕs or ŭn-drĕs'.

undress (vb.)—ŭn-drĕs'.

undulatory—ŭn'-dū-là-tō-rĭ.

Stormonth and the Encyclopædic Dictionary say ŭn-dū-lā'-tēr-ĭ.

unfrequented—ŭn-frĕ-kwĕnt'-ĕd.

See *frequented*.

ungallant—ŭn-gāl'-ănt or ŭn-gāl-ănt'.

unguent—ŭng'-ġwĕnt.

unguiculate—ŭng-ġwĭk'-ū-lăt.

ungulate—ŭng'-ġū-lăt.

unhandsome—ŭn-hăn'-sŭm; ŭn-hănd'-sŭm (Stor.).

See *handsome*.

Unigenitus—ū-nĭ-jĕn'-ĭt-ŭs.

"The Bull *Unigenitus*."

unijugate—ū-nĭj'-ōō-ġăt or ū-nĭ-jōō'-ġăt.

See *bijugate*, *trijugate*.

unijugous—ū-nĭj'-ōō-ġŭs.

See *bijugous*, *trijugous*.

uninterested—ŭn-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs-tĕd.

See *disinterested*, *interested*.

uninteresting—ŭn-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs-tĭng.

See *interesting*.

unison—ū'-nĭs-ŭn or ū'-nĭz-ŭn.

unisonal—ū-nĭs'-ō-năl or ū'-nĭs-ō-năl.

unisonant—ū-nĭs'-ō-nănt.

unisonous—ū-nĭs'-ō-nŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

- Unitarian—ū-nīt-ā'-rī-ăn, *not* ū-nīt-âr'-ī-ăn.  
*See Trinitarian.*
- Univ. (abbreviation)—ū'-nīv.
- univalent—ū-nīv-ā'-lěnt or ū-nīv'-ā-lěnt.  
*See bivalent, multivalent.*
- univocal—ū-nīv'-ō-kāl.
- unjustifiable—ŭn-jūs'-tīf-ī-ā-bl.  
*See justifiable.*
- unkempt—ŭn-kěmpt'.
- unkind—ŭn-kīnd', *not* ŭn-kyīnd'.  
*See card, kind.*
- unkindness—ŭn-kīnd'-nēs, *not* ŭn-kyīnd'-nēs.  
*See card, kindness.*
- unlearned (adj.)—ŭn-lēr'-nēd, *not* ŭn-lērnd'.  
*See learned (adj.).*
- unlearned (part.)—ŭn-lērnd', *not* ŭn-lēr'-nēd.  
*See learned (part.).*
- unmask—ŭn-māsk', *not* ŭn-māsk'.  
*See ask, mask.*
- unprecedented—ŭn-prēs'-ē-děn-těd, *not* ŭn-prē'-sē-děnt-ěd.  
*See preceded.*
- unrecognizable—ŭn-rěk'-ōg-nī-zā-bl.  
*See irrecognizable, recognizable.*
- unscathed—ŭn-skāthd' or ŭn-skātht'.
- Unser Fritz—ōon'-zēr frīts.
- Unter den Linden—ōon'-tēr děn līn'-děn.
- untoward—ŭn-tō'-ěrđ or ŭn-tōrd'.
- untune—ŭn-tūn', *not* ŭn-toōn'.  
*See tune.*
- untutored—ŭn-tū'-těrđ, *not* ŭn-toō'-těrđ.
- unwary—ŭn-wā'-rī.  
*See wary.*
- Upanishads—ōō-pān'-īsh-ădz.
- upas (tree)—ū'-pās.
- Upernavik—ōō'-pēr-nā-vīk.
- upher—ū'-fēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

uphroe—ū'-frō or ū'-vrō.

upmost—ŭp'-mōst, *not* ŭp-mōst'.

upright—ŭp'-rīt.

"This word is often accented on the last syllable, especially when, as an adjective, it follows the noun; the derivatives are liable to the same diversity."

—*Smart.*

uproar—ŭp'-rōr.

"It is often accented on the latter syllable."

—*Smart.*

Upsal—ŭp'-sāl.

Upsala—ŭp-sā'-lā.

upsilon—ŭp'-sīl-ōn.

upupa—ū'-pū-pā.

Ural—ū'-rāl; Russian pron., ōo-rāl'-yū.

Urania—ū-rā'-nī-ā.

Uranus—ū'-rā-nūs.

urban—ûr'-băn.

Urbana—ûr-băn'-ā, *not* ûr-bā'-nā.

urbane—ûr-băn'.

urbanity—ûr-băn'-īt-ī, *not* ûr-bā'-nīt-ī.

Urbino—ōor-bē'-nō.

urea—ū'-rē-ā, *not* ū-rē'-ā.

ureter—ū-rē'-tēr.

Walker, Smart, Stormonth, and Worcester accent the *first* syllable.

urethra—ū-rē'-thrā.

Uriah—ū-rī'-ā.

Uriel—ū'-rī-ěl.

"*Paradise Lost.*"

urine—ū'-rīn.

urn—ûrn.

Urquart—ûr'-kärt.

Urquhart—ûr'-kärt.

See *Alnwick.*

ursine—ûr'-sīn or ûr'-sīn.

Ursula—ûr'-sū-lā, *not* ûr-sū'-lā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Uruguay—ũ'-rōō-ġwā or ōō-rōō-ġwī'.

usable—ũ'-zā-bl.

usage—ũ'-zāj or ũ'-sāj.

usance—ũ'-zāns.

use (n.)—ūs.

use (vb.)—ūz.

used—ūzd, *not* ūst.

"I *used* to go."

Ushant—ūsh'-ānt.

usine—ũ-zēn'.

For ũ, see p. 26.

usquebaugh—ūs'-kwē-bā or ūs'-kwē-bō.

usually—ũ'-zhū-āl-ī, *not* ũ'-zhāl-ī.

A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

usucapion—ũ-zū-kā'-pī-ōn.

usufruct—ũ'-zū-frūkt.

usurious—ũ-zū'-rī-ūs or ũ-zhōō'-rī-ūs.

usurp—ũ-zūrp', *not* ũ-sūrp'.

usurpation—ũ-zūr-pā'-shūn, *not* ũ-sūr-pā'-shūn.

usury—ũ'-zhū-rī.

Utah—ũ'-tō or ũ'-tā.

uterine—ũ'-tēr-īn or ũ'-tēr-in.

Utopia—ũ-tō'-pī-ā.

Utopian—ũ-tō'-pī-ān.

utopist—ũ'-tō-pīst.

Utrecht—ũ'-trēkt; Dutch pron., ũ'-trēkt.

For ũ, κ, see pp. 26, 28.

uva—ũ'-vā.

uvula—ũ'-vū-lā.

uxorial—ūks-ō'-rī-āl.

uxorious—ūks-ō'-rī-ūs or ūġz-ō'-rī-ūs.

Uzziel—ūz-ī'-ēl or ūz'-ī-ēl.

"Paradise Lost."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



## V

vacate—vā'-kāt or vā-kāt'.

vaccinate—vāk'-sîn-āt.

vaccination—vāk'-sîn-ā'-shŭn.

vaccine—vāk'-sîn or vāk'-sĕn; vāk'-sîn or vāk'-sîn (Wor.).

See *aniline*.

vacuity—vā-kū'-ĭt-ĭ.

vade mecum—vā'-dē mē'-kŭm.

vagabondize—vāg'-ā-bŏn-dīz.

vagary—vā-gā'-rĭ, *not* vā'-gā-rĭ.

vagina—vā-jĭ'-nā.

vaginal—vāj'-ĭn-āl or vā-jĭ'-nāl.

vagrant—vā'-grānt, *not* vāg'-rānt.

valance—vāl'-āns.

See *valence*.

Valdemar—vāl'-dē-mār.

See *Waldemar*.

Valdés—vāl-dās'.

vale (farewell)—vā'-lē or vā'-lā.

valence—vā'-lēns.

See *valance*.

Valenciennes—vā-lĕn-sĭ-ĕnz'; Fr. pron., vā-lān-syĕn'.

For āN, see p. 26.

valeric—vā-lĕr'-ĭk or vā-lē'-rĭk.

"*Valeric Acid*."

valet—vāl'-ĕt or vāl'-ā.

"The pronunciation vāl'-ĕt, given by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), and later orthoëpists, still prevails in the best usage."—*Web*.

valet de chambre—vā-lā' dŭ shāN'-brŭ.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

valet de place—vā-lā' dŭ plās.

valetudinarian—vāl-ē-tŭ-dĭn-ā'-rĭ-ān.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Valhalla—văl-hăl'-ă.

See *Walhalla*.

valise—vâ-lēs'.

Worcester prefers vâ-lēz'.

Valkyr—văl'-kĭr.

Valkyria—văl-kĭr'-yâ.

"The Icelandic form was pronounced wăl-kŭr'-yâ, modern vâl-kĭr'-yâ."—*Web*.

For ū, see p. 26.

Valkyrie—văl-kĭr'-ĭ or văl-kĭ'-rĭ.

Valladolid—văl-lâ-dō-lĭd'; Sp. pron., vâl-yâ-thō-lēth'.

See *llano*, *Guadalquivir*.

Vallandigham—vâ-lăn'-dĭġ-ăm.

Vallombrosa—văl-lōm-brō'-sâ.

"Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks  
In *Vallombrosa*. . . ."—*Milton*.

Valmy (Battle of)—vâl-mē'.

Valois, de—dŭ vâl-wâ'.

Valparaiso—văl-pâ-rĭ'-sō or văl-pâ-rĭ'-zō.

The Spanish form, *Valparaíso*, is pronounced  
vâl-pâ-râ-ē'-sō.

valuable—văl'-ŭ-â-bl, not văl'-ŭ-bl.

vamose—vâ-mōs' or vâ'-mōs.

Also written *vamoose*, but pronounced vâ-mōōs'.

Vanbrugh—văn-brōō'.

Vancouver—văn-kōō'-vēr.

Van Dyck—văn dĭk'.

Sometimes written *Vandyke*, but pronounced as  
above.

Van Eyck—văn ĭk'.

Van Hoeck—văn hōōk'.

Vanloo—văn-lō'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Van Marcke—văn măr'-kē.

Vannucci—văn-nōō'-chē.

See *Abbatucci*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

vanquish—văŋg'-kwish, *not* vǎn'-kwish.

Van Rensselaer—vǎn rěn'-sē-lēr.

Van Rooy—vǎn rō'-ē.

vantage—vǎn'-tāj, *not* vǎn'-tāj.

Van Wyck—vǎn wik'.

vapid—vǎp'-id, *not* vǎ'-pīd.

vaquero—vā-kā'-rō.

varicocele—vǎr'-ĭ-kō-sēl.

varicose—vǎr'-ĭk-ōs, *not* vǎr'-ĭk-ōz.

variegate—vā'-rĭ-ē-gāt.

variety—vā-rĭ'-ē-tĭ.

variola—vā-rĭ'-ō-lā, *not* vā-rĭ-ō'-lā.

varioid—vā'-rĭ-ō-lōid or vǎr'-ĭ-ō-lōid.

variorum—vā-rĭ-ō'-rūm.

"A *Variorum* Edition."

varsity—vār'-sĭt-ĭ.

varsoviennē—vār-sō-vyĕn'.

Vasa (Gustavus)—vā'-sā.

vase—vās or vāz or, especially in British usage, vāz.

"The pronunciation vās, like *case*, *base*, etc., given by most orthoëpists before Walker (c. 1800), prevails in America, though vāz, like *phase*, *phrase* etc., given by Walker, is used by many; vāz, preferred in the best British usage, is rare in America; vōz is still used by some in England."—*Web*.

vaseline—vās'-ē-lĭn or vās'-ē-lēn.

See *aniline*.

Vashti—vāsh'-tĭ.

vasiform—vās'-ĭ-fōrm; vā'-zĭ-fōrm (Stor.).

Vassar (College)—vās'-ēr.

vast—vāst, *not* vǎst.

See *ask*.

Vathek—vāth'-ĕk; Fr. pron., vā-tĕk'.

vatic—văt'-ĭk.

Vatican—văt'-ĭk-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Vaticano, Monte—mōn'-tā vā-tē-kā'-nō.

Vaticanus, Mons—mōnz vāt-ī-kā'-nūs.

vaticinal—vā-tīs'-īn-āl.

vaticinate—vā-tīs'-īn-āt.

Vauban, de—dū vō-bān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Vaucluse—vō-klūz'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Vaud, Pays de—pā-ē' dū vō.

vaudeville—vōd'-vīl; Fr. pron., vōd-vēl'.

Do not say vōd'-vīl.

Vaudois—vō-dwā'.

Vaughan—vōn or vō'-ān.

vault—vōlt.

"The *l* was formerly often suppressed in pronunciation."—*Web.*

vaunt—vānt or vōnt.

See *craunch*.

Vaux (Calvert)—vōks.

Vaux, de—dū vō'.

Vauxhall—vōks-hōl' or vōks-hōl' or vō'-zōl.

Vecchio—vēk'-ē-ō.

Veda—vā'-dā or vē'-dā; vē'-dā or vē-dō' (Wor.).

Vedanta—vā-dān'-tā or vē-dān'-tā.

vega (plain)—vā'-gā.

Vega—vē'-gā.

vehemence—vē'-hē-mēns or, especially in British usage, vē'-ē-mēns.

vehement—vē'-hē-mēnt.

See *vehemence*.

vehicle—vē'-hīk-l or, especially in British usage, vē'-īk-l.

vehicular—vē'-hīk'-ū-lār.

See *vehicle*.

vehmic—fā'-mīk or vā'-mīk.

Worcester says vē'-mīk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Vehmgericht—fām'-gē-rīkt.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

veinous—vā'-nūs, *not* vē'-nūs.

See *venous*.

Veitch (John)—vēch.

Vela—vā'-lā.

Velásquez—vā-lās'-kāth.

Also written *Velázquez*, but pronounced vā-lāth'-kāth.

See *Zamacois*.

veldt—fēlt or vēlt.

Velino, Monte—mōn'-tā vā-lē'-nō.

velleity—vēl-ē'-īt-ī.

veloce (music)—vā-lō'-chā.

velocipede—vē-lōs'-īp-ēd.

Velpeau—vēl-pō'.

velvet—vēl'-vēt or vēl'-vīt.

venal—vē'-nāl.

venary—vēn'-ā-rī.

See *venery*.

vendace—vēn'-dās.

Vendée, La—lā vāN-dā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Vendémiaire—vāN-dā-myār'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Vendôme, de—dū vāN-dōm'.

For āN, see p. 26.

vendue—vēn-dū'.

venerable—vēn'-ēr-ā-bl, *not* vēn'-rā-bl.

venery—vēn'-ēr-ī.

See *venary*.

veney—vēn'-ī or vē'-nī.

Venezia—vā-nāt'-sē-ā.

See *Abruzzi*.

Veneziano—vā-nāt-syā'-nō.

See *Abruzzi*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Venezuela—vĕn-ĕ-zwĕ'-lă; American-Spanish  
pron., vā-nā-swā'-lă.

Veni, Vidi, Vici—vĕ'-nī, vī'-dī, vī'-sī or vā'-nē,  
vĕ'-dē, vĕ'-sē.

venial—vĕ'-nī-ăl, *not* vĕn'-yăl.

Venice—vĕn'-īs, *not* vĕn'-ūs.

venison—vĕn'-iz-n or, especially in British  
usage, vĕnz'-n.

venose—vĕ'-nōs.

venous—vĕ'-nūs, *not* vā'-nūs.

See *veinous*.

Ventôse—vān-tōz'.

For ān, see p. 26.

ventriloquial—vĕn-trīl-ō'-kwī-ăl.

ventriloquism—vĕn-trīl'-ō-kwīzm.

ventriloquist—vĕn-trīl'-ō-kwīst.

ventriloquize—vĕn-trīl'-ō-kwīz.

venue—vĕn'-ū.

"Change of *Venue*."

veracious—vĕ-rā'-shūs.

veracity—vĕ-rās'-īt-ī.

Vera Cruz—vā'-rā krōos or vĕr'-ā krōoz.

veranda—vĕ-rān'-dā.

Also written *verandah*, but pronounced as above.

veratrine—vĕ-rā'-trīn or vĕ-rā'-trĕn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

verbatim—vĕr-bā'-tīm.

verbiage—vĕr'-bī-āj.

Verboeckhoven—vĕr-bōok'-hō-vĕn.

verbose—vĕr-bōs'.

verbosity—vĕr-bōs'-īt-ī.

Vercelli—vĕr-chĕl'-lē.

See *Cialdini*.

Vercingetorix—vĕr-sīn-jĕt'-ō-rīks.

Verde (Cape)—vĕrd.

verd antique—vĕrd ān-tĕk'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Verdi, Giuseppe—jöö-sěp'-pā vār'-dě.

See *Giorgio*.

verdigris—vēr'-dī-ġrēs.

See *ambergris*.

verdure—vēr'-dūr; vērd'-yūr.

See *nature*.

Verein—fēr-in'.

Vereschagin—vyěr-ěsh-chā'-ġin.

Vergennes, de—dū vēr-zhěn'.

Vergniaud—vēr-nyō'.

Verhuell—vēr-hū'-ěl.

For ū, see p. 26.

verifiable—vēr'-ī-fī-à-bl, *not* vēr-ī-fī'-à-bl.

verisimilitude—vēr-ī-sīm-īl'-īt-ūd.

verjuice—vēr'-jūs.

vermicelli—vēr-mē-sěl'-ī or vēr-mē-chěl'-ē, *not*  
vēr-mē-sīl'-ī.

vermifuge—vēr'-mī-fūj.

vermilion—vēr-mīl'-yūn.

vermuth—vēr'-mōōth, *not* vēr-mōōth'.

Also written *vermouth*, but pronounced as above.

Verne, Jules—zhūl vērn; Anglicized, vurn.

For ū, see p. 26.

Vernet—vēr-nā'.

Veronese (Paul)—vā-rō-nā'-sā.

Veronica—vēr-ō-nī'-kā or vēr-ōn'-īk-ā.

Versailles—vēr-sālz'; Fr. pron., vēr-sā'-yū.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

versatile—vēr'-sā-tīl or vēr'-sā-tīl.

See *ile* (termination).

version—vēr'-shūn, *not* vēr'-zhūn.

vertebra—vēr'-tē-brā.

vertebræ—vēr'-tē-brē.

vertebral—vēr'-tē-brāl.

vertebrate—vēr'-tē-brāt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

verticillate—vēr-tīs'-īl-āt or vēr-tīs'-īl'-āt.

The Standard Dictionary gives four pronunciations of this word: vēr-tīs'-īl-ēt, vēr-tīs'-īl-āt, vēr-tīs'-īl'-ēt, vēr-tīs'-īl'-āt.

vertige—vēr-tēzh'.

vertigo—vēr'-tīg-ō.

"Formerly usually and still by some, as Latin, vēr-tī'-gō or vēr-tē'-gō."—*Web.*

Walker (1809) says of this word: "If we pronounce it learnedly, we must place the accent in the first manner (*ver-ti'-go*): if we pronounce it modishly, and wish to smack of the French or Italian, we must adopt the second (*ver-te'-go*); but if we follow the genuine English analogy, we must pronounce it in the last manner (*ver'-ti-go*)."

Vertumnus—vēr-tūm'-nūs.

Verulam (Lord)—vēr'-ōō-lām.

verve—vērv; Fr. pron., vērv.

Vesalius—vē-sā'-lī-ūs.

vesica—vē-sī'-kā.

vesicatory—vēs'-ī-kā-tō-rī.

"Formerly, and still by some, vē-sīk'-ā-tō-rī."—*Web.*

Vespasian—vēs-pā'-zhī-ăn, *not* vēs-pā'-zhăn.

vessel—vēs'-ēl, *not* vēs'-l.

See *damage*.

vesture—vēs'-tūr.

veterinary—vēt'-ēr-īn-ā-rī, *not* vēt'-rīn-ā-rī.

Véto, M. et Mme.—mē-syō' ā mà-dām' vā-tō'.

Veuillot—vū-yō'; Fr. pron., vō-yō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Vevay—vēv-ā', *not* vēv'-ā.

Also written *Vevey*, but pronounced as above.

via (n.)—vī'-ā or vē'-ā.

via (prep.)—vī'-ā or vē'-ā.

Via Dolorosa—vī'-ā dōl-ō-rō'-sā or vē'-ā dō-lō-rō'-zā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



vial—vī'-ăl.

See *phial*.

Via Mala—vē'-ā mā'-lā.

Vibert—vē-bâr'.

vibratile—vī'-brā-tīl.

vibratory—vī'-brā-tō-rī.

vicar—vīk'-ēr.

vicarial—vī-kā'-rī-ăl.

vicegerent—vīs-jē'-rēnt.

vicenary—vīs'-ē-nā-rī or vīs'-ēn-ēr-ī.

vicennial—vī-sēn'-ī-ăl.

Vicenza—vē-chēnt'-sā.

See *Cialdini*.

vice versa—vī'-sē vē'-sā.

Vichy—vīsh'-ī; Fr. pron., vē-shē'.

vicinage—vīs'-īn-āj.

vicinal—vīs'-īn-ăl.

vicinity—vīs-īn'-īt-ī.

"Formerly, and still by some, especially in British usage, vī-sīn'-īt-ī."—*Web*.

viciousness—vīsh-ī-ōs'-īt-ī.

victim—vīk'-tīm, *not* vīk'-tūm.

See *damage*.

Victor Hugo—vīk'-tēr hū'-gō; Fr. pron., vēk-tōr' ū-gō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Victoria Nyanza (Lake)—vīk-tō'-rī-ā nyān'-zā.

See *Albert Nyanza (Lake)*.

victoria regia—vīk-tō'-rī-ā rē'-jī-ā.

victorine—vīk-tō-rēn'.

victory—vīk'-tō-rī, *not* vīk'-trī.

victual—vīt'-l.

victualer—vīt'-l-ēr or vīt'-lēr.

Also written *victualler*, but pronounced as above.

victuals—vīt'-lz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

vicuña—vĩ-kōōn'-yà.

See *cañon*.

vide—vĩ'-dē.

videlicet—vĩd-ěl'-ĩs-ět.

Vidocq—vē-dők'.

Vielé—vē-lā'.

Vienna—vē-ěn'-à, *not* vĩ-ěn'-à.

Viētor—fē'-ě-tōr.

Vieuxtemps—vyō-tāN'.

For ō, āN, see pp. 25, 26.

vigil—vĩj'-ĩl.

vignette—vĩn-yět' or vĩn'-yět.

The pronunciation vĩn-ět' is sometimes heard, especially in Great Britain.

Vigny de, Alfred—āl-frād' dũ vĕn-yē'.

vigorous—vĩg'-ōr-ūs.

viking—vĩ'-kĩng or vē'-kĩng.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary says vĩk'-ĩng or vĩ'-kĩng.

Villafranca (Treaty of)—vēl'-lā-frāng'-kā.

villain—vĩl'-ĩn.

Stormonth says vĩl'-lān or vĩl'-lān.

villainous—vĩl'-ĩn-ūs.

villainy—vĩl'-ĩn-ĩ.

Villard (Henry)—vĩl-ār'.

Villars, de—dũ vē-lār'.

Villebois-Mareuil—vēl-bwā' mā-rō'-yũ.

For ō, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

villeggiatura—vĩl-lā-jā-toō'-rā.

See *Correggio, da*.

villein—vĩl'-ĩn.

villénage—vĩl'-ěn-āj.

Villeneuve, de—dũ vēl-nōv'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Villers, de—dũ vē-lār'.

Villiers—vĩl'-ērz or vĩl'-ĩ-ērz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, de—dŭ vē-yā' dŭ lēl-à-dāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Villon—vē-yôN' or vē-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Viminal (Hill)—vīm'-în-ăl.

Viminale, Monte—môn'-tā vē-mē-nā'-lā.

Viminalis, Mons—mönz vīm-în-ā'-līs.

vinaceous—vī-nā'-shŭs; vē-nā'-shŭs (Wor.).

vinaigrette—vīn-ā-ġrēt'.

vin brut—văN brŭt.

For ū, ăN, see p. 26.

Vincennes—vīn-sěnz'; Fr. pron., văN-sěN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Vinci, da—dā vēn'-chē.

See *Cialdini*.

vindicative—vīn-dīk'-à-tīv or vīn'-dī-kā-tīv.

vindictory—vīn'-dīk-à-tō-rĭ, *not* vīn-dīk'-à-tō-rĭ.

vineyard—vīn'-yārd.

vingt et un—văN-tā-ŭN'.

For ăN, ŭN, see pp. 26, 27.

vinic—vī'-nĭk or vīn'-ĭk.

viniculture—vīn'-ĭ-kŭl-tŭr.

vin ordinaire—văN nōr-dē-nâr'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

vinous—vī'-nŭs.

viol—vī'-öl.

viola—vē-ō'-lā or vī-ō'-lā; It. pron., vē-ô'-lā.

Viola—vī'-ō-lā or vē-ō'-lā or vī-ō'-lā.

"The first follows the Latin accent, the others the Italian."—*Web*.

violence—vī'-ō-lěns.

violent—vī'-ō-lěnt.

violet—vī'-ō-lět.

violin—vī-ō-lĭn' or, especially in British usage, vī'-ō-lĭn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Viollet-le-Duc—vyǒ-lā' lǔ-dük'.

For ū, see p. 26.

violoncellist—vē-ō-lǒn-chěl'-ist or vē-ō-lǒn-sěl'-ist.

violoncello—vē-ō-lǒn-chěl'-ō or vē-ō-lǒn-sěl'-ō.

See *cello*, *Beatrice Cenci*.

viperine—vī'-pēr-īn or vī'-pēr-īn.

virago—vīr-ā'-gō or vī-rā'-gō.

The Standard Dictionary says vī-rā'-gō or vē-rā'-gō.

Virchow—vēr'-chow; Ger. pron., fēr'-Kō.

For K, see p. 28.

virgalieu (pear)—vēr'-gā-lōō.

Also written *vergalieu*, *vergaloo*, *virgaloo*, but pronounced as above.

Virgilian—vēr-jīl'-ī-ān.

Virginie—vēr-zhē-nē'.

"Paul et *Virginie*."

virile—vīr'-īl or vī'-rīl or, especially in British usage, vī'-rīl.

See *ile* (termination).

virility—vīr-īl'-īt-ī or vī-rīl'-īt-ī.

virtu—vīr-tōō' or vūr'-tōō.

virtuoso—vīr-tōō-ō'-sō or vūr-tōō-ō'-sō.

virulence—vīr'-ōō-lēns.

virulent—vīr'-ōō-lēnt.

visa—vē'-zā or vē-zā'.

See *visé*.

visage—vīz'-āj.

vis-à-vis—vē-zā-vē'.

viscera—vīs'-ēr-ā.

Vischer—fīsh'-ēr.

viscid—vīs'-īd.

Visconti—vēs-kōn'-tē.

viscount—vī'-kownt, *not* vīs'-kownt.

visé—vē-zā'; vē'-zā (Wor., Stor.).

See *visa*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Visigoth—vîz'-î-göth, *not* vîs'-î-göth.

See *Ostrogoth*.

visne (brandy)—vîs'-ně.

visne (law)—vên or vĕ'-nĕ.

visor—vîz'-ēr or vî'-zēr.

See *vizor*.

Vistula—vîs'-tū-lā.

visual—vîzh'-ū-āl.

vitality—vî-tăl'-î-t-î.

vitellary—vît'-ĕl-ā-rĭ.

vitellin—vît'-ĕl'-în or vî-tĕl'-în.

See *vitelline*.

vitelline—vît'-ĕl'-în or vî-tĕl'-în.

See *vitellin*.

vitiate—vîsh'-î-āt.

Vitoria (Battle of)—vĕt-tôr'-ĕ-ā.

Also written *Vittoria*, but pronounced as above.

vitreous—vît'-rĕ-ūs.

vitriol—vît'-rĭ-ŭl, *not* vît'-rŭl.

Vittorio Emmanuele—vĕt-tō'-rĕ-ō ěm-mā-nwā'-lā.

vituline—vît'-ū-lĭn or vît'-ū-lĭn.

vituperate—vî-tū'-pĕr-āt.

Worcester prefers vĕ-tū'-pĕr-āt.

vituperation—vî-tū-pĕr-ā'-shŭn.

vituperative—vî-tū'-pĕr-ā-tĭv.

viva—vĕ'-vā.

vivace—vĕ-vā'-chā.

vivacious—vî-vā'-shŭs or vĭv-ā'-shŭs.

vivacity—vî-vās'-î-t-î or vĭv-ās'-î-t-î.

vivandier—vĕ-vāN-dyā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

vivandière—vĕ-vāN-dyâr'.

For āN, see p. 26.

vivarium—vî-vā'-rĭ-ŭm.

vivary—vî'-vā-rĭ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

viva voce—vī'-vâ vō'-sē.

vive—vēv.

Vive La République—vēv lâ rā-pū-blēk'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Vive L'Empereur—vēv lāN-prōr'.

For ô, āN, see pp. 25, 26.

Vive Le Roi—vēv lū rwā'.

Vives, Juan Luis—hwān lōō-ēs' vē'-vās.

See *Jorullo*.

viviparous—vī-vīp'-ā-rūs.

viz—vīz.

vizier—vīz-ēr' or vīz'-yēr.

Also written *vizir*, but pronounced vīz-ēr'.

vizor—vīz'-ēr or vī'-zēr.

See *visor*.

Vladimir—vlād'-īm-īr; Russian pron., vlā-dyē'-mēr.

Also written *Wladimir*, but pronounced as above.

Vladivostock—vlā-dyē-vās-tōk'.

vocable—vō'-kā-bl or vōk'-ā-bl.

vocule—vōk'-ūl.

vodka—vōd'-kā.

Voet—vōōt.

vogue—vōg.

Vogt—fōkt.

For k, see p. 28.

Voguē, de—dū vō-gū-ā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Voight—fōkt.

For k, see p. 28.

voix céleste—vwā sā-lēst'.

volant—vō'-lānt; vōl'-ānt (Stor.).

Volapük—vō-lā-pük'.

For ū, see p. 26.

In spite of the fact that the pronunciation of this word is phonetic, and is clear to any person familiar with this language, still, in view of the discussion

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

concerning the word, I have sought the authority of Prof. Charles E. Sprague, author of "The Handbook of Volapük."

Volapükist—vō-lā-pū'-kist.

See *Volapük*.

For ū, see p. 26.

volatile—völ'-ä-tīl.

See *ile* (termination).

volatilization—völ'-ät-īl-iz-ā'-shün or völ'-ät-īl-iz-ā'-shün.

volatilize—völ'-ä-tīl-iz.

vol-au-vent—vō-lō-vāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

volcanic—völ'-kän'-ik.

volcanism—völ'-kän-izm.

volcano—völ'-kā'-nō.

Volga—völ'-gā; Russian pron., völ'-gā.

Volkslied—fōlks'-lēt.

Volksraad—fōlks'-rāt.

Volney, de—dū völ'-nī; Fr. pron., dū völ'-nā'.

Volpone—völ'-pō'-ně.

"*Volpone*, or the Fox."

Volsci—völ'-sī.

Volscian—völ'-shän.

volt—vōlt.

volta (music)—vōl'-tä.

Volta—vōl'-tä.

Voltaire, de—dū völ'-tār'.

volte-face—vōlt-fās'.

volume—völ'-ūm, *not* völ'-yūm.

voluminous—vō-lū'-mīn-ūs.

voluntarily—völ'-ūn-tā-rīl-ī, *not* völ'-ūn-tā'-rīl-ī.

volute (n. and adj.)—vō-lūt'.

vomito—vōm'-it-ō; Sp. pron., vō'-mē-tō.

Von Bremen, Meyer—mī'-ēr fōn brā'-mēn.

voodoo—vōō'-dōō or vōō-dōō'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

voracious—vō-rā'-shūs.

voracity—vō-rās'-īt-ī.

Vörösmarty—vûr'-ûsh-mört-yű.

vorspiel (music)—fôr'-shpēl.

Vosges—vōzh.

vox dei—vöks dē'-ī.

vox humana—vöks hū-mā'-nā.

vox populi—vöks pöp'-ū-lī.

voyage—voi'-āj.

voyageur—vwā-yā-zhōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

vraisemblance—vrā-sān-blāns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

vulcanization—vül-kān-iz-ā'-shūn or vül-kān-ī-zā'-shūn.

vulcanize—vül'-kān-iz.

Vulgate—vül'-gāt.

vulpine—vül'-pīn or vül'-pīn.

vulturine—vül'-tūr-īn or vül'-tūr-īn.

## W

Wabash—wō'-bāsh.

wabble—wōb'-l.

Also written *wobble*, but pronounced as above.

Wace (Henry)—wās.

Wace—vās.

Wacht am Rhein, Die—dē vākt ām rīn'.

For κ, see p. 28.

Wachtel, Theodor—tā'-ō-dōr vāk'-tēl.

For κ, see p. 28.

Waddington—wōd'-īng-tūn; Fr. pron., vā-dān-tōn'.

For ān, ōn, see pp. 26, 27.

wadi—wā'-dī.

Also written *wady*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



waft—wǎft, *not* wǎft.

See *ask*.

Wagner—vǎg'-nēr.

wagon-lit—vǎ-ġôn-lē'.

The pl. *wagons-lits* is pronounced as above.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Wagram (Battle of)—vǎ'-ġrām.

Wahabi—wā-hā'-bē.

Also written *Wahabee*, *Wahabbi*, but pronounced as above.

wainscot—wān'-skōt or wān'-skūt.

"Formerly commonly, still often in British usage, wēn'-skūt."—*Web*.

waistcoat—wāst'-kōt; coll., wēs'-kūt or wās'-kūt.

"The second pronunciation, formerly almost universal, is still usual in England and frequent in the United States."—*Web*.

Walker says: "This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irrecoverably as others have done. It would scarcely seem pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness."

Waitaki—wā'-ē-tā-kē.

Walcheren—vāl'-kēr-ĕn.

For K, see p. 28.

"The *Walcheren* Expedition."

Waldeck-Rousseau—vāl-dĕk' rōō-sō'.

Waldenses—wōl-dĕn'-sēz.

Waldemar—wōl'-dē-mār or vāl'-dē-mār.

See *Valdemar*.

Waldersee, von—fōn vāl'-dēr-zā.

Waldteufel—vālt'-toi-fēl.

Walewski—vā-lyĕf'-skē or vā-lyĕs'-kē.

Walhalla—wōl-hāl'-ā or wāl-hāl'-lā.

See *Valhalla*.

Walküre, Die—dē vāl-kū'-rē.

For ū, see p. 26.

Wallach—wōl'-āk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Wallachia—wöl-ā'-kī-ā.

Wallachian—wöl-ā'-kī-än.

Wallenstein, von—vön wöl'-ën-stīn; Ger. pron.,  
fön vāl'-ën-shtīn.

Waller (Edmund)—wöl'-ēr.

Wallon—vā-lōN'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Walloon—wöl-ōōN'.

wallop—wöl'-ŭp.

walloper—wöl'-ŭp-ēr.

wallow—wöl'-ō.

walnut—wöl'-nüt; more properly, wöl'-nüt.

See *accost*.

Walpole—wöl'-pöl or wöl'-pöl; more properly,  
wöl'-pöl.

See *accost*.

Walpurgis (Night)—vāl-pöör'-gēs.

walrus—wöl'-rüs or wöl'-rüs; more properly,  
wöl'-rüs.

See *accost*.

Waltham (England)—wöl'-tüm.

See *Waltham (U. S.)*.

Waltham (U. S.)—wöl'-thüm.

See *Waltham (England)*.

Walther von der Vogelweide—vāl'-tēr fön dēr  
fō'-gël-vī'-dē.

waltz—wölts.

wampum—wöm'-püm or wôm'-püm.

wan—wön.

wandering—wön'-dēr-īng, *not* wön'-drīng.

wanderjahr—vān'-dēr-yār.

wanderlust—vān'-dēr-lööst.

want (n. and vb.)—wönt or wönt; more properly,  
wönt.

See *accost*.

wapentake—wäp'-ën-tāk or wöp'-ën-tāk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

wapiti—wǒp'-ít-ǐ or wǎp'-ít-ǐ.

warily—wā'-rǐl-ǐ or wâr'-ǐl-ǐ.

warrant—wǒr'-ǎnt.

warrantee—wǒr'-ǎn-tē'.

warranter—wǒr'-ǎn-tēr.

*See warrantor.*

warrantize—wǒr'-ǎnt-iz.

warrantor—wǒr'-ǎn-tôr.

*See warranter.*

warranty—wǒr'-ǎn-tǐ.

warrior—wôr'-yēr or wôr'-ǐ-ēr or wǒr'-ǐ-ēr.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only.  
Stormonth says wǒr'-ǐ-ēr; the Century, wôr'-yēr or  
wǒr'-ǐ-ēr; the Standard, wǒr'-ǐ-ēr or wôr'-yēr.

Warwick (England)—wǒr'-ík.

*See Alnwick.*

Warwick (U. S.)—wôr'-wík or wǒr'-ík.

wary—wā'-rǐ or wâr'-ǐ.

*See unwary.*

was—wǒz, *not* wôz *nor* wüz.

Wasatch (Mountains)—wô'-sǎch or wô-sǎch'.

wasp—wǒsp.

*See accost.*

wassail—wǒs'-ǐl or wǒs'-āl.

Webster authorizes also wās'-ǐl or wās'-al.

water—wô'-tēr, *not* wǒt'-ēr.

Waterloo (Battle of)—wô-tēr-lōō'; Dutch pron.,  
vā-tēr-lō'.

Watervliet—wô-tēr-vlēt'.

Watteau—vā-tō'; Anglicized, wā-tō'.

*"A Watteau Plait."*

Waugh (Edwin)—wô.

Waukegan—wô-kē'-gǎn.

Waukesha—wô'-kē-shô.

Wauters—vō-târ' or vō'-tērz.

waylay—wā-lā' or wā'-lā.

weal—wēl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

weald—wēld.

Wealden—wēld'-n.

weapon—wēp'-ŭn.

"Formerly also wē'-pŭn, now dialect only."—*Web.*

wear (dam)—wēr.

Also written *weir*, *were*, which see.

weazen—wē'-zn.

See *wizen*.

Weber, von—fōn vā'-bēr.

Wedgwood—wěj'-wōōd.

Wednesday—wěnz'-dā.

"This word, according to Smart, was shortened in sound 'first into *wen-es-day*, and then into *wens-day*.'"—*S. & W.*

"In British usage, especially in the North, wěd'-nz-dā."—*Web.*

Weehawken—wē-hô'-kěn, *not* wē'-hô-kěn.

Weems—wēmz.

Weenix—vā'-nĭks.

Weihaiwei—wā'-hĭ-wā.

Weimar—vī'-mār.

weir (dam)—wēr; wār (Stor.).

See *wear* (dam), *were* (dam).

weird—wērd.

Weismann—vīs'-mān.

Weismannism—vīs'-mān-ĭzm.

weiss (beer)—vīs.

Weiss—vīs.

well (adv.)—wěl, *never* wāl.

welladay—wěl'-ā-dā.

well-bred—wěl'-brěd, *not* wěl-brěd'.

Wellesley (Islands)—wělz'-lĭ.

Wellesley (College)—wělz'-lĭ.

"This (wělz'-lĭ) is the almost universal pronunciation."—*The Boston Globe.*

The Secretary of Wellesley College says: "One of the old residents inclines to wěls'-lĭ. I presume

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

the pronunciation (wělz'-lĭ) given by Webster is correct."

Wellesley (Sir Arthur)—wělz'-lĭ.

well-nigh—wěł'-nĭ.

well-to-do—wěł'-tōō-dōō.

When used emphatically, the accent is placed upon the *final* syllable.

Welsbach (Light)—wělz'-băk or wělz'-băk; Ger. pron., vēls'-bāk.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

welwitschia—wěł-wĭch'-ĭ-ă.

Wemyss (Castle)—wēmz or wē'-mĭs.

See *Alnwick*.

Wemyss (Earl of)—wēmz.

See *Alnwick*.

Wenceslaus—wěn'-sēs-lôs.

were (dam)—wēr.

See *wear (dam)*, *weir (dam)*.

were (vb.)—wâr.

"Also, especially in British usage, wâr."—*Web*.

were-wolf—wēr'-wōōlf or wēr'-wōōlf.

Werther—vēr'-tēr; Anglicized, wēr'-tēr.

"The Sorrows of *Werther*."

Weser—vā'-zēr.

Wesley—wēs'-lĭ, *not* wěz'-lĭ.

Wesleyan—wēs'-lĭ-ăn, *not* wěz'-lĭ-ăn.

Westmoreland—wěst'-mōr-lănd, *not* wěst-mōr'-lănd.

Westphalia—wěst-fā'-lĭ-ă, *not* wěst-fā'-lĭ-ă.

westward—wěst'-wērd.

wether—wěth'-ēr.

wey (measure)—wā.

Weyler (General)—wā'-lēr.

Weyman (Stanley J.)—wī'-măn, *not* wā'-măn.

Weyr—vĭr.

whack—hwăk, *not* wăk.

whale—hwāl, *not* wāl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

wharf—hwôrf, *not* wôrf.

wharfs (plural of wharf)—hwôrfs, *not* wôrfs.

wharves (plural of wharf)—hwôrvz, *not* wôrvz.

The plural *wharfs* is the form in common use in the United States; while the spelling *wharves* prevails in Great Britain.

what—hwöt, *not* wöt.

wheal—hwēl, *not* wēl.

wheat—hwēt, *not* wēt.

wheel—hwēl, *not* wēl.

wheelright—hwēl'-rīt, *not* wēl'-rīt.

when—hwěn, *not* wěn.

whence—hwěns, *not* wěns.

where—hwâr, *not* wâr.

whereas—hwâr-ăz', *not* wâr-ăz'.

whereat—hwâr-ăt', *not* wâr-ăt'.

whereby—hwâr-bī', *not* wâr-bī'.

wherefore—hwâr'-fōr, *not* wâr'-fōr.

whereof—hwâr-ōv' or hwâr-ōf'.

See *hereof*.

wherewith—hwâr-wīth' or hwâr-wīth'.

See *herewith*.

wherewithal—hwâr-wīth-ôl'.

whether—hwěth'-ēr, *not* wěth'-ēr.

why—hwā, *not* wā.

whyey—hwā'-ī, *not* wā'-ī.

which—hwīch, *not* wīch.

whiffletree—hwīf'-l-trē, *not* wīf'-l-trē.

See *whippletree*.

Whig—hwīg, *not* wīg.

while—hwīl, *not* wīl.

See *wile*.

whilom—hwī'-lūm, *not* wī'-lūm.

whimsey—hwīm'-zī, *not* wīm'-zī.

Also written *whimsy*, but pronounced as above.

whinny—hwīn'-ī, *not* wīn'-ī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

wnip—hwĭp, *not* wĭp.

whippletree—hwĭp'-l-trē, *not* wĭp'-l-trē.

See *whiffletree*.

whippoorwill—hwĭp'-ōōr-wĭl, *not* wĭp'-ōōr-wĭl.

whisk—hwĭsk, *not* wĭsk.

whisky—hwĭs'-kĭ, *not* wĭs'-kĭ.

Also written *whiskey*, but pronounced as above.

whistle—hwĭs'-l, *not* wĭs'-l.

white—hwīt, *not* wīt.

Whitefield—hwīt'-fēld, *not* hwīt'-fēld.

whither—hwĭth'-ēr, *not* wĭth'-ēr.

whiting—hwĭ'-tĭng, *not* hwĭ'-tn-ĭng.

Whitsunday—hwīt'-sn-dā or hwīt-sūn'-dā.

whoa—hwō, *not* wō.

whole—hōl; more properly, hōl.

wholesale—hōl'-sāl; more properly, hōl'-sāl.

wholly—hōl'-lĭ or hōl'-ĭ; more properly hōl'-lĭ or hōl'-ĭ.

See *accost*.

whooping (cough)—hōō'-pĭng, *not* hōōp'-ĭng.

whorl—hwûrl or hwôrl.

whortleberry—hwûr'-tl-bēr-ĭ.

Stormonth says hōr'-tl-bēr-ĭ.

why—hwī, *not* wī.

Wichita—wĭch'-ĭ-tô.

widow—wĭd'-ō, *not* wĭd'-ŭ.

See *damage*.

Wieland—vē'-lānt.

Wien—vēn.

Wieniawski—vyĕn'-yāf-skĭ or vyĕn'-yās-kĭ.

Wiesbaden—vēs-bā'-dĕn; coll., vĭs-bā'-dĕn.

wigwam—wĭġ'-wôm or wĭġ'-wôm.

wildebeest—wĭld'-bĕst or vĭl'-dĕ-bāst.

wile—wĭl.

See *while*.

Wilhelm—vĭl'-hĕlm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Wilhelmina—vĭl-hĕl-mĕ'-nā; Anglicized, wĭl-hĕl-mĕ'-nā.

Wilhelmine—vĭl-hĕl-mĕ'-nĕ.

Wilhelm Meister—vĭl'-hĕlm mĭs'-tĕr.

Wilhelmj—vĭl-hĕl'-mĕ.

Wilkes-Barre—wĭlks'-bār-ĭ.

Willamette—wĭl-ă'-mĕt.

wily—wĭ'-lĭ.

Wimpffen, de—dŭ vānp-fān'; Ger. pron., vĭmp'-fĕn.

For ān, see p. 26.

Winckelmann—vĭng'-kĕl-mān.

wind (n.)—wĭnd.

"Poetical, rhetorical, or archaic, also wĭnd."  
—*Web.*

"In common conversation we pronounce the *i* in *wind* like the *i* in *bit*; in rehearsing or declamation, however, we pronounce it like the *i* in *bite*."—*Dr. Latham.*

wind (to blow)—wĭnd or wĭnd.

windmill—wĭnd'-mĭl; formerly also wĭn'-mĭl,  
wĭnd'-mĭl.

window—wĭn'-dō, *not* wĭn'-dŭ.

See *damage*.

windpipe—wĭnd'-pĭp.

"Formerly also wĭn'-, wĭnd'-."—*Web.*

"Some speakers unnecessarily call it *wĭnd'-pipe*."  
—*Smart* (1836).

windrow—wĭnd'-rō or wĭn'-rō.

Windsor—wĭn'-zĕr, *not* wĭnd'-zĕr.

The *d* is silent.

windward—wĭnd'-wĕrd.

"Colloquially, chiefly nautically, wĭn'-dĕrd."  
—*Web.*

winged (adj.)—wĭngd.

"Also, especially in some collocations or rhetorical or poetic, wĭng'-ĕd."—*Web.*

"The *Winged Victory* of Samothrace."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



winged (part.)—wīngd.

See *learned*.

Winkelried, von—fōn vīng'-kēl-rēt.

Winnepesaukee (Lake)—wīn-ē-pē-sō'-kē.

Also written *Winipisiogee*, *Winnipisiogee*, but pronounced as above.

wiseacre—wīz'-ā-kēr.

wistaria—wīs-tā'-rī-ā, *not* wīs-tē'-rī-ā.

See *wisteria*, another spelling.

wisteria—wīs-tē'-rī-ā.

See *wistaria*, another spelling.

witenagemot—wīt'-ē-nā-gēm-ōt.

Also written *witenagemote*, but pronounced as above.

with (n.)—wīth or wīth.

See *withe* (n.), the preferred spelling.

with (prep.)—wīth.

"Formerly also wīth, now chiefly Scotch or dialectic."—*Web*.

withe (n.)—wīth or wīth.

See *with* (n.).

withers—wīth'-ērz.

"Let the galled jade wince, our *withers* are unwrung."—*Shakespeare*.

withes (pl. of withe)—wīths or wīthz.

withy (n. and adj.)—wīth'-ī or wīth'-ī.

Witte—vīt'-ē.

In Russian, written *Vitte*, but pronounced as above.

Wittenberg—vīt'-ēn-bērg; Anglicized, wīt'-ēn-bûrg.

This word must not be confounded with *Württemberg*, which see.

For G, see p. 28.

wivern—wī'-vēr̃n.

wizard—wīz'-ārd.

wizen—wīz'-n.

In dialect, also wē'-zn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Wodehouse—wōōd'-hows.

Woffington (Peg)—wōf'-īng-tūn, *not* wūf'-īng-tūn.

Wolcott (Oliver)—wōōl'-kūt.

wold—wōld.

Wolf—vōlf.

Wolfe—wōōlf.

Wolff—vōlf.

Wolfram von Eschenbach—vōl'-frām fōn ěsh'-ěn-bāk.

For K, see p. 28.

Wollaston—wōōl'-à-stūn, *not* wōl'-à-stūn.

Wolseley (Viscount)—wōōlz'-lĭ, *not* wōōl'-zĭ.

Wolsey (Cardinal)—wōōl'-zĭ, *not* wōōl'-sĭ.

wombat—wōm'-bāt.

Stormonth prefers wōō'-māt.

women—wīm'-ěn or wīm'-ĭn.

wondering—wūn'-dĕr-īng, *not* wūn'-drīng.

A word of *three* syllables.

wont (custom)—wūnt or, especially in Great Britain, wōnt.

wont (adj.)—wūnt or, especially in Great Britain, wōnt.

"As he was *wont* to go."—*Chaucer*.

won't (will not)—wōnt or wūnt.

"In New England, commonly pronounced wūnt."

—*Wor*.

wonted—wūn'-tĕd or, especially in Great Britain, wōn'-tĕd.

"To pay our *wonted* tribute."—*Shakespeare*.

Woolsey—wōōl'-sĭ, *not* wōōl'-zĭ.

Woolwich—wōōl'-ĭch or wōōl'-ĭj.

Wooster—wōōs'-tĕr.

woorari—wōō-rā'-rĭ.

Worcester (England)—wōōs'-tĕr.

Worcester (U. S.)—wōōs'-tĕr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Worcester (Joseph E.)—wöös'-tēr.

word—wûrd.

work—wûrk.

world—wûrld, *not* wûld.

Wormeley—wûrm'-lĭ.

Worms—vörms; Anglicized, wûrmz.

"The Diet of *Worms*."

worse—wûrs.

worst—wûrst.

worsted (n.)—wöös'-tĕd or wöör'-stĕd.

worsted (part.)—wûr'-stĕd.

"The army was *worsted*."

wörterbuch—vör'-tĕr-böök.

For ö, κ, see pp. 25, 28.

worth—wûrth.

Wörth (Battle of)—vört'.

For ö, see p. 25.

worthy—wûr'-thĭ.

wound (n. and vb.)—wōōnd or wownd.

"The pronunciation *wōōnd*, which decidedly prevails in the best current usage, is contrary to the general analogy of other words containing accented *ou* which have descended from Middle English. In such words, whether from the French or not, the *ou*, pronounced in Middle English as French *ou* or modern English *oo*, has, in modern English, regularly become *ou* as in *out*, as in *ground*, *hound*, *round*, *sound*."—*Web*.

Wouverman—vow'-vĕr-măn.

wraith—rāth.

wrath—rāth or rāth or, especially in British usage, rôth.

wreak—rĕk.

wreath—rĕth.

See *wreaths*.

wreathe—rĕth.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

wreaths—rēthz, *not* rēths.

"In *wreaths*, the *th* is vocal."—*Smart*.

See *cloths*.

wrestle—rēs'-l, *not* rēst'-l.

Never say rās'-l.

wrestler—rēs'-lēr, *not* rēst'-lēr.

wristband—rist'-bānd; coll., rīz'-bānd.

wrong—rōng.

See *accost*.

wroth—rōth or, especially in British usage, rōth.

Wundt—vōont.

Wurmser, von—fōn vōorm'-zēr.

Württemberg—vūr'-tēm-bērg.

For ū, g, see pp. 26, 28.

See *Wittenberg*.

Wurtz—vūrts.

For ū, see p. 26.

Wu Ting Fang—wōō-tīng-fāng'.

Wyandotte—wī'-ān-dōt.

Also written *Wyandot*, but pronounced as above.

Wycherley—wīch'-ēr-lī.

wych-hazel—wīch'-hā-zl.

Wycliffe—wīk'-līf.

Also written *Wiclif*, *Wickliffe*, *Wyclif*, but pronounced as above.

Wyckliffite—wīk'-līf-īt.

Also written *Wycklifite*, but pronounced as above.

wye—wī.

Wykeham—wīk'-ām.

Also written *Wickham*, but pronounced as above.

See *Alnwick*.

Wyndham—wīnd'-ām.

Wynne—wīn.

Wyoming—wī-ō'-mīng or wī'-ō-mīng.

Wyse—vēz.

Wyss—vīs.

Wythe (George)—wīth.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Wytténbach—vít'-ě-n-bāk.

For к, see p. 28.

## X

Xanadu—zăn'-â-dōō.

"In *Xanadu* did Kublai Khan

A stately pleasure-dome decree."—*Coleridge*.

See *Kubla Khan*.

xanthéin—zăn'-thē-în.

In English, *x initial* has the sound of *z*.

Xanthian—zăn'-thĩ-ăn.

xanthin—zăn'-thĩn.

xanthine—zăn'-thĩn or zăn'-thēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

xanthinine—zăn'-thĩn-în or zăn'-thĩn-ēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

Xanthippe—zăn-thĩp'-ē or zăn-tĩp'-ē.

See *Xantippe*.

Xantippe—zăn-tĩp'-ē.

See *Xanthippe*.

Xavier (Saint Francis)—zăv'-ĩ-ěr; Sp. pron.,  
hă-vyâr'.

In Spanish, the letter *x* is often used to represent  
a strongly aspirated *h* sound.

xebec—zē'-běk.

Xenia—zē'-nĩ-â.

xénial—zē'-nĩ-ăl.

"*Xénial Customs*."

Xenocratean—zē-nők-râ-tē'-ăn.

Xenocrates—zē-nők'-râ-tēz.

Xenophanes—zē-nöpf'-â-nēz.

Xenophon—zēn'-ō-fōn.

Xeres (Battle of)—hă'-rēs.

Also written *Jeres*, but pronounced as above.

See *Xavier* (Saint Francis).

Xeres, de—dă hă'-rās.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

xerophagy—zē-rōf'-à-jǐ.

Ximenes (Cardinal)—zīm-ē'-nēz.

The Spanish word *Ximénez* is pronounced hē-mā'-nāth.

See *Xavier* (*Saint Francis*), *Zamacoïs*.

xiphoid—zǐf'-oid or zī'-foid.

Xorullo—hō-rōol'-yō.

See *Jorullo*, the preferred spelling.

xylograph—zī'-lō-ḡráf.

xylographer—zī-lōḡ'-rà-fēr.

xylography—zī-lōḡ'-rà-fǐ.

xyloidin—zī-loi'-dǐn.

See *xyloidine*.

xyloidine—zī-loi'-dǐn or zī-loi'-dēn.

See *xyloidin*.

xylophone—zī'-lō-fōn.

xyster—zǐs'-tēr.

## Y

yacht—yōt.

yager—yā'-ḡēr.

See *jäger* (*hunter*).

yak—yāk.

Yakutsk—yā-kōōtsk'.

See *Jakutsk*.

Yang-tse-Kiang—yāng tsē kē-āng'.

yapok—yā-pōk'.

yapon—yō'-pōn or yā'-pōn.

yataghan—yāt'-à-ḡān; Turkish pron., yā-tā-ḡān'.

Also written *yatagan*, but pronounced as above.

Yazoo—yāz'-ōō.

ycleped—īk-lěpt'; ē-klěpt' (Wor., Stor.).

Also written *yclept*, but pronounced as above.

yea—yā; obsolete or archaic, yē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

yeast—yēst.

"The old spelling and pronunciation (yest-yěst) seem to have quite yielded to those here given (yeast-yēst)." — *Smart*.

Yeats—yāts or yēts.

Yeddo—yěd'-ō.

Also written *Yedo*, but pronounced as above.  
See *Jeddo*.

yelk—yělk.

See *yolk*, the preferred spelling.

yellow—yěl'-ō, *not* yěl'-ū.

See *damage*.

Yemen—yēm'-ēn.

Yenikale—yěn-ē-kā'-lā.

Yenisei—yěn-ē-sě'-ē.

Yerkes—yēr'-kēz.

yesterday—yēs'-tēr-dā.

yew—yū.

Yezdegerd—yěz'-dē-jěrd.

Yezdegirdian—yěz-dē-gěrd'-ī-ăn or yěz-dē-jěrd'-ī-ăn.

Also written *Yezdegirdian*, but pronounced as above.

Yezidi—yěz'-īd-ē.

Yggdrasyl—īg'-drā-sīl.

ylang-ylang—ē'-lāng ē'-lāng.

See *ihlang-ihlang*.

yodel—yō'-dl.

Also written *yodle*, but pronounced as above.

yodeler—yō'-děl-ēr or yō'-dlěr.

Also written *yodeller*, but pronounced as above.  
See *yodler*.

yodler—yō'-dlěr.

See *yodeler*.

yoga—yō'-gā.

yogi—yō'-gē.

yogism—yō'-gīzm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Yokohama—yō-kō-hā'-mā.

yolk—yōk or yōlk.

See *yelk*.

Yom Kippur—yōm kīp'-ōōr.

Yom Teruah—yōm tēr'-ōō-ā.

yonder—yōn'-dēr.

Yonge (Charlotte)—yūng.

Yosemite (Valley)—yō-sēm'-īt-ē.

Youghiogeny—yōk-ō-gā'-nī.

yourself—yōōr-sēlf'.

youths—yōōths or yōōthz.

Ypey—ī'-pī.

Ypres—ē'-prū.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Ypsilanti—īp-sīl-ān'-tī.

Yradier—ē-rā-dyā'.

Yriarte—ē-rē-ār'-tā.

Ysaye—ē-zā'-yē.

Yssel—ī'-sēl.

Also written *Ijssel*, but pronounced as above.

Yucatan—yōō-kā-tān'.

Yule—yōōl.

Yves-Hélori—ēv-ā-lō-rē'.

Yvetot—ēv-tō'.

See *Roi d'Yvetot, Le*.

## Z

z (letter)—zē.

"In England commonly, in America sometimes, called zēd; formerly also īz'-ārd."—*Web*.

Zabdiel—zāb'-dī-ēl.

Zaborowski—zā-bā-rōv'-skē.

Zabulon—zāb'-ū-lōn.

Zaccheus—zāk-ē'-ūs; coll., zāk'-ē-ūs.

Zadkiel—zād'-kī-ēl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Zaire—zā-ēr'.

Zama (Battle of)—zā'-mā.

Zamacois—thā-mā-kō'-ēs.

In Spanish, *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Zambezi—zām-bā'-zē; often zām-bē'-zī.

Zampa—zāN-pā'.

For āN see p. 26.

Zanguebar—zāng-gā-bār'.

Zangwill—sāng'-wīl.

Zante—zān'-tē or zān'-tē.

zany—zā'-nī.

Zanzibar—zān-zī-bār' or zān'-zī-bār.

Zarathustra—zā-rā-thōōs'-trā.

See *Zoroaster*.

Zauberflöte, Die—dē tsow'-bēr-flō-tē.

For ō, see p. 25.

zayat—zā'-yāt.

zealot—zēl'-ūt.

zealous—zēl'-ūs.

Zebedee—zēb'-ē-dē.

"The Sons of *Zebedee*."

zebu—zē'-bū.

Zechariah—zēk-ā-rī'-ā.

zeitung—tsī'-tōōng.

zenana—zēn-ā'-nā.

zenith—zē'-nīth; also, especially in British usage,  
zēn'-īth.

Zeno—zē'-nō.

Zephaniah—zēf-ā-nī'-ā.

zephyr—zēf'-ēr.

Zephyrus—zēf'-ēr-ūs.

Zeppelin, von—fōn tsēp-ēl-ēn'.

Zermatt—tsēr-māt', *not* zēr'-māt.

Zerubbabel—zēr-ūb'-ā-bēl.

See *Zorobabel*.

Zethes—zē'-thēz.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Zethos—zē'-thōs.

zeugma—zūg'-mā.

Zeus—zūs, *noi* zē'-ūs.

Zeuxis—zūk'-sīs.

Zidon—zī'-dōn.

*See Sidon.*

Ziem, Félix—fā-lēks' zēm.

Zimri—zīm'-rī.

zincic—zīngk'-īk, *not* zīn'-sīk.

Zion—zī'-ōn.

*See Sion.*

Zipporah—zīp-ō'-rā.

Stormonth gives zīp'-ō-rā as an alternative form.

zither—zīth'-ēr.

Zobeidah—zō-bā'-dā or zō-bī'-dā.

*See Zobeide.*

Zobeide—zō-bā'-dě or zō-bī'-dě.

*See Zobeidah.*

zocle—sōk'-l or zō'-kl.

*See socle.*

zodiac—zō'-dī-āk.

zodiacal—zō-dī'-ā-kāl, *not* zō'-dī-āk-āl.

Zoë—zō'-ē.

Zoëga—sō-ā'-gā.

Zogbaum—zōg'-bowm.

Zola—zō'-lā; Fr. pron., zō-lā'.

Zollverein—tsōl'-fēr-īn; zōl'-fēr-īn (Stor.).

zoo—zōō.

zoögraphy—zō-ōg'-rā-fī, *not* zōō-ōg'-rā-fī.

zoölogic—zō-ō-lōj'-īk, *not* zōō-ō-lōj'-īk.

zoölogical—zō-ō-lōj'-īk-āl, *not* zōō-ō-lōj'-īk-āl.

zoölogist—zō-ōl'-ō-jīst, *not* zōō-ōl'-ō-jīst.

zoölogy—zō-ōl'-ō-jī, *not* zōō-ōl'-ō-jī.

zoöphyte—zō'-ō-fīt, *not* zōō'-ō-fīt.

zoöphytology—zō-ō-fīt-ōl'-ō-jī, *not* zōō-ō-fīt-ōl'-ō-jī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Zophiel—zō'-fī-ĕl.

"Paradise Lost."

Zoroaster—zō-rō-ās'-tēr, *not* zō'-rō-ās-tēr.

See *Zarathustra*.

Zorobabel—zō-rōb'-à-bĕl or zō-rō'-bà-bĕl.

See *Zerubbabel*.

Zorrilla y Moral—thōr-rĕl'-yā ē mō-rāl'.

See *llano*, *Zamacoïs*.

zouave—zōō-āv' or zōō-āv' or zwāv.

zounds—zowndz.

zoutch—zowcl.

Zschokke—tshō'-kĕ.

Zuccherò—tsōōk'-kā-rō.

Also written *Zuccaro*, but pronounced tsōōk'-kā-rō.

zufolo—zōō'-fō-lō or tsōō'-fō-lō.

Zuider Zee—zī'-dĕr zē; Dutch pron., zoi'-dĕr zā.

Also written *Zuyder Zee*, but pronounced as above.

Zukertort—tsōōk'-ĕr-tōrt.

Zuleika—zōōl-ā'-kā or zōōl-ī'-kā.

"The Bride of Abydos."

Zulu—zōō'-lōō.

Zumt—tsōōmpt.

Zuñi—zōō'-nyē or sōō'-nyē.

See *cañon*.

Zuñian—zōō'-nyī-ăn or sōō'-nyī-ăn.

See *Zuñi*.

Zunz—tsōōnts.

Zurich—zōō'-rĭk.

The German word *Zürich* is pronounced tsū'-rĭk.  
For ū, k, see pp. 26, 28.

Zutphen (Battle of)—zŭt'-fĕn.

zwieback—tsvē'-bāk.

Zwingle—zwĭng'-ġl.

See *Zwingli*.

Zwingli—zwĭng'-ġlē; Ger. pron., tsvĭng'-lē.

See *Zwingle*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Zwinglian—tsvǐng'-lǐ-ǎn or zvǐng'-lǐ-ǎn.

Zwolle—zwöl'-lē or tsvöl'-lē.

zygapophysis—zǐg-à-pǒf'-īs-īs or zī-gā-pǒf'-īs-īs.

zygodactylous—zǐg-ō-dǎk'-tīl-ūs or zī-gō-dǎk'-tīl-ūs.

zygomatic—zī-gō-măt'-ĭk or zǐg-ō-măt'-ĭk.

zygote—zī'-gōt or zǐg'-ōt.

zymic—zī'-mĭk or zĭm'-ĭk.

zymogen—zī'-mō-jĕn.

See *zymogene*.

zymogene—zī'-mō-jĕn.

See *zymogen*.

zymosis—zī-mō'-sĭs.

zymotic—zī-mōt'-ĭk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

# War Terms

## And Their Pronunciation

A Selection of the More Important of the Names  
that have Come into Reference in the  
Campaigns of the War of 1914-15

A Supplement to "Eighteen Thousand Words Often  
Mispronounced," by W. H. P. Phyfe

*Note.*—The several hundred War Names included in the body of the  
book have not been repeated in this Supplement

G. P. Putnam's Sons  
New York and London  
The Knickerbocker Press

1915



## War Terms and Their Pronunciation

---

- Aerschot—ār'-sköt, *not* ār'-sköt.  
Aisne—ān.  
Allenstein—ā'-lĕn-shtĭn, *not* ā'-len-stĭn.  
Alost—ā'-lōst.  
Altkirch—ält'-kĭrk.  
Amiens—ā-myān' or ām'-ĭ-ĕnz.  
Antwerp—ānt'-wĕrp (Fr. Anvers—ān'-vār).  
Apremont—ā-prĕ-mōn'.  
Argonne—ār-gōn'.  
Arlon—ār-lōn'.  
Armentieres—ār-mān-tyār'.  
Arras—ā-rās' or ā-rā'.  
Augustovo—ow-gōōs-tō'-vō.  
Avlona—āv-lō'-nă.  
Bailleul—bā-yŭl'.  
Basle—bāl.  
Beatty—bĕ'-tĕ.  
Beauvais—bō-vā'.  
Berchtold—bârK'-tōlt.  
Bernhardi—bārn-hār'-dĕ.  
Beskid—bĕs-kĕd'.  
Bethune—bā-tŭn'.  
Bobra—bō'-bră.  
Brabant—bră-bān'.

- Brimont—brē-mŏN'.  
Bukowina—bōō-kō-vē'-nă.  
Bzura—psōō'-ră.  
Cambrai—kăN-bră'.  
Cassel—kās'-sěl.  
Catelet—kă'-tě-lă.  
Cattaro—kā-tă'-ro.  
Chambrey—shām'-bră.  
Champigny—shăN-pē'-nyē.  
Chanak—shā-năk'.  
Charleroi—shärl-ě-rwă'.  
Charleville—shärl-ě-věl'.  
Château-Salins—shă-tō-să-lăN'.  
Chaulnes—shōn.  
Chaumont—shō-mŏN'.  
Commercy—kō-mâr-sē'.  
communiqué—kō-mū-něk-ă'.  
Coulommiers—kōō-lŏ-myă'.  
Courtrai—kōōr-tră'.  
Cracow—see Krakau.  
Craonne—kră-ŏn'.  
Dalmatia—dăl-mă'-shē-ă.  
Danzig—dăN'-tsĭk.  
Delcasse—děl-kă'-sě.  
Dernburg—dărn'-bōōrg.  
Diest—děst.  
Dinant—dē-năN'.  
Dixmude—dĭx-mûd'.  
Drina—drē'-nă.  
Dunajec—dōō-nă'-yět.  
Dungeness—dŭn-gě-nēs'.



- Dunkirk—dŭn'-kârk.  
 Durazzo—doo-râd'-zō.  
 Dynow—dē'-nōv.  
 Eecloo—ā-klō'.  
 Emden—ēm'-dĕn.  
 Épina—ā-pē-nā'.  
 Estaires—ēs-târ'.  
 Étain—ā-tān'.  
 Falkenhayn—fâl'-kĕn-hân.  
 Fiume—fyōō'-mă.  
 franc-tireur—frān-tē-râr'.  
 Fresnes—frān.  
 Galicia—gă-lĭ'-shă.  
 Gallieni—gâl-yān-ē'.  
 Gallipoli—gâl-lĭp'-ō-lē.  
 Gebweiler—gāp'-vī-lē.  
 Goltz—gôlts.  
 Grodno—grôd'-no.  
 Gurkha—göör'-kā.  
 Hadersleben—hă'-dârs-lā-bĕn.  
 Haelen—hă'-lĕn.  
 Hainaut—ā-nō'.  
 Haldane—hāl'-dān.  
 Halicz—hă'-lĭch.  
 Hanau—hă'-now.  
 Hartlepool—hâr'-tl-pōōl.  
 Hazebrouck—āz-brōōk'.  
 Herzegovina—hâr-tsĕ-gō-vē'-nă.  
 Heudicourt—ō'-dĕ-kōōr.  
 Hindenberg—hĭn'-dĕn-bârg.  
 Hotzendorf—hō'-tsĕn-dôrf.

- Huy—hoi.  
 jahad—jà-hād'.  
 Jaroslaw—yā-rōs'-lāf.  
 Jedar—yā-dār'.  
 Jellicoe—jěl'-ē-kō.  
 Joffre—zhöfr.  
 Kalid Bahr—kā'-lēd bār.  
 Karlsruhe—kārls'-rōō-ě.  
 Kiaochow—kē'-ō'-chow.  
 Kielce—kyěl-tsě.  
 Kluck—klöök.  
 Krakau or Cracow—krā'-kow or krā'-köf.  
 kultur—kööl-töör.  
 La Basse—lā bā'-sā.  
 La Fere—lā fār'.  
 Lancut—lāN'-tsōōt.  
 Langres—lāN'-gr.  
 Laon—lāN.  
 Lassigny—lā'-sē-nyē.  
 Laventie—lā-vāN-tē'.  
 Le Cateau—lē kā-tō'.  
 Le Creusot—lē krōō'-sō.  
 Lemberg—lēm'-bārg.  
 Lens—lāN.  
 Le Prêtre—lē prā'-tr.  
 Les Éparges—lās ā-pārgj'.  
 Lezajsk—lē-zhisk'.  
 Libau—lē'-bow.  
 Lierre—lē-ār'.  
 Lodz—lōdz or lōdsh.  
 Longwy—lōN'-wē.

- Lowicz—lō-vīts'.  
 Marne—mārn.  
 Maubeuge—mō-bûzh'.  
 Mazur—mätz'-ōor.  
 Memel—mā'-mēl.  
 Mézières—māz-yār'.  
 Millerand—mēl-rān'.  
 mitrailleuse—mē-trā-yûz'.  
 Mlawa—mlā'-vā.  
 Mons—mōns.  
 Montdidier—môn-dē-dyā'.  
 Montfaucon—môn-fō-sān'.  
 Mosciska—mōs-chīs'-kā.  
 Mülhausen—mül'-how-sēn.  
 Namur—nă-mūr'.  
 Nethe—nāt.  
 Neuve Chappelle—nûv-shă-pěl'.  
 Nice—nēs.  
 Nida—nē'-dā.  
 Nieuport—nē-û-pôr'.  
 Nish—nēsh.  
 Novogeorgievsk—nō-vō-jâr-jĭ-ěfsk'.  
 Noyon—nwā-yôn'.  
 Otranto—ō-trān'-tō.  
 Ourcq—ōork.  
 Ourthe—ōort.  
 Pau—pow.  
 Peronne—pē-rōn'.  
 Petrograd—pē'-trō-grād.  
 Pilica—pĭ-lē'-kā.  
 piou-piou—pĭōō'-pĭōō'.

- Plock—plôk.  
 Pont-à-Mousson—pôn-tă-mû-săn'.  
 Poitiers—pwā-tyā'.  
 Przasnysz—pshăs'-nîsh.  
 Przemyśl—pshēm'-îshl, *now* Peremyśl—pě'-rě-misl.  
 Putnik—pōot'-nîk.  
 Radom—ră'-dom.  
 Rambervillers—răn-běr-vě'-yă.  
 Ramillies—ră-mē-yē'.  
 Raon l'Étape—ră-ôn' lă-tăp'.  
 Reims—rēmz or (French) răns.  
 Rethel—rě-těl'.  
 Révigny—ră-vē-nyē'.  
 Rheims, *see* Reims.  
 Roubaix—rōō-bă'.  
 Roulers—rōō-lă'.  
 Roye—rwā.  
 Rzeszow—zhě'-zhof.  
 Saint-Dié—săn-dē-ă'.  
 Saint-Mihiel—săn-mē-yēl'.  
 Saint-Prix—săn-prē'.  
 Saint-Quentin—săn-kăn'-tăn.  
 Salins—să-lăn'.  
 Sambre—săn'-br.  
 San—săn.  
 Sarajevo—să-ră-yă'-vo.  
 Save—săv.  
 Scarborough—skăr'-bro.  
 Senlis—săn'-lē.  
 Senne—sěn.

- Sikh—sēk.  
 Soldau—sôl'-dow.  
 Somme—sŭm.  
 Souain—swăN.  
 Steney—stê'-nă.  
 Stettin—stě'-tin or (German) shtë'-tên.  
 Storthing—stôr'-ting.  
 Sturdee—stōor'-dă.  
 Subin—sōo'-băN.  
 Suippes—swĭp.  
 Suwalki—sōo-wă'-kē.  
 Tabriz—tă-brēz'.  
 Tarnow—tăr'-nōf.  
 taube—tow'-bē.  
 Tergnier—târ-nyă'.  
 Termonde—târ-môNd'.  
 Thann—tân.  
 Thiaucourt—tē-ō-cōor'.  
 Thielt—tē-yěl'.  
 Thionville—tē-ôN-vēl'.  
 Thorn—tôrn.  
 Thourout—tōo-rōo'.  
 Tilsit—tĭl'-sĭt.  
 Tirlemont—tērl-môn'.  
 Tirpitz—târ'-pĭts.  
 Tomaszow—tō-mă'-sōof.  
 Tongres—tôN'-gr.  
 Toul—tōol.  
 Toulers—tōo-lă'.  
 Trebizond—tră'-bĭ-zôN.  
 Treitschke—trĭtsh'-kē.

## IO WAR TERMS AND THEIR PRONUNCIATION

Troyes—trwā.

Tsingtau—tsing-tow'.

Ulm—ōōlm.

Urmia—ōōr'-mya.

Valjevo—vāl-yā'-vo.

Varennés—vā-rěn'.

Verdun—vâr-dŭn'.

Vigneuilles—Vē-nē-yē'.

Vise—vē'-sě.

Windau—vĭn'-dow.

Woëvre—vōō'-vr.

Ypres—ē'pr *not* ē-prā'.

Yser—ēz.

Zeebrugge—zā'-brōōg-gě.

*A Selection from the  
Catalogue of*  
**G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS**



**Complete Catalogues sent  
on application**





By W. H. P. Phyfe

# 18,000 Words Often Mispronounced

A Complete Handbook of Difficulties in English Pronunciation, including an unusually large number of Proper Names, and Words and Phrases from Foreign Languages

A compact little volume about  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and 780 pages.

The size is such that it can lie conveniently on a corner of the desk or library table, available for *immediate and easy reference*. Quite different from the huge dictionary that must be dragged out of a bookcase. It is based upon all the great authorities, English and American—*Webster, Worcester, Century, Standard, Stormonth, Haldeman*. When there are two accepted pronunciations, the authority is given for each.

A peculiar feature is the inclusion of a large number of proper names, personal, historical, and geographical.

**How Should I Pronounce? or, The Principles of the Art of Correct Pronunciation.**

Popular edition,

**The School Pronouncer.**

Based on Webster's International Dictionary.

**The Test Pronouncer.**

A companion volume to "Twelve Thousand Words Often Mispronounced," containing the identical list of words found in the larger work, arranged in groups of ten, without diacritical marks, for convenience in recitations.

**Five Thousand Words Commonly Misspelled.**

A carefully selected list of words difficult to spell, together with directions for spelling, and for the division of words into syllables; with an appendix containing the rules and list of amended spellings recommended by the Philological Society of London, and the American Philological Association.

---

New York **G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS** London

# 5000 Facts and Fancies

**A Cyclopædia of Important, Curious, Quaint, and Unique Information in History, Literature, Science, Art, and Nature. Including Noteworthy Historical Events; Civil, Military, and Religious Institutions; Scientific Facts and Theories; Natural Curiosities; Famous Buildings, Monuments, Statues, Paintings, and other Works of Art and Utility; Celebrated Literary Productions; Sobriquets and Nicknames; Literary Pseudonyms; Mythological and Imaginary Characters; Political and Slang Terms; Derivations of Peculiar Words and Phrases, etc.**

**By WILLIAM HENRY P. PHYFE**

**Author of "18,000 Words Often Mispronounced," "How Should I Pronounce?" etc.**

---

It is true that we have cyclopædias and other works of reference almost without number, but these (or rather the most of them) are not specially devoted to unusual or peculiar facts, and hence fail to furnish the information required. In the case of the books that do exist, they are frequently unknown to the general reader, and, in any case, would prove somewhat expensive, as several of them would be needed to cover the field. In view of the above facts, it has been thought advisable to prepare a work—moderate in size and price—that should contain the leading facts and fancies found in such miscellaneous volumes. An effort has been further made to render the book a readable one as well as a work of reference, thus making its perusal a profitable exercise in moments of leisure. A glance at the sub-title will give a general idea of the class of important subjects dealt with.

---

**G. P. Putnam's Sons**

**New York**

**London**

# Cheiro's Palmistry For All

Containing New Information on the Study  
of the Hand Never Before Published

*With a Preface to American Readers and with  
Upwards of 60 Illustrations*

During the author's twenty-five years' experience, he has carefully noted down the questions that are not answered in books published on the subject. He has also recorded what are the difficulties that arise in the minds of those students who meet this, that, or the other mark or line and search in vain for some explanation as to its meanings. There is not a single point on which Cheiro gives information that he has not proved from observation of thousands of cases that have come to him.

---

G. P. Putnam's Sons

New York

London

# Curiosities in Proverbs

By

Dwight Edwards Marvin

More than 2000 folk sayings translated from more than seventy languages and dialects. The volume is not a mere compilation, but also a study of proverb lore which shows the real significance of the sayings of the people, and the reason for their repetition from one generation to another. There is an alphabetical and topical index whereby the location of any particular proverb may be readily ascertained.

G. P. Putnam's Sons

New York

London

















